26th AND 6th C.M.R. HAVE EACH ONE WOUNDED

CONSCRIPTION BILL PASSES FIRST READING IN HOUSE OF COMMONS BY 298 MAJORITY

(Continued from page 1)

London, Jan. 6—Organized labor of Great Britain, sitting in congress in London today, decided against the government's compulsion bill by the overwhelming majority of 1,998,000 votes to 783,000.

Hostility to the government's measure was uncompromising, and necessitated the resignation from the coalition ministry of all three labor members, Arthur Henderson, William Brace and George H. Roberts, holding respectively the offices of president of the board of education, parliamentary under secretary for home affairs, and lord commissioner of the treasury, and their resignations were announced during the evening.

The Labor Congress was, in many ways, the most important body of the kind ever assembled. More than one thousand delegates were present ,representing four hundred unions and three million workers.

In addition to the formal vote against the government's compulsion bill, the congress rejected, by four to one, a motion pledging support to the principle of compulsion for single men, and passed by two to one, another motion directing the Labor party to oppose the bill in all its stages in the House of Commons.

The congress closed with an enthusiastic scene, the feature of which was the singing of the Socialist anthem, "The Red Flag," by some of the delegates.

The delegates met in the so-called Central Hall, a large new building erected by the Wesleyan Methodist church opposite Westminster Abbey, a stone's throw from the parliament buildings, as the denomination's national headquarters. The proceedings opened with a formal summary of the situation, followed by the introduction of the official resolution, which was moderate in tone, the substance of it being that the Labor members of the House of Commons should be left free to vote as they saw fit on the question of compulsion.

Some sections of the audience were inclined to be restive during these formalities, and when, later, there came a succession of impassioned orations against compulsion, the opposition, which at first had been audible only in interjections and murmurings, gradually hardened, and there were loud demonstrations from every part of the hall.

Henderson's Logic Fails To Stem Tide

One of the early speakers, James Henry Thomas, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, kindled his hearers to fierce enthusiasm. He was an out-and-out anti-compulsion speaker, appealing to the trade unions, "not to sell their heritage of freedom."

A speech by Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education, came as a sedative to the passionate feelings aroused by the earlier speakers. He spoke calmly and logically, defending not merely the resolution before the meeting, but also the compulsion bill itself. But his effort was insufficient to turn the tide of opposition, and it was a foregone conclusion, when the vote finally was reached, that the resolution would fail.

With the exception of the Miners' Federation, which refused to participate, owing to internal differences with the joint board, virtually every trade union of importance in the country was represented in the congress. The number of societies voting is giving from one source as 409, made up as follows:

Trade unions, 311; trade councils and local labor parties, 83; independent labor party organizations, 15.

Col. John Ward, M. P., who calls himself an "Independent Laborite," and is one of the picturesque figures of the House of Commons, declared in the House tonight that the decision of the Labor Congress could not be regardedd as actually representing the will of the labor men of the country.

"For," said he, "you must consider the fact that certainly from one-half to one-third of the members of the trade organiaztions, which met in congress, are either in the trenches or preparing to take their places there. I, for one, have done my best in the past to oppose conscription, but I never contemplated the circumstances which have now arisen, and I, in common with many other thinking labor men, will support this compulsion bill.

"The nation is looking to the House of Commons for its lead—not only the nation, but the whole Empire. Almost the whole world is waiting for our decision at this crisis of the world's history."

A report prepared by the national committees was submitted to the congress. It stated that a question of supreme national importance which might involve consequences of a far-reaching character, had arisen. The report included an analysis of Lord Derby's recruiting figures, emphasizing the fact that a number of single men had not volunteered.

Re-Affirms Bristol Protest.

It explained that Premier Asquith's pledge bound the government, and, in order to keep faith with the married men, the compulsion bill had been introduced.

The resolution, on which te men voted, re-affirmed the decision of the Bristol congress, when an unanimous protest against compulsion in any form was passed in the name of three million workers. It regretted that the unity and solidarity of the country had been gravely imperilled, and industrial and politcal liberty menaced by the action of the compulsionists. But the congress was compelled, with regret, to recognize that, despite Lord Derby's scheme having brought forward 3,000,000 volunteers, the net results were governed by the premier's pledge to married men.

