

German Naval Officer Sounds Note of Warning

GERMANY CANNOT AFFORD TO RISK BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH U.S. SAYS VON TRUPPET

Former Governor of Kaiu-Chau Frankly Admits Entry of U. S. On Side of Allies Would Be Decidedly Hurtful to Teutons — Inclined to Doubt Germany's Ability to Bring England to Her Knees by Submarine War on Merchantmen.

Berlin, July 5, via London.—Admiral Oscar Von Truppet, at one time governor of Kaiu-Chow, the German concession in the Chinese province of Shan Tung captured in November by the Japanese, contributes an article today in Der Tag warning his compatriots not to underestimate the danger of a break with the United States and asking them to weigh seriously the question whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce is enough to justify a continuance of its present form at the expense of a rupture with the trans-Atlantic nation.

neutral countries that these would probably be arrayed actively or passively in the ranks of our enemies." Admiral Von Truppet discounts the stories of earlier existing American agreements with Great Britain against Germany, explaining that this is most improbable, owing to American diplomatic traditions. "But it is undeniable," he says, "in spite of President Wilson's unquestionable desire to reach a peaceful solution of the problems, that the sympathies of a majority of Americans are on the side of England, and that only a spark might be necessary, under certain conditions, to kindle this feeling into a hostile outbreak."

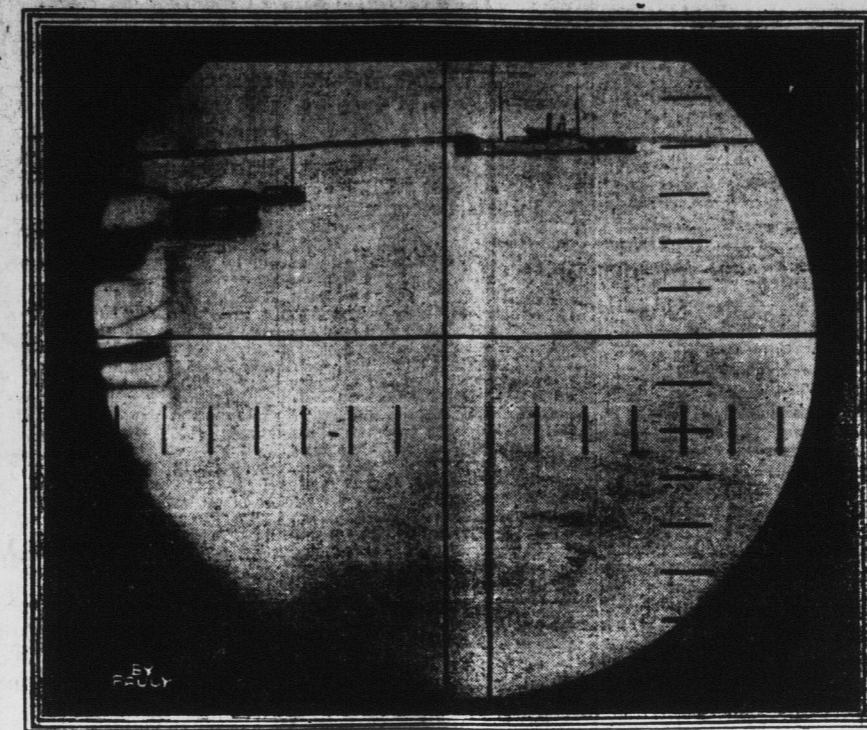
The article is remarkable not only for its open statement regarding the wide reaching effects which the participation of America in the hostilities in the future course of the war—effects which Admiral Von Truppet says are greatly underestimated in Germany—but also as a contribution heard from a naval officer. All the naval publicists of Germany hitherto have been devoting their energies to accelerating public opinion against any modification of the submarine campaign and endeavoring to prevent or to limit concessions to American demands in the forthcoming German note to Washington.

