NEW NOTE TO BERLIN WITHIN FEW DAYS

U. S. CABINET APPROVES OF NEW NOTE

Refuse However to Discuss Contents — Ready for Despatch in Couple of Days.

Washington, July 20—President Wilson and the cabinet after two hours discussion today approved a final draft of the note to Germany. Cabinet officers refused to discuss its contents or to intimate how the insistence of the United States to obtain a definite answer to its representations on submarine warfare had been phrased.

The new note will be ready in a day or two for dispatch to Berlin. Publication will be withheld until the note actually has been received in Berlin.

THEIR MAJESTIES PRAISE CANADIAN RED CROSS WORKERS

King and Queen Visit Duchess of Connaught Hospital at Cliveden and Congratulate Wounded on Their Bravery.

London, July 20.—Their Majesties the King and Queen honored the Duchess of Connaught Hospital at Cliveden by visiting it today. The Royal visitors arrived at three o'clock and spent two hours going over the fine riverside estate of Waldorf Astor, on which several additional wings have been built to increase the accommodation of the original hospital. In a quiet way the King and Queen moved from ward to ward, speaking to the patients, some of whom were lying on beds in the open air, and others in chairs on the lawn. Col. Hodgetts, commissioner for the Canadian Red Cross, and Col. Gerall, conducted Their Majesties over the institution. The King and Queen expressed their warm admiration for the arrangements made, remarking the high standard of the Canadian Red Cross methods. They also congratulated the wounded men on their bravery and on the heroic deeds of the Canadian troops.

Quite by chance the King and Queen saw the hospital under strenuous conditions. Until today there were comparatively few patients, but just two hours before Their Majesties arrived, 200 new patients fresh from the front, were admitted, bringing the total number of inmates up to six hundred. Major General Hughes also arrived at noon.

"Altogether, it was a record day," commented one of the staff officers, "but the high eulogies uttered amply repaid the claims made upon the energies of the staff."

ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY AT FREDERICTON WILL DONATE MACHINE GUN

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, July 20.—Clyde Robinson who was drowned near Hamilton, Ont., week-end, was a graduate of U. N. B., in the class of 1914 and was engaged to marry a Fredericton girl.

Fredericton Society of St. Andrews tonight decided to give machine gun to Canadian expeditionary forces.

SIR SANFORD FLEMING'S CONDITION IMPROVED.

Halifax, July 20.—The condition of Sir Sanford Fleming, who was taken suddenly ill on Monday, was slightly improved tonight.

DIED.

VINCENT—At the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Vincent, 330 Main street, Warren J. Vincent, leaving his wife and one son.

Funeral from his late residence on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

DEATHS.. .. ..

GRAHAM—At Cambridge, Mass., on July 20, Catherine Graham, widow of George Graham leaving two daughters to mourn.

Notice of funeral later.

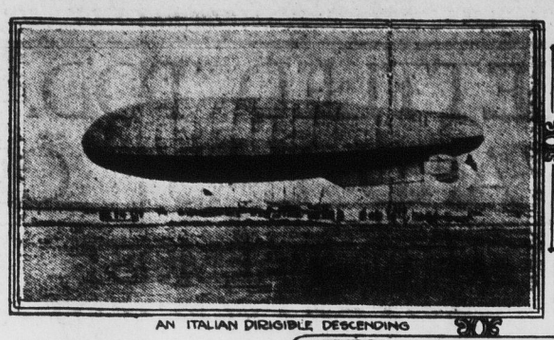
I. O. F. FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of Golden Rule Lodge, 446, are particularly requested to meet at their lodge room, West End, on Wednesday at 2.15 p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late BROTHER CHAS. M. NEWCOMBE.

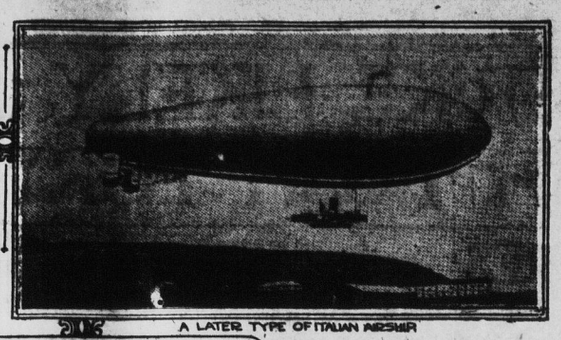
By order of N. G.
JOHN F. BROWNE,
Recording Sec'y.

Members of sister lodges invited to attend.