"The conference," the resolution continued, "regards the results as not ascertained with sufficient accuracy and certainty to warrant so momentous a proposal being passed by parliament, but wishes, nevertheless to leave the labor members to vote as they individually think fit."

When the chairman reading the report came to the reference to the premier's pledge there were loud cries of "it doesn't bind us."

John Hodge, member of parliament for Lalcashire, before moving the resolution, said that the labor movement had never faced a greater or graver crisis, adding:

"Let the men, no matter how strong their opinions, endeavor to credit each other with the very best intentions, so far as the future of the movement is concerned."

He thought there had been no failure of the voluntary system, but if Premier Asquith's pledge had not been given, many married men would not have enlisted, Lord Derby's scheme would have failed, the country would have been "up against conscription, pure and simple."

General Eelection the Alternative.

Mr. Hodge asked the members to consider the future political position of labor if they refused to adopt the resolution. If the bill was rejected, the alternative was a general election, which, he thought, would be the worst day's experience in the annals of the labor party. The reason for the resolution was to save the movement from such a calamity.

James Sexton, of the Dockers' Union, in seconding the resolution, said he would have preferred a stronger resolution, as he wanted the war to be won in such a fashion that it would never be repeated. This war had to be fought out, and he was prepared to assist the government, within reason, to carry it to a successful issue. He characterized the government proposals as the' "flabbiest thing" which he had ever heard. They were not even limited to compulsion, because the "conscientious objector" would grow until everybody would have a conscience eventually.

London, Jan. 6.—The debate on the compulsory military service bill which Premier Asquith placed before the House of Commons yesterday was continued at today's session. Henry E. Duke, Unionist member from Exeter, characterized the measure as the wildest form of coercion ever applied by any man in any emergency.

O'Brien for the Measure.

William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, opposed th stand taken yesterday by John Redmond, speaking for the Nationalists, and gave the bill his hearty support.

"I would not consent to strike a blow at this country, France or Russia," he said, "by doing anything which would wreck this bill."

Mr. O'Brien considered Ireland had a claim for exemption, because she is a distinct, although necessarily Allied nation.

He wondered what principal of democracy would be sacrificed by asking young men to place their services at the disposal of the country, in whatever capacity they might be best utilized. The most amazing thing to him, he said, was the fact that England had clung so long to a system of national defence as obsolete as bows and arrows.

Herbert Samuel, postmaster-general, said he was driven to upport the policy represented by the bill by the hard, cold logic of facts, although it was against his predilections. All were agreed, he continued, that this country ought to put its whole strength into the war, but it would not be doing this if it puts its whole strength into the trenches. Great Britain was the chief munitions factory of the alliance, and its financial strength. On behalf of the common cause she maintained a great fleet which commanded the seas. It was necessary to keep in this country an adequate number of men for fulfillment of these essential functions.

The present of the Board of Trade had concluded that one million men could be properly spared from the population to take part in the military action. Mr. Samuel continued, that was the maximum figure, but in his view also the minimum figure, and if the men could be spared they ought to be sent. The war would not be won in the way they were determined it would be won, he said, without very hard fighting. For that purpose, in addition to an overwhelming mass of artillery and munitions, there was need of great armies of men.

Conditions Today Abnormal.

Mr. Samuel, after examining the figures, said that the outstanding fact was that for every two married men attested on unmarried man had not attested, and the half million attested married men could not be called up before the quarter million unmarried men still unattested were secured. He reminded his Liberal friends the views which are valid in normal times were not valid today.

WILL GENERAL ELECTION BE OUTCOME?

Doubt in Many Quarters that Government Will be Able to Weather Storm Which Conscription Bill Has Stirred up.

