

# FOUR . B. MEN IN MIDNIGHT LIST OF CASUALTIES

## LAURIER USED POSITION TO GET SHELL ORDER FOR ONE OF HIS CONSTITUENTS

Continued from page one.

The climax of the Prime Minister's speech was reached when he declared that last year the work of the shell committee was interfered with by the members of the opposition. It was in the best interests of the country that the committee should have remained unimpeded in their work of getting munitions for the troops who were fighting the battle of empire, but the fact was that the country's interests had suffered last year because the staff were employed attending to the Public Accounts Committee instead of attending to the business of getting munitions.

"The business of the country was stopped for practically six weeks," declared the premier warmly, "and I do not propose to stop the business of the Imperial Munitions Board."

The premier has never appeared to better advantage in dealing with the leader of the opposition. He completely covered the case, and his supporters are jubilant. Sir Wilfrid and his followers have been caught with the goods. They have been interfering with the work of making munitions, and they have done so, from the leader down to the shell committee, and used their influence as members of parliament to get contracts for their friends.

(Canadian Press).  
Ottawa, Mar. 7.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier on rising to submit his resolution calling for an investigation of the work of the shell committee, was greeted by Liberal cheers. The reason he submitted, for his resolution calling for an investigation of the conduct and operations of the shell committee was well known, both within and without the house. Such action had been called for by the press of all shades of public and political thought. In order, however, to remove the suggestion that he was actuated by purely partisan considerations, he would insist that the investigation be conducted on the basis of the Liberal press. He would touch only upon the position of that portion of the Canadian press which was strong in its devotion to the party in office. For months past there had been a demand upon the government to probe, and probe to the bottom, as a duty the government owed to itself and to the country. No unworthy motive, no motive other than the consideration of Canada's good name, prompted the demand which he now voiced in parliament. The first lesson forced upon the Allied nations in the terrible struggle in which they were engaged, was the need for munitions, more munitions and still more munitions.

"Need we recall," asked Sir Wilfrid, "the agony of suspense with which we watched on this side of the Atlantic as day after day, week after week, told the same tragic story of the opening stages of the war—the story of the retreat in Belgium and the retreat from Belgium into France, until the enemy was almost in sight of the steeples of Paris. It was not that the gallant defending forces were falling in heroic service. It was not because the enemy had superiority in numbers. It was because the men fighting for justice and liberty were out-gunned in guns, in shells, in shrapnel, in munitions of all kinds."

Canadians remembered the response for the demand for munitions. The French government was reorganized, a new minister of war took the helm and a special department was organized. In Britain a new department of munitions was created with Lloyd George at its head.

"In Canada," asked Sir Wilfrid, "what took place?" The government of Canada undertook to supply shells to the British government and the minister of militia called to his aid a shell committee.

Committee Not Up to Mark.

"I place myself at once in the judgment of this house and the country,"

exclaimed the Liberal leader, "when I charge that this shell committee never measured up to the expectations of the Canadian people who were following all these movements with the keenest concern and anxiety, when I charge that this shell committee accomplished practically nothing at a time when the united Canadian spirit eagerly looked for much to be done. Instead, serious accusations found their way into the press, earnest dissatisfaction was everywhere manifest, and there followed a demand that the committee be dissolved and a new one be taken into and probed to the bottom."

The matter had been brought up in the house on the debate upon the address. Members had submitted to the government facts and figures, names and dates. Sir Wilfrid had waited in the hope that the government would take action on its own initiative. But the government had remained dead to all appeals. Two ministers only had touched upon the matter. The minister of militia "discarded it with a lordly wave of his hand." But to ignore the charges was not to dispose of them. The Solicitor-General had taken a different course. He had argued that whether the charges were right or wrong was no business or concern of the government, that the government was not responsible to parliament or to the people of Canada for the actions of the shell committee.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier accused Hon. Arthur Meighen of a piece of sharp practice in this connection. Mr. Meighen had followed the policy of seeking to take refuge behind the conduct of his predecessor. He had alleged that when the late Mr. Monk in 1903 moved for the papers in connection with the purchase of the shells, the government of day during the South African war—a motion which, Sir Wilfrid pointed out, was different from the promulgation of definite charges—Sir Wilfrid Laurier had refused an investigation. Mr. Meighen had professed to read Sir Wilfrid's words from the Hansard of that time, but he had not done so fully or accurately.