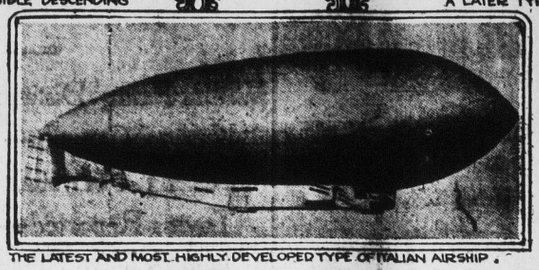
THE POSSIBILITIES OF ITALY'S AIRFLEET IN WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA



AN ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE DESCENDING



A LATER TYPE OF ITALIAN AIRSHIP



THE LATEST AND MOST HIGHLY DEVELOPED TYPE OF ITALIAN AIRSHIP.

In most respects Italy ranks after Germany, France and Great Britain as an aerial power, for, though she has fewer aeroplanes than Russia, she is better equipped in dirigibles and she comes into the war with the experience obtained during the Tripoli campaign. A compact and very effective aeroplane force is now at Italy's disposal and she has a new fleet of seaplanes which are among the best of their kind. In the illustration are shown some of Italy's airships. The picture in the upper left hand corner shows an early type, which is capable of carrying a crew of nine. The one on the right is unusually large and the engines are mounted at the rear. In the centre are box planes for vertical steering. Underneath the cars are slung the fuel and water tanks. In the lower picture is the latest type. The car is built into the keel, making the ship very compact and speedy. Forward is the observation and the control cabin, affording a splendid outlook. The engines are in the rear compartment. Powerful elevating planes for rapid manoeuvring are fitted. This vessel is perhaps the best model extant of the semi-rigid high speed airship. It reveals the Italian genius in airship design. The engines are the strong feature of the Italian airships, and they are well designed to afford high speed and reliable running. We may expect to hear a good deal about the Italian air fleet in the war against Austria as the conditions lend themselves to aerial operations. It is possible that Italy will be able to muster nearly a dozen effective airships against Austria, and these will be capable of raids across the narrow Adriatic and in other directions. The crews are experienced from their work in Tripoli, and we may expect some daring and successful exploits from them during the course of the operations against the Dual Monarchy.

ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL IN MANITOBA PROBE

Winnipeg, July 20—Concluding his argument today before the Royal Commission investigating the parliament buildings contract, C. P. Wilson, senior Liberal counsel, declared that the conduct of Sir Rodmond Roblin and Dr. Montague in connection with these contracts was quite indefensible and their explanations most extraordinary.

J. B. Coyne, Liberal counsel, dealt with the evidence of G. R. Coldwell, which he asked the commission to discredit where it conflicted with other witnesses. H. C. Symington, Liberal, in his address, dealt with J. H. Howden, suggesting that the ex-Attorney-General had been definitely connected by the evidence given with the negotiations concerning William Salt.

At the afternoon session today A. J. Andrews, K. C., began his argument on behalf of the late government. He affirmed that the evidence showed that whatever wrong-doing might have been perpetrated his clients had no knowledge of it.

V. J. Howard, the former provincial architect, he contended, was the guilty man, and could not expect to be believed if he said he had committed his crimes for the benefit of others. In this connection Mr. Andrews asserted both Howard and Elliott seemed to have been anxious to protect Kelly, but careless of how they hurt the government.

Earlier in the day Mr. Wilson, Liberal counsel, asserted that Horwood's evidence had been corroborated in a score of different ways, but the evidence of E. C. Shankland, the Chicago architect, was incredible.

Mr. Andrews' argument will probably conclude tomorrow, but the commission will not wind up. It is still hopeful of securing the evidence of Thomas Kelly, and will remain in session as long as there is a chance to secure Kelly's appearance. Moreover, it has still to hear the technical reports of John Woodman and J. H. G. Russell on the parliament buildings, and Hugh Armstrong will give evidence with respect to the money which he obtained from the Home Bank on a check signed by J. H. Howden.

C. P. Wilson, in continuing his argument this morning, said the $802,000 contract for the steel work of the dome, afterwards destroyed, called for fifteen hundred tons of steel more than was warranted, amounting to several hundrers of thousands of dollars. He spoke of the "extraordinary" piece of corroborative evidence in Dr. Simpson's strong box, of the story that Simpson was really the dictator in connection with these contracts for the purpose of raising campaign funds.

He recalled that Kelly cashed a check for eighty-one thousand dollars, and he asked the commission to assume that this money was handed over to Dr. Simpson.