London, Jan. 7.—The question on every lip at the political rendezvous clubs last night was whether the momentous events of the day had brought a general election within sight. An appeal to the country and a break-up of both the coalition government and the Labor party are contingencies of the near future, and while the government has secured what, in ordinary circumstances, would be regarded as a satisfactory majority, 298, for its bill, the defection of a large section of the labor party, with the loss of four members of the government, admittedly places the government in a critical position, and many doubts are expressed that it will succeed in weathering the storm.

No cabinet council has yet been summoned, and a majority of the members of the House of Commons are averse to a general election, but an appeal to the country may come about in either of two ways.

First, the House of Lords, could, without the consent of the government bring the life of the parliament to an end by simply declining to proceed with the parliament and registration bill, which prolongs the life of the parliament eight months.

On the other hand, it may still be found that Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, are quitting the cabinet, though nothing yet is known of their position, in which case it would not be improbable that the government would seek an exit from its difficulties by resigning and appealing to the country.

NORTH SHORE MAN SENT UP FOR TRIAL ON SHOOTING CHARGE

Two Newcastle Hotel Proprietors Charged With Offence Against Scott Act.

Newcastle, Jan. 6.—The preliminary hearing of Wm. Harriman re shooting Allan Black, ended today, Harriman being sent up for trial at next County Court. He is at liberty on bail.

The proprietor of the Windsor Hotel is being prosecuted on charge of second offence against the Scott Act and that of the Miramichi Hotel for third.

The R. C. church at Eel Ground was blessed this morning by His Lordship Bishop O'Leary. The special sermon was preached by Prof. Rogers of St. Thomas' College, Chatham.

LOCAL BOWLING YESTERDAY

In the City League on Black's alleys last night the Tigers won the four points from the Elks. The following is the individual score:

Tigers.

Lunney	84	97	99	280	93 1-3
Belyea	89	110	114	313	104 1-3
Howard	88	94	89	271	90 1-3
Coughlan	106	132	90	328	109 1-3
Bailey	97	107	94	298	99 1-3
	464	540	486	1490	

Elks.

Evans	80	79	84	243	81
Nase	89	70	85	244	81 1-3
Corbett	74	90	96	260	86 2-3
Lemon	97	91	101	289	96 1-3
Stanton	86	84	86	256	85 1-3
	426	414	452	1292	

The Nationals and Easterns play tonight.

FRANCE OPENS MONEY BAGS TO GREECE

Advances 10 Million Francs on Loan of Forty Million Now Being Negotiated.

Paris, Jan. 6.—An Atheus despatch to the Havas Agency says the French government has informed the Greek government it has placed 10,000,000 francs at the disposal of Greece. This sum is an advance on a loan of forty million francs now being negotiated.

Allies Still Pounding Turks' Positions

Constantinople, Jan. 6, via London —The following announcement was made today by the war office:

"On the morning of January 4, there was a fairly heavy artillery duel at the Dardanelles, as well as bomb throwing. The enemy directed his fire principally against our centre and right wing. A hostile cruiser and an armored ship participated.

"In the afternoon an armored ship and a monitor vigorously bombarded the same positions and inflicted damage of no great importance on a small portion of our trenches. Our artillery replied energetically, and bombarded effectively the landing places at Seddul Bahr and Teke Burnu, as well as a concentration of troops. One of our shots struck the hostile cruiser, which ceased firing.

"On January 3, our Anatolian batteries bombarded the landing places at Seddul Bahr and Teke Burnu, with considerable effect.

"Our booty at Sairburnu (evacuated by the Allies) has been increased to 2,000 cases of hand grenades, a field kitchen and a quantity of ammunition for artillery."

Denies Evacuation of Czernowitz.

In Volyhinia the Germans attacked an advanced Russian position and succeeded in dislodging its defenders, the statement declares.

A denial of news agency despatches from Petrograd reporting that the Austro-Hungarians had evacuated Czernowitz, and of the Russian official claim to advances near that city is made by the Official Press Bureau in Vienna, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

The statement reads:

"News agency reports from Petrograd state that the Austro-Hungarians evacuated Czernowitz as the Russians had occupied heights dominating that city. Vienna press headquarters states that this report is an invention, as is clearly demonstrated by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters of January 5.