The Liberal leader regretted to find that the Minister of Militia was guilty of "curtailing and garbling" the quotations which he had professed to be giving the house fully and accurately. Sir Wilfrid read from the Hansard of that date to show that what he really stated was that if any definite charge was made the fullest investigation would be inaugurated.

Sir Wilfrid quoted the words of Premier Borden in the Canadian press, the report of the shell committee itself and the statement of Lord Curzon, speaking for the minister of munitions in the British House of Lords, to show that the shell committee was the creature of the Canadian government and responsible to the Dominion administration alone.

He also quoted from Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, to show that a portion of the money being expended was the money of the Canadian people. These declarations, he maintained, placed responsibility beyond peradventure. He then outlined the stages of the operations of the committee in awarding contracts to its own members, who became both sellers and purchasers and in passing over bonafide manufacturers and operators through middlemen who went about peddling their contracts. The consequence was that little work was done and few shells went from Canada. When Mr. D. A. Thomas came to Canada to investigate he quoted Lloyd George as stating that in July only two per cent. of the orders sent to Canada had been filled.

Sir Wilfrid quoted from the Toronto Telegram of January 31, inviting answer from the government to the charge that last summer a contract for fuses had been awarded in the United States for \$22,000,000 and that \$3,750,000 in cash accompanied the order, yet not one fuse had yet been

received. The contract was in the hands of men who had no experience, who were merely stock brokers. This charge Sir Wilfrid feared was true and should in itself call for thorough investigation. He understood, that under the direction of Mr. J. W. Flavelle, fuses had been made in Canada and delivered.

Absolutely Untrue.

Sir Sam Hughes, interrupting—"I can assure the right hon. gentleman that there is no foundation in fact for that."

Sir Wilfrid said he had been informed of the matter by authority which he thought was good. He was informed that Mr. Flavelle had given a contract to the Flavelle Motor Company.

"They have not started yet," replied Sir Sam, who added that the old shell committee had given an order to the Russell Company with the intention that the fuses would be manufactured in Canada, but they had gone to the United States.

Sir Wilfrid concluded with the declaration that it was by no means merely a money consideration which they had, however, in the money lost, because fuses were sacrificed, because victories could not be followed up, that I arraign from my seat in parliament this shell committee, for whom I hold the government responsible and ask for the most searching investigation."

Sir Robert Borden Replies.

It had been very glibly said, remarked Sir Robert Borden, that the manufacture of shells was the easiest possible thing in the world. Members of the opposition had announced that they knew before the war that shells could be made through the ordinary commercial industries of the country. They had, however, in the policy of seeking to take refuge behind the conduct of his predecessor. He told of the appointment of the old shell committee and said that the prices it had paid had been fixed or approved by the British government. It had placed orders for shells to the amount of \$150,000,000 or \$160,000,000 and in so doing had paid \$15,000,000 less than the War Office was prepared to give. Sir Robert quoted Mr. D. A. Thomas, representing the British Minister of Munitions in Canada, as saying he had no doubt that the members of the shell committee had acted to the best of their ability and in good faith as thoroughly honest and upright men. The Premier Minister of the constitution of the shell committee as the Imperial Munitions Board and then read a statement from Mr. J. W. Flavelle as a reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's allegations. He quoted Mr. Thomas as saying that only two per cent. of Canadian orders had been filled. Mr. Flavelle reported that up to January 14, 1916, when more than \$800,000,000 worth of munitions had been ordered, shells and component parts of shells to the amount of \$100,000,000 had been exported to England.

Sir Robert felt that the shell committee and the Imperial Munitions Board in distributing orders as they had did acted wisely. He quoted Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hicken's expression of approval of the work of the old committee, adding: "It is extraordinary that the shell committee should have been so successful in its work, and so unsatisfactory to my right honorable friend."

Sir Robert then stated that he had written Mr. Hicken on October 6th last with a view to obtaining the price paid for the shells in Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Hicken had suggested that the premier write Mr. Lloyd George for this information but had then gone on to state:

"I have seen it suggested in the press that there should be full inquiry into the dealings of the shell committee. I hope it will not be found necessary to give way to this demand. Personally I am entirely satisfied that the shell committee have carried out their work well and I feel that such inquiry would merely hamper the work of the new munitions board. They have a great deal to do and I should be sorry if their activities were interfered with in this way. There is also perhaps something in the point that the shell committee was acting for the imperial government, and that any inquiry should be made rather on their instructions or at their request than by the authority of the Canadian government."