The evidence, he said, showed that these increases in the steel and caisson contracts were all directed by Dr. Simpson for the purpose of raising funds.

Speaking again of the destruction of the plans and records of the contract, Mr. Wilson declared the "conduct of these two ministers (Messrs. Roblin and Montague) was absolutely indefensible, and their attempted explanation most extraordinary." The only inference that can be fairly drawn is that the contract was entered into for the purpose of enabling Kelly to get a much larger sum from the province than he was entitled to, and that the fear of detection of the contract, knowing that any engineer could see at a glance that the contract was a fraud on the province, determined their destruction.

This was in connection with the $802,000 contract. Counsel said he was instructed that the commission's engineer would report that a fair price for steel would be $80 per ton, while the contractor was allowed $132.

Mr. Wilson declared that at the investigation before the Public Accounts Committee there was no honest effort on the part of the members of the government to see whether or not the province had been defrauded as claimed. It seems that they were backing Kelly up and parties in the attempt to have a finding made that there were no over-payments and that everything was all right.

Mr. Wilson concluded his argument by referring to the evidence of V. W. Horwood, of which, he said, there was extraordinary amount of corroboration.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative used as directed is guaranteed to restore gray hair to natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. For sale by The Ross Drug Co., Limited, 100 King street, St. John. $1.00 (postpaid.) Write Tremain Supply Co., Dept "J. S" Toronto.

SHELLS DROP AROUND MISSION HOUSE WHERE HUNDREDS TOOK REFUGE

New York, July 17.—Letters from the staff of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions who were in Van, the old Armenian city in eastern Turkey, during the recent troublous months, have just been received at the offices of the Board via Petrograd. They tell of the last desperate weeks before the Russians arrived, when Turks were determined to crush the Armenians, when the mission premises were crowded with from 5,000 to 10,000 refugees, and the houses barricaded against shot and shell. The missionaries maintained so far as their location permitted, a strictly neutral attitude, as is shown by the fact of their sheltering Turkish refugees after the Russians arrived.

The following extracts from a letter from the wife of Dr. Clarence D. Ussher, head of the hospital there, describe the conditions.

Long-Standing Dissatisfaction

"As you know, there has been a long-standing and well-grounded dissatisfaction on the part of the Armenians with the insincerity and injustice of the "Young Turk' party in power. This feeling has grown stronger since Turkey declared war against Russia six months ago. This suicidal rush into the fray was a most unpopular move among Moslems and Christians alike, but its consequences bore most heavily upon the latter, who were pressed into service, and then deprived of their arms and forced to work as day laborers, without proper food or care. Thousands died of typhus and neglect. It was small wonder that as many as possible secured exemption from service, or refused to be enlisted. The Government naturally regarded their course as nothing less than treason, so when a strong Governor-General, the brother-in-law of Enver Bey was appointed to Van, his first concern was to punish the rebels.

"Three weeks ago last Friday the military head of this revolutionary faction, with two of his companions, was killed at command of the Vali, who had sent them to Shaddakh as official peace commissioners to settle a question between the Government and the revolutionists. Another prominent Armenian leader, a member of Parliament, was seized and deported to the capital. This stirred the Armenian population profoundly; still their leaders counselled moderation, and tried to come to some understanding with the Vali. Earlier strict word had been sent to the revolutionists in the villages not to commit any overt act, not to take the initiative, and, as far as possible, to meet the demands of the Government, so they were entirely unprepared to meet what soon burst upon them.

Distrust Turkish Guard

"April 17, the day word was received of the assassination of the revolutionary leader, Ishan, Dr. Ussher and Mr. Yarrow (also of the American Board) were called by the Vali, who told them plainly that he was determined to crush the rebellion if it involved the extermination of the whole Armenian population, but that he would prefer not to injure the women and children, and as we proposed to open our premises to refugees, he urged placing a guard of fifty Turkish soldiers here. We at first consented to his suggestion, but the revolutionists said that experience had taught them that the soldiers could not be trusted, and for many reasons, which seemed to us valid, they declared themselves unwilling to allow the soldiers to come. We have been thankful many times since that they did not. That evening we consulted with Signor Sbardone, Italian Consular Agent, the only consul left in the city to represent our interests and those of other foreigners, and it was midnight before our initial plans were made. That very evening neighbors began to bring in beds, carpets, boxes, and wheat, as those who realized the situation considered our premises, those of the Germans, and Sbardone's as the only safe places.