"Vienna further states that the Russians have not advanced beyond the positions, which they have occupied for months on the frontier, east of Czernowitz, so that the Russian headquarters report of January 3rd, which tells of a continuous Russian advance, is untrue.'

Enemy Hard Pressed All Along Line.

London, Jan. 6.—The area of Russian successes over the Austro-Hungarian forces in the east continues to widen. Although the situation around Czernowitz has not yet been cleared up officially, it appears, from advices from Russian sources, that the Austrians are hard pressed over a long line of defense, and are throwing huge reinforcements into the district. The Rusisans here are expected to strike at the Kolomea-Stanislaus-Halicz line, where powerful defensive works have been in preparation for some time by the Austro-Germans.

Meanwhile the Russian position 250 miles further north, in the middle Styr river, has been greatly strengthened by successful operations in the region of the great marshes, where the Russians are beginning to emerge from the marshes with prospects of being able to use the roads leading either northwest, west or southwest. Their advance here has not been the result of an isolated battle but of a series of engagements lasting over a considerable period. In the capitals of the Entente Allies the opinion is expressed that the Russian offensive has completely upset the plans of the Central Powers for an invasion of Saloniki and Egypt.

In connection with yesterday's announcement of a defeat of a German war vessel on Lake Tanganyika, in East Central Africa, a half mile above sea level, it is announced that the British ships which accomplished the surrender of the German vessel were especially constructed in England, and transported to the heart of Africa. Until the arrival of these vessels the Germans dominated Lake Tanganyika, which is the centre of a large and important territory. The presence of British armed vessels on the lake will completely reverse the situation there. This is considered here as most opportune, in view of the forthcoming campaign in East Africa.

The interest in the fate of Serbia's refugee army was shown by the question asked in the House of Commons today "whether a considerable part of the Serbian army is in distress at Scutari, after having suffered great privations in the retreat through the mountains, and whether His Majesty's government will offer the Serbian army some suitable locality in the Mediterranean area, where the men may rest and recuperate."

In reply, Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary for foreign affairs, said there was a considerable body of the Serbian army at Scutari, where at first the men had been in great distress. But the situation, he added, had now been largely relieved. The Entente Allies, the secretary said, had considered the matter raised in the latter part of the question, but he was unwilling to make any announcement concerning.

Telegrams from Athens say that the number of Serbian refugees in Greek territory are now 40,000, of whom six thousand are at Saloniki.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 6—The following official communication was issued today:

"From the Gulf of Riga to the Pripet river, at various points, there have been infantry firing and artillery duels and reconnaissances. In the Riga region, at many places, the Germans are using expanding bullets.

"Our troops occupied the cemetery at Czartorysk, and, driving out the enemy, made further progress.

"On the Stripa front, and northeast of Czrnowitz, our troops have established themselves in the enemy positions they captured. Every attempt to take the offensive in the region of Bojana was repulsed by our fire.

"There is no change in the situation on the Caucasus front."

Paris, Jan. 6, 11.46 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Belgium we successfully cannonaded the defensive organizations of the enemy, particularly in the regions of Steenstraete, Hethas and Boesinge.

"In Artois our batteries dropped projectiles on the railway station of Boisleux, on the hill south of Arras, during the passage of a train.

"In Champagne, in the course of an intense bombardment by our artillery on the German trenches to the north of the Navarin Farm, we destroyed all the material of attack by gases, several reservoirs being blown up."

NEW PROBLEM FOR GREEK GOV'T

Probability of Authorities Being Sent from Saloniki in Event of Invasion Creates New Worry for Constantine.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The Greek press is considering with some concern the situation which may arise in case the Allies find it necessary to send away the Greek authorities at Saloniki if an invasion should be attempted by the Teutonic Allies. The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency says it is explained such action would be only provisional and in no way an encroachment on the sovereignty of Greece.

Nevertheless, the newspapers say, it would complicate the situation for the government, which is pressed by the Central Powers for a reply to their protest against the arrest of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish consuls at Saloniki.

The protest of Greece on this subject to the Entente Powers has not been answered.