"This letter was written to me without any suggestion as to the concluding paragraph," said Sir Robert. He went on to state that he had written Mr. Lloyd George for shell price comparisons as certain of a comparison was furnished with them. He had been asked, however, not to make the prices public, so proposed to fix the British price in the Canadian and United States prices correspondingly.

Comparative Prices.

Hon. William Pugsley objected to a letter which was not to be laid on the table during debate. The premier minister thereupon stated that he would not read from Lloyd George's letter but would merely state that he had it on the best of information that prices in Great Britain at first had been considerably higher than in the later manufacture of shells; that prices had varied as between different firms according to their experience with shell manufacture or lack of it. It must be remembered that Canadian manufacturers, besides equipping themselves

with plants had to familiarize themselves with shell-making but in spite of this Canadian prices, generally speaking, compared very favorably with those in Great Britain and the United States. Canadian prices for 18-pound shrapnel shells had at first, continued Sir Robert, been a little higher than those paid to British firms with no previous experience in shell-making; and a little lower than those paid in the United States to firms having no previous experience. As far as the 18-pound high explosive shells were concerned, however, Canadian manufacturers had from the first produced shells at a price not much more favorably than those in Great Britain and the United States. The Canadian shell committee too, in one of the latest contracts it had made had succeeded in getting 45 high explosive shells, cartridge case and primer included, for about the same price as was being paid in the United Kingdom for the shell alone.

For the 4.5 shell the highest Canadian price was seventeen per cent. lower than the highest price paid in Canada for 6-inch, 8-inch, and 9.2-inch shells was taken it would be found to be lower than the highest price paid in Great Britain and lower than the highest price paid in the United States except in one instance. Investigation would also show that for the 18-pound high explosive shells, the highest Canadian price had been eleven per cent. lower than the highest price paid in Great Britain and very much lower than that in the United States. For the 4.5 shell the highest Canadian price was seventeen per cent. lower than the highest price paid in Great Britain and lower than the highest price paid in the United States. For 6-inch high explosive shells the Canadian price was seventeen per cent. lower than the highest price paid in Great Britain and lower than the highest price paid in the United States. For 8-inch shell, twenty-six per cent. lower than the highest price paid in Great Britain and lower than the highest price paid in the United States. For 9.2-inch shell, sixteen per cent. lower than in Great Britain and one per cent. higher than in United States. Sir Robert said he thought the first order of shells paid for by the British government had been given six months ago in Canada. He then turned to the consideration of the lowest Canadian shell prices and said that for the 4.5 high explosive shell they had been twenty-two per cent. lower than in Great Britain and twenty-four per cent. lower than in the United States; for the 6-inch high explosive four per cent. lower than in Great Britain and the same as in the United States; for the 8-inch shell, six per cent. lower than in Great Britain and eight per cent. higher than in the United States; and for the 9.2-inch shell, four per cent. lower than in Great Britain, and three per cent. higher than in the United States. Considering the absolute inexperience of Canadian manufacturers in shell-making, Sir Robert thought that under the organization of the shell committee they deserved every possible praise for what they had done.

Laurier's Case Based on Hearsay.  
"I say on the whole that my right honorable friend has not made any case for an investigation except from hearsay in the newspapers of the country, which he does not frame any charges on his own behalf," said Sir Robert.

To the allegation that political influence had been brought to bear upon the committee, Sir Robert gave an emphatic denial. From first to last no attempt had been made to influence the committee; on the contrary, there had been many complaints that the committee obtained contracts that had been refused to Conservatives. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself had gone to the Shell Committee on behalf of a man who had secured a fairly good order.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—"I deny that."

Sir Robert Borden—"Did not my right honorable friend visit the Shell Committee?"

The Liberal leader replied that he had gone with a friend from Victoria, who in the county of Arthabaska, had been received by Gen. Berton and had stated that the gentleman in question was quite able to perform his contract.

"I don't suppose any other member of the committee had gone," he asserted the premier minister, adding that if all reports were true Sir Wilfrid had been more successful than many Conservatives; his friend got a substantial order.