"The next day was Sunday, and we had church services as usual, but all day long streams of people poured through the gate. Men, women, and children were loaded with their household effects. The rich hired 'camals' to bring piles of bedding, and beautifully polished chests of clothing, and the poor hurried in with their pitiful treasures of bare necessities. Little donkeys brought in large sacks of flour and wheat.

"Before we had dressed Monday we had had applications for rooms from half a dozen families, and by night we in our house had a regular hotel of over 70 people, while attic, woodroom, and halls were piled with goods of every description. The German compound resembles our, and Sbardone feeds between thirty and forty at his table.

Quarters Rather "Thick."

"Of course, we are rather thick, but are so glad to be able to shelter a few. Our family are altogether in the middle bedroom, which is barricaded by a wall of large oil cans filled with earth. This shuts out most of the sunlight, but the windows are down from the top, and with three open doors we have good ventilation. The sitting-room windows are protected by large bags of flour piled up on the wide sills and a triple hanging of heavy blankets across the bay window to keep out he sray bullets. The need of such protection is evidenced by the many broken tiles on our roof, forty or more bullet holes in the walls, and the broken windows through which four balls have entered our living-rooms. Sometimes the air hums with the constant flying of bullets over and through the premises, and it is a miracle that so few have been hurt. An exciting moment was when an unexploded cannon-shell struck the wall of our house only ten inches above the head of the Mayor's wife, who was outside the study door, and fell harmless at her feet. The same morning another cannon-ball fell into the stable yard a few feet from where my son was standing. He brought the empty shell, still warm, in to show me.

Making War Munitions

"The Armenians have shown wonderful ingenuity in making gunpowder, dynamite bombs, and serviceable bullets. They made a mortar to throw bombs, and now are at work on four cannon, the only weapon the Turks have which they have not. I visited their cartridge factory last week. It was most interesting to see the process from the start when discs of copper were cut from plates to the finished product of a polished cartridge with even English lettering on the end. Everything was hand-made, but between two and three thousand cartridges is the daily output. I never imagined that I could be so interested in munitions of war, or hope so fervently that the Revolutionists should win, but it is now a question of saving the remnant of the people from massacre and starvation, of defending their lives and homes from fiedish cruelty, and we exult over every advance of the little band and pray that in some way permanent help may come to them.

"After three weeks of fighting in the city the Armenians have the advantage. But in the defenceless villages the story is very different. There the tragedy is too awful to describe. It is nothing but wholesale and systematic massacre of as many as possible and the taking of many prisoners and sending them later to the head of the revolutionists to be fed. In this way starvation will finish the slaughter. From the first most of our refugees were villagers, some from many miles away. When our premises could hold no more, the houses near by and protected by the positions held by the revolutionists were filled. It is estimated that at least 10,000 fugitives are being fed in the Gardens. It is impossible to do justice to their condition. Fleeing without time to collect even their food, they come to us ragged, barefoot, hungry, and sick from exposure and fear.

"Many of the regular Turkish soldiers are averse to this butchery so the Vali has promised plunder and glory to the lawless Kurds who are nothing loath to do his will. One morning forty women and children, dying or wounded from Turkish bullets, were brought to our hospital, little ones crying pitifully for their mothers who were killed while fleeing, and mothers mourning for their children, whom they had to leave behind on the plains. Some of our orphan girls ask us if God will forgive them for leaving one child thus when, as they were carrying one and leading another, they could not manage the third. I could tell you stories which would simply break your hearts, but it is needless to harrow your feelings."

The Daily Fashion Hint.

Afternoon gowns of rose taffeta. It is adorned with heavy corded pipings on the edges and has frills of pink pleated tulle. Rose garlands on the skirt. The corsage is fitted and has the tulle outlining frills.

THOUSAND MACHINISTS QUIT WORK

Union Leaders Find Trouble in Some Plants to Accomplish Their Aim.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 20.—While labor leaders announced that approximately 1,000 machinists employed in the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company and four sub-contractors had walked out on strike, indications were that difficulty in accomplishing the aim of the union men had been experienced in some of the plants.

An official of the Remington Company denied emphatically that any of the men in that plant had walked out. Rumor had it that Major W. G. Penfield had offered the machinists an eight hour day with an agreement, $1 a day extra pay and that they had agreed to remain. Sub-contractors, on the other hand, admitted that all of their machinists had walked out.

Among the sub-contractors admitting that their men had struck were Gainer Manufacturing Company, making bullets for the allies and the Columbia Nut and Bolt Company. These concerns employ between them less than 200 men.