King Peter of Serbia, who is at Saloniki, has sent to King Constantine a telegram expressing his satisfaction at being able to enjoy the hospitality of a country which is the friend and ally of Serbia.

"The Strife Eternal"--Romance of Lovely Jane Shore

WHEN EDWARD IV WAS MIGHTY KING OF ENGLAND

A Mutual Five-Reel Historical Masterpiece

MPERIAL THEATRE FREQUENTERS will today and tomorrow be lifted out of modern times back nearly five hundred years to the life of England when Edward IV. returned from his wars all covered with glory. It was a time when the perfidious Richard of York (afterwards Richard III.) was plotting for the throne; when Lord Hastings was snatched from his wedding altar and sent to the block; when lovely Jane Shore, favorite of the now deceased Edward was made to do penance by walking barefoot in the snow through London until she fell dead. Around this brief but intense romance of Jane Shore our pictorial offering today is woven. The production is a stupendous one, a wonderful pageant, a heart-throbbing love affair, a spellbinding adventure. The battle scenes with 3,000 warriors in old-time equipment are wonderful, the London scenes enchanging, the whole atmosphere of the story like the spirit of one of W. Harrison Ainsworth's early English novels.

WHY THIS PICTURE IS WELL WORTH SEEING

Edward IV. Returns Victorious, 1453.
Marvelous Reproduction of Army.
The King Espies Jane Shore.
He Seeks to Find Her Again.
Matthew Shore Plots Against Throne.
Jane Shore Held as Hostage.
Matthew's Rebel Force Beaten.
King Edward Sickens and Dies.
Lord Hastings Enamored of Jane.
Richard of York Interferes.
Hastings Beheaded, Jane Disgraced.
Matthew Returns—A Sad Re-union.

ONE OF THE NOTABLE LOVE STORIES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER NINETEEN "THE BROKEN COIN" INTO THE SACRED FIRE

Mr. R. P. Jones, Tenor - Festival Orchestra - Elsie Janis Monday

ERNEST JONAH, OF PETITCODIAC IS WOUNDED

Nova Scotia Man, Member of 6th Mounted Rifles, Also Mentioned in Casualties.

Ottawa, Jan. 6—The following is the midnight list of casualties:

Third Battalion

Killed in action—Richard Hopkins, Detroit, Mich.

Fifth Battalion

Died—William J. Green, Hilldrop, Sask.

Twentieth Battalion

Killed in action—George E. Taylor, Toronto.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Ernest Jonah, Petitcodiac, N. B.

Fifty-Eighth Battalion.

Died—Bugler Harry Rance, England.

Sixth Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Wounded—Lionel H. Garrison, Indian Harbor, Halifax Co., N. S.

No, 2 Canadian Siege Battery.

Died — Corporal Arthur Oliver Woods, England.

DIED.

WALES—In this city, on the 6th inst., Margaret, beloved wife of James Wales, in the 72nd year of her age, leaving two sons and one daughter to mourn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOTTEN—At Sagwa, in the 94th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Totten. (Boston papers please copy.)
The funeral was held on Monday, Jan. 3rd.

McKENNA—In this city, on 3rd inst., Michael J., youngest son of the late John and Bridget McKenna, leaving his wife and five children, one brother and one sister to mourn. (Boston papers please copy.)
Funeral on Friday morning, at 8.30, from his late residence, 197 Chesley street, to Saint Peter's Church for Requiem High Mass. Friends invited.

GRIFFITH—In this city, on the 4th inst., at her late residence, 224 Sydney street, Annie, widow of Patrick Griffith, leaving five sons and one daughter to mourn their loss.
Notice of funeral later.

LECTURES ON U. S. TRADE

MISS ANNIE S. PECK.

Miss Annie S. Peck, the famous mountain climber, is now in South America lecturing in the interest of United States trade in the Southern Hemisphere.

OPERA HOUSE

W. S. HARKINS PLAYERS

TONIGHT—First Time
THE BIG DRAMA
"KICK IN"
A better play than "Within the Law."