Next the premier minister dealt with the alleged interview with Mr. D. A. Thomas, published in the Montreal Herald, and through the other Liberal press of Canada. Mr. Thomas was quoted as having said that there were more politics in Canada than in Great Britain, that shell-making came second, and that it was a bad thing that Canada, Sir Robert had written to Mr. Thomas calling his attention to this alleged interview, and had received a reply dated September 11. Mr. Thomas said he had denied having made the statement attributed to him.

Opposition Leader's Stand in 1903.  
The premier contrasted the position of Sir Wilfrid now said the position which he took in 1903 when he refused to bring down records of transactions through one of his departments on behalf of the British government. His position now was that it was proper to have a parliamentary inquiry in regard to transaction, the records of which it would be improper to produce. The British parliament had stated that the gentleman in question had no investigation should take place until the war was over.

Sir Robert then took up the argument that as Canada would be the beneficiary as the whole cost of expenditures in connection with its overseas forces, it was Canadian money spent on shells manufactured in the country that would be investigated. He proposed a parliamentary committee. Sir Robert said that as the prices paid for shells in Canada

## 55th Man Dead; Two in 26th Wounded, and One In Divisional Engineers

Ottawa, March 8.—Included in the list of casualties issued at midnight are the following from the Province of New Brunswick:

Wounded—Sergeant William L. Gifford, No. 98 St. James' street, St. John, N. B.; James R. Gallant, Campbellton, N. B.

Dead—Arthur G. Gough, Ridge, Victoria Co., N. B.

Wounded—Frank B. Estey, No. 242 Saunders street, Fredericton, N. B.

Frank Anderson, St. Stephen; S. Nelson, do; W. A. Elliot, Brownville; F. Murray, Stanley; Frank Baird, Woodville; A. B. Griggs, Brownville; Mrs. T. M. Brewer, Hawkeham; Miss M. Sharpe, do; F. G. McIntosh, Sackville; T. P. Drum, Moncton; Ed. Hazen, Sackville; Fred C. Lane, Moncton; Geo. P. Dure, Hartland; E. M. Croft, McAdam; W. L. McParlane, Fredericton; T. Abbott, Moncton; W. J. Cooney, Megantic; H. A. Dawson, Vancouver; H. B. Durost, Woodstock; Mrs. A. Bower, Glasgow, Scotland; P. Chisholm, McAdam; G. T. Phillips, Bath, N. B.; W. H. Spear, Moncton; G. C. Torrens, Truro; J. A. Sangster, do; N. C. Ferguson, do; D. A. Seaman, Moncton; G. L. Miller, Partridge Island; A. K. Dawson, do; R. Gray, Halifax; G. A. Scott, Amherst; Mrs. C. H. Gallard, Shediac; N. E. Gullies, Brownville; J. M. Lyons, Moncton; Jas. N. Lyons, do; Miss Taylor, Vancouver; P. W. Durnall, Moncton; L. Hoar, Fredericton; D. White, Centreville; J. H. Bell, Sherbrooke; R. R. Bradley, Grand Falls.

were, on the average, rather lower than were paid in any other country, if it were proposed to investigate what the British government was charging the Canadian forces for shells, the prices paid by that government in Great Britain and the United States must be investigated as well. Of what advantage would it be to investigate lower prices paid in Canada when higher prices were being paid by Great Britain elsewhere?

Sir Robert continued: "The House that when the war contracts were under investigation before the Public Accounts Committee last year the business of the country in connection with the war had practically stopped for six weeks. The premier did not propose similarly to stop the operations of the Imperial Munitions Board. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was crying munitions and more munitions, and at the same time proposed a motion which would certainly not further, if it did not delay, the production of such necessities of war as were necessary for the British government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had insisted on charges as to matters of government administration being made in very definite language."

He then went on to define the government's stand on Sir Wilfrid's resolution as follows: "We shall direct the attention of the British government to any charge, allegation and rumor brought up in this House or elsewhere respecting the Shell Committee."

"We shall inform the British government that if an inquiry is thought advisable we are prepared to co-operate with them to the fullest extent and to issue any commission and take any proceedings possible for that purpose under the laws of Canada."

"Without prejudice or approval we do not propose to enter upon an investigation or inquiry into their expenditures, especially as such an inquiry could not but interfere very seriously with the work carried on by the Imperial Munitions Board, which at present conducts a business in which not less than \$5,000,000 per week is being expended."

"If Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or any of his followers, have charges to make against any member of the government in connection with the shell committee, or anything else, let him or his followers stand in this House on their responsibility as members and make that charge and it will be investigated."

