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PROBS—FAIR

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## PROGRESS FOR ALLIES IN LORRAINE DISTRICT AND VOSGES AND METZERAL TAKEN FROM ENEMY

### INDEFINITE VOTE OF CREDIT TO CARRY ON STRUGGLE

British House of Commons Gives Authority to Raise Whatever Amount Needed for War Purposes — Maximum Necessary May Amount to Five Billion Dollars — House Adjourned Last Night.

London, June 21.—The House of Commons adjourned tonight, after unanimously giving a first reading to the bill providing the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, with a blank check which may amount, at a maximum, to one thousand million pounds (\$5,000,000,000). The vote of credit for \$1,250,000,000 passed last week by the House simply authorized the government to spend that much for war purposes, but did not provide for the manner in which this sum should be raised. Tonight's enactment was in the form of a resolution, which empowers the government to raise not only the \$1,250,000,000 deemed necessary to pay the cost of the war at the rate of \$15,000,000 daily, for a limited period, but as much more as may be needed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a long explanation of the proposed loan, and, in closing, said that on the technical question as to the limit of the loan it would be dangerous to disclose the necessity for not fixing any definite sum, and he added that the only figures he could put in the bill was a maximum which would cover all requirements of the new loan, including provisions enabling the subscribers to previous war loans and the holders of Consols to

participate. This maximum would not fall far short of a thousand million pounds sterling.

#### No New Taxation.

The generous terms provided for holders of Consol and the first war loan securities appear to meet the objections that have been urged in financial quarters to the issue of a four and one-half per cent. loan.

Although the Stock Exchange had closed before Mr. McKenna's statement was published, the proposed new loan is said to have met with a favorable reception in the financial districts, but it is not yet possible to say how the terms of the loan will affect other kindred issues, such as Consols and last November's war loan.

During the course of his statement in the House, the Chancellor, answering the suggestion that more money should be raised by additional taxation, said that it was best to take one step at a time. If, owing to the continuance of the war, it became necessary to find further very large sums it was obvious that additional taxation would have to be proposed, but he added, that time had not yet come.

(Continued on page 3)

### FORTY CANADIAN OFFICERS KILLED AND 130 WOUNDED

During Fortnight Ending June 9—Casualties Among Officers of British Army Since War Began 3,372 Killed, 6,651 Wounded and 1,049 Missing.

London, June 21.—The British army casualty lists, ending June 9, show that since the beginning of the war 3,372 officers have been killed, 6,651 wounded and 1,049 put down as missing, making a total of 11,072. From May 19 to June 9th, 702 officers were killed, 1,407 wounded and 150 reported missing, or 2,260 in all.

During the last fortnight ending June 9th, the Canadian contingent lost

forty officers killed and 130 wounded. The Australians 107 killed and 176 wounded, and the Indian troops 48 killed and 117 wounded, who, being officers, were in large part English.

With each casualty list, a certain number of officers and men are transferred from the missing to the killed, owing to the finding of their bodies. The number of the dead is also constantly increasing by those succumbing to wounds.

### Factories in France Speeding Up Making Of War Munitions

Privately-Owned as Well as State Factories Working at Full Capacity to Meet Demands for Arms and Ammunition.

Paris, June 21 (11:05 p. m.)—That the manufacture of arms and ammunition in France is progressing satisfactorily was made known in an official communication issued tonight concerning a tour of the factories, where the work is in progress, made by Minister of War Millerand, Sunday. The statement says:

"The Minister of War went Sunday on a tour of the factories in the

terior of France, and returned to Paris this morning. In all the factories he visited, these privately-owned, as well as those belonging to the State, the Minister witnessed very great activity. He has satisfied himself personally, thanks to the great and progressive efforts shown up to the present, that expected results will everywhere be realized, and in a good many factories probably exceeded.

### WARNS BRITISH TO KEEP AWAY FROM MEXICO

London, June 21, 8:10 p. m.—The official press bureau today issued the following statement:

"In view of the existing state of affairs in Mexico the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, (Sir Edward Grey) desires to warn British subjects against visiting that country, unless absolutely obliged to do so by imperative necessity."