The kernel of the problem, from a German standpoint, concludes Admiral Von Truppet, is contained in this question: "Can we hope, so far as we are able to foresee, to force England to its knees through submarine warfare against her commerce?" "If the answer is in the negative our submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in the hunting grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal. Submarine warfare against merchantmen in that case could be modified or abandoned to obtain a more favorable neutrality from, and the friendship of, America, which would be of great value to Germany after the war."

The campaign between the advocates and the opponents of a compromise is intense and delivery of the note which a few days ago was scheduled for Monday or Tuesday will probably be delayed several days. Rupture would be bad thing for Germany. Admiral Von Truppet in his article in Der Tag writes: "A German-American war, or even a rupture of diplomatic relations, the effect of which would virtually be as great, would injure German prospects more seriously than many believe. Although America, at first, would be able to contribute little to the military strength of the Entente Allies, except by an acceleration of the munitions supply, it could, in time, co-operate with considerable land and sea forces and with first-class submarines and aeroplanes in the complete isolation of Germany. It also could exercise such pressure upon the few remaining

Continued from page one. down, and a final bomb attack, though commenced, failed utterly. "Further reports from the Australian and New Zealand corps as to the enemy's attack on the 29th and 30th, on our right flank state that the action was commenced with a very heavy fire, from midnight until 1.30 a. m., to which our men only replied by a series of cheers. The Turks then launched their attack and came right on with bayonet and bomb. Those who succeeded in getting into our camp were instantly killed; the remainder were dealt with by bomb and rifle fire from the Seventh and Eighth Light Horse. By 2 a. m. the enemy broke, and many were killed while withdrawing. Turkish War Minister Orders Change in Tactics. "The enemy's attack was strongest on his right. The Turks were completely taken aback by the concealed sap constructed, well ahead of our main line, and the dead are lying thickly in front of this. Some got into the sap, several across it. All these were wiped out by the fire from the main parapet further back. "Following the defeat of this attack the enemy attacked at 3 a. m. on our left, and thirty men came over the parapets in front of the right of King's Post. These were duly polished off. "Prisoners brought in state that three fresh battalions were employed in the main attack, which was made by personal order of Ender Pasha, (the Turkish war minister), who, as he definitely asserts, was present in the trenches on June 29. This is confirmed by the statement of an intelligent Armenian prisoner captured. Herman Monto, Hanover, Ont.; George H. O'Brien, Magnetawan, Ont. Tenth Battalion. Wounded. George T. Gramin, formerly 11th Battalion, Oak Point, Man. Thirteenth Battalion. Wounded and Prisoner. H. H. James Verdin, Que.; Corporal Ernest McIntyre, Montreal. Twenty-Eighth Battalion. Death. Peter J. Gorman, New Zealand.

SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF A PERISCOPE ON A SUBMARINE



The photograph was made by placing a camera in front of the eyepiece of the periscope while the submarine was submerged and taking a time exposure.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF TURKS IN DARDANELLES

London, July 5.—The National Register Bill encountered opposition in the House of Commons tonight, when Sir Thomas Whittaker, Liberal member for one of the Yorkshire divisions, opposed its provisions, asserting that the passage of the bill in its present form would split the country. The member also declared his distrust in the present coalition government saying that he knew that the man who had destroyed the late government continued to dictate the policy of the present government. Cries of "name" rang through the House, and Sir Thomas said that it was Lord Northcliffe, who was advocating virtually all the clauses of the Register Bill. Percy Alden (Liberal) on asking Premier Asquith whether he was able to assure the House that the government did not contemplate forced labor or conscription under the bill was told by the Premier that no such change was contemplated. Walter Hume Long, the father of the bill, in moving its second reading, said that the government would resist, to the utmost, any suggestion to recede from his position and withdraw the bill. He said that Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, thought that the bill would assist him to avoid the difficulties which he had previously been confronted, men having been recruited who should have been left in the workshops. Sir Thomas Whittaker moved the rejection of the bill until evidence was produced that the government's present powers were inadequate. He did not object to conscription or conscription, if necessary, but, he asserted, the bill was needless and raised the greatest controversy of the day. The bill would be viewed with grave disgust, especially as men always came forward when asked. The powers conferred by the bill, at any rate, must not be placed in the hands of the military, who were hopeless in business matters. He concluded by saying: "It is not a register that is wanted, but wholesale dismissals in the War Office." Conservative speakers followed, and earnestly appealed to the House to support the government bill.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT RED BANK, N.B.