The government's responsibility in connection with the Shell Committee, said Sir Robert, was confined to the naming of men of good character, experience and recognized ability and co-operation with them when appointed. As far as the government's own actions were concerned, those were on a different basis, and he was ready to accept any challenge the leader of the opposition was prepared to make.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal.  
T. B. Rogers, Toronto; A. Pope and wife, Hamilton; Chas. B. Oak, Bangor; P. B. Harmon, Montreal; C. S. Hyde, Hamilton; O. E. Knapp, Amherst; B. Capt. W. A. Cameron, Toronto; Wm. Fraser, St. Andrews, N. B.; J. A. Clark, New York City; D. A. Morrison, Amherst; E. B. Farrier, Montreal; Fred Polley, Watford; J. H. Cleveland, G. M. Wood, E. L. Phillips, A. Allison, Halifax; A. Bentley, St. Martins; G. F. Siddall, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Walter J. MeWha, St. Stephens; Geo. W. C. Oland, Hamilton; C. H. B. Knapp, Amherst; M. Valiquette, A. MacKenzie, Montreal; Thos. M. Patten, Truro; A. F. Macintosh, Halifax; Jas. W. Simson, S. F. Ducloux, Montreal; W. B. Murdoch, Amherst; W. E. Bell, Moncton; C. A. Wood, Oxford; F. B. Black, Lt. Col. B. E. F. Mrs. B. B. Smith, Windsor; C. W. Smith, Montreal; Geo. D. O. Otty, Hampton; John S. Bates, Montreal; A. J. Sangwell, gunner R. N.

Dufferin.

J. C. Purdy, Amherst, N. S.; R. B. Atkinson, do; F. Cummings, Boston, Mass.; C. H. Benoit, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; George H. Dixon, Bridgetown, N. S.; Miss M. McDonald, Antigonish, N. S.; Mrs. M. C. McDonald, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; W. Huestis, do; Chas. H. Perkins, Boston; Mrs. H. D. Blood, Glace Bay; Winnie R. McDonald, Charlottetown; Mrs. W. H. Herkins, Lahrport, N. B.; M. Peters, 38th Field Battery, Fredericton; B. H. Kerr, Milltown; B. H. Ford, Sackville; Miss Josephine McGee, St. George; Master George McGee, do; A. P. Bailey, Montreal; R. D. Vanzant, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Murphy, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; F. G. Anderson, Toronto; Mrs. W. J. Leaman, St. Stephens; Miss Moley Wall, Campbellton, N. B.

Victoria.

J. F. McKay, Harvey; A. J. V. Beck, Milltown; Chas. Anderson, McAdam;

## BULGARS AND GREEK TROOPS CLASH AGAIN

Athens, March 4, via Paris, March 7.—Further friction has occurred between Greek and Bulgarian soldiers along the frontier. A Greek soldier inadvertently crossed the border and was made prisoner by the Bulgarians. A demand that he be returned to Greece not having been complied with, the three additional regiments of Greek troops were sent today to the district of Drama, 30 miles northeast of Seres.

Special to The Standard

Halifax, N. S., Mar. 7.—The Canadian Club had the pleasure of hearing an address tonight from Mr. Justice McKeown of St. John, whose subject was "Answering the Call."

Archbishop Worrell presided and at the close of the address a cordial vote of thanks was passed on motion of Mr. Justice McKeown. The Rev. Dean Lowry, at noon Judge McKeown addressed the Weldon Law Club at its luncheon on "The basis of international law."

JUDGE M'KEOWN SPEAKS BEFORE CANADIAN CLUB AT HALIFAX

Special to The Standard  
Halifax, N. S., Mar. 7.—W. A. Richardson was re-elected mayor of Sydney today by a majority of 35, over his opponent, A. N. McLennan. The aldermen elected were: A. D. Steele in ward three; J. R. Martin, ward four; John Morrison, (re-elected) ward five.

Aldermen S. E. Muggah and A. A. McIntyre had been re-elected by acclamation in wards one and two.

In Glace Bay Mayor Cameron was re-elected by a majority of 87 over Althorpe. The councilors elected: Mr. Angus A. Campbell, F. P. Simmon, John M. McNeil, A. P. O'Neill, Robert Wilson and Alex. D. McNeil, the two last named by acclamation.