### BONAR LAW LEFT THE FIRM WHEN HE WENT INTO POLITICS

London, June 21.—According to the South Wales Daily News, Mr. Bonar Law, with the late Dr. William Jacks, founded the Glasgow firm of which two members were sentenced the other day for trading with the enemy. When Mr. Law entered politics fourteen years ago, he entirely severed his connection with the firm.

### WHILE RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO RETIRE IN GALICIA, ALLIES PUSH FORWARD IN THE WEST

German Report Claims Capture of Rawka-Ruska and Teutonic Armies Within Nine Miles of Limits of Lemberg—Allied Battleship Again Battering Forts of Seddul Bahr—Germans Admit Loss of Metzeral.

London, June 21.—Rawka-Ruska, according to a Berlin official report, is the latest Russian position in Galicia to fall into the hands of the Austro-Germans, and as the Teutons also are reported to be fighting east of this town the investment of Lemberg must be so nearly complete that the Russians either must withdraw from the Galician capital or leave a portion of their forces there to be besieged.

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Considerable wonder is expressed by the German military critics over the fact that Paris continues to report the Russian advance of the last few days. They had expected the Russians to make a firm stand along the Grodzke line. Instead, however, Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief of the Russians, not only retired quickly from this position, but, evidently recognizing his dangerous predicament, also ordered the withdrawal of the Russian forces from south of the Dniester river.

An official Turkish report indicates that there has been considerable activity in the Dardanelles, with an Allied battleship again battering away at the forts of Seddul Bahr.

In the west Paris continues to report French advances, especially in the region of Arras. Here it is asserted progress has been made in the direction of Sochez, and the capture of several trenches has brought the attackers near the northwest of the village. Further progress also is reported in the Vosges. In the latter region the French claim to have made an advance beyond the cemetery at Metzeral, the loss of which town is now officially admitted by Berlin.

England today turned its interest from actual warfare to the provision of snags of war, the House of Commons having provided the government with a blank check in respect of this to be limited only by the patriotism and resources of British investors.

The trial in Africa of General Christian De Wet, one of the rebel leaders, has ended in a verdict proclaiming him guilty of treason. It is not expected, however, that the death sentence will be imposed on him.

Allies Push Forward in Lorraine District and Vosges

Paris, June 21.—The following official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

"In the sector to the north of Arras the situation is unchanged. We have conserved all the ground conquered, and today the enemy's fanatical actions occurred and these have not modified the fronts. The artillery combat continued.

"Our air squadrons effectively bombarded the aviation parks of the enemy, setting fire to four hangars and damaging two aeroplanes and one captive balloon.

"On the western border of the Argonne, on both sides of the road from Viennes-le-Chateau to Binarville, the Germans on Sunday night delivered a violent attack, for which preparations had been made by an intense bombardment with asphyxiating projectiles. Our advance line was bent at certain points, two companies being buried in the overturned trenches.

"An immediate counter-attack enabled us to regain almost the entire extent of our initial positions. The struggle was particularly spirited.

"On the heights of the Meuse, in the sector of the Calonne trench, after having repulsed counter-attacks by the enemy, we enlarged today our gains of yesterday. A first attack made only slight progress. A second attack, on the other hand, enabled us to carry new trenches to the east of those which we had occupied on Sunday. This gain has been conserved, as were the preceding gains.

### POPE BENEDICT INTERVIEWED ON THE WAR

His Holiness Gives His Views on Great European Conflict and Charges of German Cruelty.

Paris, June 21.—La Liberté publishes today an interview with Pope Benedict, signed by Louis Latapie, a prominent member of the staff who was sent to Rome for the purpose of ascertaining the Pope's views on the various aspects of the European war. Pope Benedict is quoted as expressing horror at some of the developments of the war, but, in the main, the words of the Pope have to do with peace.

The interview began with an allusion by the Pontiff to what the Holy See had done in respect to the war. The Pontiff had addressed a letter in favor of peace to the Catholic world. He had proposed a truce to the belligerents for the Christmas tide. He had endeavored to obtain an exchange of prisoners unfit for military service, and had had the good fortune to obtain, in this respect, an appreciable result.