MATINEE SATURDAY
"MAMZELLE"
25c to all parts of the house

Orchestra 50c | 1st 2 Rows Balcony 35c
1st 2 Rows Circle 50c | Rear of Balcony 25c
Rear of Circle - 35c | Gallery - - 15c

CARSON-SMYE WEDDING NEW YEAR'S DAY AT ALMA

Miss Beatrice Maude Smye, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, St. John, N. B., only daughter of Mr. Albert E. Smye, of Alma, Albert county, N. B., was married on Saturday evening, January 1st, 1916, to Mr. Clarance Crosscup Carson, of St. Martins, St. John county, N. B., at the residence of her father, Contractor A. E. Smye.

The bride wore a dress of crepe de chene beautifully trimmed and carried a large bouquet of natural roses of different colors and looked most charmingly and beautiful.

The bride was given away by Mr. Smye's special friend, Mr. Judson Arthur Cleveland, of Alma.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. B. Wetmore. The parlor and dining room were beautifully decorated with evergreens and white roses.

The groom presented the bride with a beautiful set of furs, and her father's present was five twenty dollar gold pieces. Other presents were very numerous and costly.

After the ceremony a turkey supper was served. Invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. John Menzies, Auckland, New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Cambridge, New Zealand; Mr and Mrs. Thomas Carson, St. Martins, N. B.; Judge Trueman, Campbellton, N. B.; Mr. J. C. Chesley, St. John, N. B.; Miss Bessie M. Carson, St. John, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Harper, St. John, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boone, Rowena, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Jones, Apohaqui, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, Apohaqui, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Elkanah Hall, Penobsquis, N. B.; Miss Cora B. Hall, Penobsquis, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Mariner M. Tingley, Hopewell Hill, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Stuart, Tingley, Harvey, N. B.; Miss Susie Stuart, Tingley, Harvey, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Judson A. Cleveland, Alma, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. David C. Cleveland, Alma, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Kierstead, Alma, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rommell, Alma, N. B.; Miss Annie M. Rommell, Alma, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. John Fletcher, Alma, N. B.; Miss Laura A. Fletcher, Alma, N. B.; Mr. Hanford Kierstead, Alma, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Colpitts, Alma, N. B.; Miss Marion L. Colpitts, Alma, N. B.; Master Clark and Aubrey Colpitts, Alma, N. B.; Rev. T. B. and Mrs. Wetmore, Alma, N. B.; Master C. O. Wetmore, Alma, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Rainsford Butland, Alma, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Kierstead, Alma, N. B.; Mrs. Annie L. Marvin, Alma, N. B.; Miss A. A. Parks, Alma, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. Major Collins, Alma, N. B.; Mr. Artimus MacDonald,

SIR SAM

ANOTHER FRENCH REGIMENT

Syrians also Desire to Ra Canada, but Minister Not Offered From Manitoba Series of Recruiting County.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—The Grenadier Guar cording to a well authenticated report, i ernumerary battalion to Lord Caven's fa Grenadier Guards is the regiment raised Meighen.

The latest in the way of new battali nouncement that a Syrian regiment may been made to the minister of militia, bu as yet. There will be no Orange regimen of the members of any order or socie

Hon. T. W. Crothers and Hon. Dr. R represent the Dominion government at t caster, M. P., tomorrow.

The minister of militia is allowing the front to settle up his father's estate major in command of a new battery a

General Sir Sam Hughes left tonig say where he will deliver some twenty parts of the county on Friday and Satur have enlisted from that county. Later meetings in Quebec.

Mr. W. Gascon, a French-Canadian the House of Commons, has offered to ion in Ontario. The offer is under consi ment.

Mr. W. H. Sharpe, ex-M. P., has offe toba and Mr. W. T. Edgecombe has offer provinces.

CHAS. W. KNAPP DEAD; WELL KNOWN PUBLISHER

New York, Jan. 6.—Charles W. Knapp, treasurer of the New York Times, and formerly editor and publisher of the St. Louis Republic, died suddenly today in the office of the Times.

Mr. Knapp's death was due to heart

FOUR
1.30

TH
The

Canadian