Charged with Forgery.  
Private Bulthaupe of the 69th Battalion, was arrested at 7:45 o'clock last night by Detectives Barrett and Briggs on the charge of forgery. The case will be taken up in court this morning.

In the knitting department Mrs. Heber Vroom reported 1,544 pairs of socks; Miss Stetson reported eighty three boxes had been packed and shipped during the month.

Fred Harding reported the completion of 336 kits, each containing ten articles for surgical use.

Miss Walker, the treasurer, reported the receipts for the month, \$322.20. Other reports were made by Miss Hazen for the St. John Ambulance Association, which classes first aid classes at the depot rooms and of which all information can be had by addressing Miss Lillian Hazen, Red Cross Depot, Chipman Hill, St. John, and from Miss Edith Skinner, who has charge of all the campaign fund. It is urgently requested that all subscribers to this fund bear it diligently in mind. A regular payment issues the Red Cross a regular monthly income for working purposes and will allow appeals for hospitals surgical supplies to be met as well.

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# STRENGTH

## British Navy

### An

Now Serving Many Nations—Tonnage by 1,000,000 and Much More

When War Began, Balfour Churchill for Establishing Air Force

LONDON, MAR. 7.—A. J. BALFOUR, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, STATED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT THE TONNAGE OF THE BRITISH NAVY CREASED BY 1,000,000 SINCE THE OUTBREAK WHILE THE STRENGTH OF THE AIR DIVISION HAD GROWN TEN FOLD.

MR. BALFOUR TOLD THE HOUSE THAT NEARLY GREAT-BRITAIN'S HISTORY HAD THERE BEEN AL CONSTRUCTION AS IN THE LAST NINETEEN CENTURIES. HE STATED THAT THE BRITISH FLEET WAS FAR STRONGER OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, EXCEPT IN REGARD TO AIRCRAFT. MANY OF THE CRUISERS WHICH HAD NOT BEEN REPLACED.

Mr. Balfour emphasized the magnitude of the task Great Britain had taken upon herself since the operations in the Mediterranean began, in transporting, feeding and supplying the forces there. Moreover, the appearance of German submarines not only in home waters, but in the Mediterranean had added to the responsibilities already undertaken. He said about 1,000,000 combatants, 1,000,000 horses, 5,000,000 tons of stores and 27,000,000 gallons of oil for the British and their allies had been transported.

This task in the presence of hostile submarines had thrown an enormous amount of work upon the Admiralty which could not have been foreseen at the outbreak of the war. The dangers experienced were new dangers and he felt the nation could look with satisfaction at the manner in which the Admiralty had carried out its vast work.

Justice had not been done. Mr. Balfour continued, to the preparations made by the committee for Imperial defense and the Admiralty for such a sudden emergency as arose in August, 1914. They had done all and more than they had professed to do and in a manner reflecting greatest praise on all concerned.

Churchill Justified.  
Mr. Balfour said the work of the navy during the war had been splendid. He remarked incidentally that his predecessor, Colonel the Viscount Spencer Churchill, was completely justified when, reviewing the circumstances at the outbreak of the war, he claimed that the fleet he had prepared was adequate for the great task of maintaining command of the seas.

After explaining that it was impossible to give details and that he could deal only in a general manner with the way in which the Admiralty was discharging its responsibilities, Mr. Balfour said the British fleet had become an international fleet, carrying on international work and serving many nations. There was no truth in the suggestion that the present Admiralty board had halted the shipbuilding activities of its predecessors, whose policy, in a general way, was for the expansion of the fleet. The navy had expanded enormously since the outbreak of the war. Mr. Balfour said a fair measure of its growth was the fact that its personnel had more than doubled with Admiralty period and that it had included auxiliary cruisers and ships under the white ensign had increased by 1,000,000.

Warm praise was given by the speaker to Col. Churchill, the naval architect, for his work in the naval service. The growth of this branch of the service, he asserted, was even more remarkable than the increase in ships, the aerial services having expanded during the war.

Mr. Balfour said the admiralty had procured a large and especially suitable tract of land for the purpose of training aerial pilots. The work was to be under command of Commodore Payne, who had rendered valuable service. He said the navy always had an aerial service of its own.

Tempers of this city. Field Secretary Hancock, in the day after tomorrow, Mr. Wilson was proceeded points visited of the action of a citizen's temperance Monday, March 7th, plans complete.

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