Mill, Wharf and Large Quantity of Lumber, Property of W. M. Sullivan, Total Loss—Damage Estimated at \$40,000.

Special to The Standard. Newcastle, N. B., July 5.—Fire swept W. M. Sullivan's property at Red Bank this afternoon, destroying his lumber mill, wharf and an immense quantity of boards and deals. The fire started in the mill. The Newcastle fire brigade with their engine went up and rendered good service, but the mill was gone before they reached it.

Sullivan's residence and store, however, were saved and the neighboring houses. The fire was so fierce that a barn across the river belonging to Charles Mullin was burned. The mill was insured for about ten thousand, but the loss greatly exceeds it, being probably over forty thousand. Forty-five men or more are out of work.

SAVED HIS SHIP BUT AT COST OF HIS OWN LIFE

British Str. Anglo-California Torpedoed by Submarine. But Escaped Sinking.

CARRIED HORSES FOR BRITISH GOVT Captain Stayed at His Post and Manoeuvred Ship to Safety Until Shot Down by Shell from Submarine.

London, July 5.—The British steamship Anglo-California of 7,333 tons gross, bound from Montreal, arrived at Queenstown today with a number of dead on board as the result of being shelled by a German submarine. Twelve men were killed on the Anglo-California, including the captain. Eight injured men landed at Queenstown. Captain Parslow of the Anglo-California was among those killed when the steamer was shelled by a German submarine, H. & A. Allan, Montreal, were Canadian agents, and there were ninety-five of a crew, of which fifty were Canadians and Americans. The steamer carried a large consignment of horses for the British government. The Anglo-California was saved by clever handling on the part of her skipper, who manoeuvred the ship out of reach of the submarine's torpedo and until he was shot down on the bridge. All the victims of the hail of shells landed at Queenstown. Most of them were shockingly mutilated. The Anglo-California sailed from Montreal with a cargo of horses on June 23. The Allan line is the local agent for the boat. The boat was in San Francisco when war was declared and during her stay in that port the Leipzig put in for coal. The battleship left before the Anglo-California and put to sea, thus the latter vessel escaped. Owing to the fact that the Anglo-California was taking over a large number of horses a special crew was signed on in Montreal, and among the eleven killed will probably be several Montreal men. When the Anglo-California left Montreal on June 23 she had on board a crew of 100, whom nearly half were Canadians and Americans. Queenstown, July 5.—With nine dead sailors stretched on her deck eight men lying wounded below, and her sides riddled with shot and shell, the British steamship Anglo-California steamed into Queenstown harbor last Sunday morning. Captain Parslow's attack of a German submarine for four hours. The ship's escape from destruction was accomplished with no other means of defense than the indomitable spirit of her captain and crew, combined with masterly seamanship, which enabled her to frustrate the efforts of her assailant to torpedo her. The story of how Captain Parslow stood on the bridge of the Anglo-California, amidst a rain of shot, and calmly directed the movements of his ship until he was killed by a shell, and of how his place was taken by his son until British destroyers appeared, and the submarine was compelled to flee, was told by the survivors. The Anglo-California left Montreal for the British Isles on July 24th. The submarine was sighted at eight o'clock last Sunday morning. Captain Parslow ordered full steam ahead, and wireless calls for assistance were sent out. The submarine on the surface proved a far speedier craft than the steamer, and rapidly overhauled her, meanwhile deluging her with shells. One shot put the wireless apparatus on the Anglo-California out of action. Finding that he could not escape by running for it, Captain Parslow devoted all his attention to ma-

neuvring his ship so as to prevent the submarine from using torpedoes effectively. Stayed At His Post Until Hit By a