D. A. THOMAS HAS NOT REACHED OTTAWA YET

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 20.—D. A. Thomas, the "Welsh coal king," who was expected here a week ago to confer with General Bertram, head of the shell commission, has not yet arrived and his whereabouts are unknown. His arrival is awaited with impatience, as, pending a conference with the shell commission, the placing of new contracts for fixed ammunition in Canada is held up.

The Stabbing Case.

The case against Mary Romley, charged with stabbing William Hanley, was taken up in the police court yesterday and several witnesses were examined. The story as given in The Standard was practically the same as the evidence submitted. The prisoner was further remanded. Hanley's condition was said to be unchanged yesterday. Strong hopes are held out for his ultimate recovery.

NORRIS PROMISES A REFORMATION

Winnipeg, July 20.—In an appeal to the electors of Manitoba, Premier Norris says in part:

"The Liberal government stands pledged to put into effect as rapidly as possible the reforms, legislative and administrative, set forth in the platform adopted by the Liberal party at the convention held prior to the last election. That advanced and comprehensive programme represented convictions and desires of the Liberal party when it was in opposition. Now that it is in office it reaffirms its devotion to the reforms therein demanded. The platform of 1914 remains our programme for this election, except where it has been enlarged by the action of Liberal members at the recent session of the legislature when we substituted 'prohibition' for 'banish the bar.' "

ORANGEMEN MAKE GIFT OF MACHINE GUN

St. Thomas, Ont., July 20.—The Orangemen of Elgin County are subscribing to a fund for the purchase of a machine gun for one of the Canadian overseas battalions. Seven hundred dollars is the amount aimed at.

OFFERS CUP FOR AN OCEAN RACE

Cape May, N. J., July 20.—Commodore William Griscom Coxe, of the Corinthian Yacht Club, has presented a cup, which will be raced for under the auspices of the club over a fifty mile course at sea on August 14. In presenting the cup and a memorandum of gift with it, Commodore Coxe states the following conditions attending it: "The Coxe-Hall cup shall be raced for annually by yachts of the motor cruiser class of the clubs of the New Jersey coast and the Delaware River over the course of the Corinthian Yacht Club off Cape May, on the date fixed for its open race by the Racing Association of South Jersey Yacht Clubs under the current rules of the A. P. B. A.

The new course laid out has been suggested by the South Jersey Yacht Racing Association. The Cape May clubs were the first clubs to run cruiser races outside, but the course was never more than fifteen miles, which gave the skippers very little actual sea work. The new course is intended to take up the better part of a day's time.

Midsummer Photo-Theatricals

Imperial Theatre Today

BLANCHE SWEET

In a picturization of David Belasco's production of Wm. C. DeMille's famous civil war drama.

"THE WARRENS OF VIRGINIA"

Produced under the direction of Cecil B. De Mille.

CAST

General Warren... James Neill
Mrs. Warren, Mabel Van Buren
Agatha Warren, Blanche Sweet
Arthur Warren ... P. E. Peters
Ned Burton .... House Peters
Gen. Griffin .... Dick La Reno
Gen. Harding ... Sidney Deane
Blake ..... Raymond Hatton
Zake Biggs .... Milton Brown
Bill Peavey .. Dick La Strange
Tom Dabney, Lucien Littlefield
Bob Warren .....Gerald Ward
Betty Warren .. Mildred Harris
Sapho .... Mrs. Lewis McCord

SYNOPSIS

AGATHA WARREN, daughter of the aristocratic Southern General Warren, has, before the Civil War, fallen in love with Ned Burton, of New York. With the beginning of hostilities, Gen. Warren takes command of many of the Southern troops and Burton, enlisting in the Union army, becomes a Lieutenant, the lovers being separated by their different sympathies. Most of the action of the drama takes place during the closing days of the war, when Gen. Warren's soldiers are suffering from the lack of supplies. Burton is forced by his superior officers to use his intimacy with the Warren family in carrying a ruse which leads to the defeat of the supply trains coming to the relief of the Confederate army. When he is captured, Agatha, still loving him in spite of herself, offers him the means of escape which he is too proud to accept. The timely surrender of Lee at Appomatox is all that saves him from being shot.

The Piccadilly Johnnies — Dancers

Festival Orchestra

MATINEE TODAY | OPERA HOUSE | TONIGHT

EMPIRE MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

AND MIKE SACHS IN ENTIRE NEW SHOW

"IZZY OUT WEST"

All New Features - Music - Costumes

THERE WILL BE A MATINEE TOMORROW

10-20-30c | MATINEES 10-20c | Children 5c

COMING MON. | JERE McAULIFFE and Homan Musical Revue