"Our captain was a brave man," said one of the narrators. "He kept at his post on the bridge, coolly giving orders as the submarine circled around us vainly seeking to get a position from which it could give us a death blow with torpedoes. All the while the underwater boat continued to rain shot and shell upon us, and at times was so close that she was able to employ rifle fire effectively. "At last one shell blew the captain off the bridge, killing him outright, and terribly mutilating him. Just before that he had given orders to launch the boats, but this was very difficult under the shell fire. Several men were struck down while working at the davits. Ultimately four boats were got overboard, and were rowed away until picked up."

The son of Captain Parslow, serving as second mate, was standing by his father's side when the latter was killed. The son was knocked down by the violence of the explosion. Springing to his feet he seized the wheel and, as ably as his father had done, continued dodging the submarine. Another shell burst alongside him, shattering one of the spokes of the wheel, but young Parslow remained at his post.

The wireless S. O. S. calls that had been sent out at the first alarm had reached those able to give more than passive assistance, however, and British destroyers appeared. On their appearance the submarine abandoned the attack and submerged. Young Parslow was still at the wheel when the destroyers came up.

Paulliac, France, July 5.—The Spanish steamer Juan arrived here today with the captain and seven men of the French schooner Hirondele. The schooner was sunk July 2, by a German submarine near Ouessant, the westernmost of the islands off the coast of Brittany. The captain of the Hirondele said:

"A submarine appeared 300 yards from us and fired a shot which, missing me, I lowered sail and raised our flag. Some one called to us from the submarine that we had three minutes to leave the vessel and we got into a lifeboat and pulled away. "The submarine then fired six shots into the Hirondele, and in ten minutes I saw my ship sink. At this moment two torpedo boats and the Spanish ship Juan, which took us aboard, appeared and the German submarine slowly submerged until she was out of sight."

Norwegian Bark Sunk. London, July 5.—The Norwegian bark "Perry Cross" sank July 2, by a German submarine 70 miles southwest of the Sicily Islands. Her crew of 16 men, after spending 20 hours in open boats, landed at Swansea.

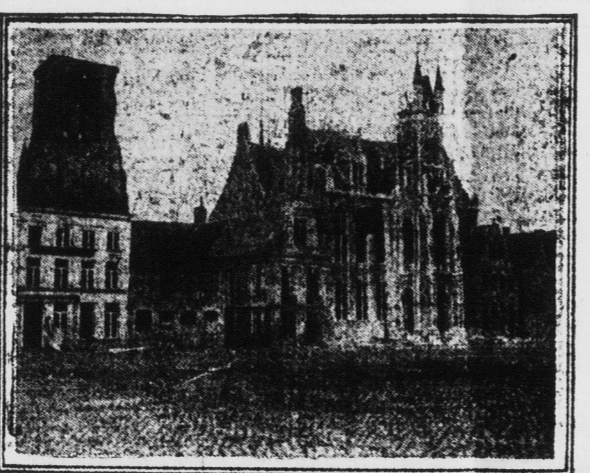
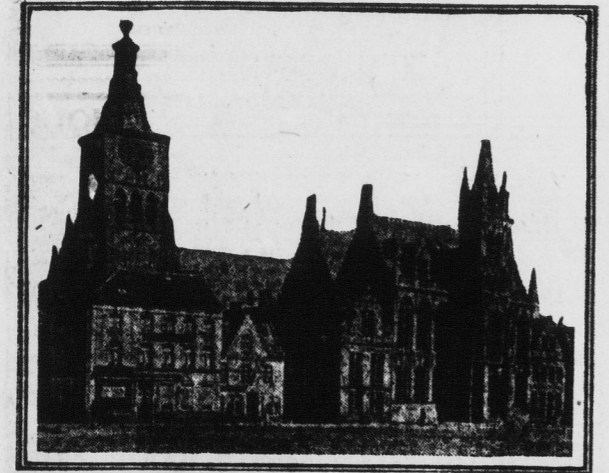
Six of Crew Missing. Paris, July 5.—The French steamer Carthage was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near Cape Helles on July 4th, according to an official statement issued this afternoon. Sixty six members of her crew were saved. Six men are missing. "Two German submarines were sighted yesterday in the English Channel by vessels belonging to the second light French squadron. Both submarines plunged but one was hit by several shells before it disappeared." "The French steamer Carthage was built at Newcastle in 1910. She was 403 feet long, 51 feet beam and 20.5 feet deep. She was owned by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique of Paris.

CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, July 5.—The following casualties were issued by the Militia Department tonight. There are no new Brunswickers in the list: Midnight List. FIRST BATTALION. Killed in Action May 23, Arthur K. Brown, England. SEVENTH BATTALION. Unofficially Reported Prisoner. John W. McConoghy (formerly 12th Battalion) Toronto. THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Harry Stracey, England. Wounded. Thomas Johnson, Scotland. SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Oscar Lund, Norway. Wounded. Sydney H. Reed, England. THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Wounded. Bombardier C. R. O'Mally (formerly 1st Field Artillery Brigade) Ireland.

FIRST BATTALION. Killed in Action. Charles W. Crozier, Chatham, Ont. Died of Wounds. Goldwin M. Pirie, Dundas, Ont. Wounded. Thomas M. Horne, Parry Sound, Ont.; William Shipp (formerly 10th Battalion), Rougemont, Que. SECOND BATTALION. Killed in Action June 17. George Smith (formerly 9th Battalion), Parry Sound, Ont. THIRD BATTALION. Prisoner at Magdeburg. William H. King (formerly 8th Battalion), Edmonton, Alb. FOURTH BATTALION. Died. Michael McDermott (formerly 23rd Battalion), Quebec. SEVENTH BATTALION. Unofficially Reported Prisoner. Frank William Robert Adams, Vancouver. EIGHTH BATTALION. Slightly Wounded. Robert Allan (formerly 32nd Battalion), Moose Jaw, Sask. Missing. David Y. Baptist (formerly 11th Battalion), Vanscoy Post Office, Sask.

THE GRAND PALACE AT DIXMUDE, BELGIUM, BEFORE AND AFTER BOMBARDMENT



BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT. The beautiful building to the right in the left hand view is the Hotel de Ville, with the tower of St. Jean to the left. This view was, of course, taken before the German bombardment of Dixmude. The Hotel de Ville is seen in the right hand view a crumbling mass of masonry. The tower of St. Jean has also suffered very severely, the top part of it having been completely blown off.

AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT. The tower of St. Jean has also suffered very severely, the top part of it having been completely blown off.

The Use of Soap Spoils the Hair

Soap should be used very sparingly, if at all, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it. The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mulsified coconut oil (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than soap or anything else you can use. One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage. You can get mulsified coconut oil at any pharmacy. It's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

FOR WAR
Willard Neve at his late residence...
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
TRIPO
Dancing Beauty
BY DESLYS
Best Yet!
UNIQUE
M. E. AITKEN
Present Foremost
Brochure Players in
"THE MILLS OF THE GODS"
2 Acts 29 Scenes
Laid in and Arranged
Next SAT. Afternoon
A Big Time
For Kiddies
Special Feature
"THE BABY"
"A HAT FULL OF TROUBLE"
Theatrical Comedy
A Hat, the Spirit of Joy
and a Spark
THURS.—2 Special Acts

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ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
TRIPO
Dancing Beauty
BY DESLYS
Best Yet!

erial Today
ect Essanay comedy-
and Bryant Washburn
Delightful Vitagraph
LE — A Hair-Rais-
adventure
ADVENTURE
TRIPO
Two Men and
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