His Holiness referred to the letter he had written to Cardinals, Luçon and Amelot, of Rheims and Paris, respectively, and to his Consistorial address on January 22.

M. Latapie quotes the Pope as saying: "You desire that I should condemn every crime specifically, but each one of your accusations is accompanied by a reply on the part of the Germans, and I am not able to institute here a continuous discussion, nor can I make investigations at this moment."

"Is it necessary to inquire as to whether the neutrality of Belgium has been violated?" asked the correspondent.

"That was under the pontificate of Pius X," the Pope replied.

"Is it not known by all that many priests have been taken as hostages in Belgium and in France, and shot?"

The Pope replied: "I have received from Austrian Bishops the assurance that the Russian army has also taken hostages from among the Catholic priests, and that the Russians, on one occasion, pushed before them 1,500 Jews, so that they could advance behind this living barrier thus exposed to the bullets of the enemy."

The Bishop of Cremona has informed me that the Italians have already taken eighteen Austrian priests as hostages.

"The Germans," said M. Latapie, "have committed other violations."

To this the Pope replied: "The Cardinal Secretary of State has received the representatives of seven Belgian lines of trenches to the south of Leirey.

"In Alsace our progress has continued in the course of uninterrupted engagements. After having taken the cemetery of Metzeral, we occupied the station and then attacked the village, which we captured after a very hot fight. We have reached the outskirts south of that locality and have pushed our line to the east, 500 yards beyond the outskirts in the direction of Meyerhof.

"In these actions we took some prisoners, bringing the total since yesterday up to more than 200.

"To the north of the Fecht river the enemy attempted an attack on our positions at Reich-Ackerkopf, but was completely repulsed."

### ANOTHER OF BRITISH FLYING CORPS KILLED

Maj. Lumsden Falls from Aeroplane Making Trial Trip — Fell Distance of 200 Feet.

London, June 21.—Major Lumsden, of the Royal Army Flying Corps, was killed this afternoon while flying over the Brooklands aviation course.

Major Harry T. Lumsden was making a flight as a passenger on a trial trip. The aeroplane had reached an altitude of 200 feet when the engine went wrong and the machine dived earthwards and was smashed. Major Lumsden was so badly injured that he died in a few hours, but the injuries of the pilot were not serious.

### ANCHOR LINER PUT SUBMARINE TO FLIGHT

Cameronia's Captain Steered His Vessel at Underseas Craft Which Disappeared Under Water to Avoid Being Rammed by Liner.

London, June 21.—The Anchor Line steamer Cameronia, under charter to the Cunard Line, had a narrow escape from a submarine in the Irish Sea on her voyage from New York to Liverpool, according to Peter Fletcher of New York, one of the saloon passengers. The Cameronia arrived in Liverpool Sunday.

Mr. Fletcher says that during the run through the Irish Sea a submarine came out of the water, showing the top of her conning tower. To save the Cameronia Captain Kinnard headed his vessel for the submarine, which dived. After passing over the spot where the underwater boat went down without finding any evidence that the steamer had collided with it, Captain Kinnard reversed the course of his vessel and got away safely.

Mr. Fletcher added that the passengers on the Cameronia, although many of them saw the periscope of the submarine, were cool.

The Cameronia sailed from New York June 11, for Glasgow, by way of Liverpool. She had on board about forty first-class passengers and a large number of persons in the second cabin.

### SERIES OF CABINET MEETINGS AT OTTAWA

Considerable Business to be Disposed of by Government.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, June 21.—Most of the cabinet ministers will be here this week and at a series of cabinet councils considerable business will be disposed of preliminary to the holiday season. While the exigencies of the war necessitate the presence in Ottawa, or with call, of a quorum of the council, several of the ministers intend to take a holiday and visit the provinces they represent.

### COLIN M'KAY TELLS ABOUT ZEPPELIN RAID ON LONDON

Empire Metropolis Was Not Affected and Londoners Slept Soundly Through it all—How the Air Raid was Handled by the British Newspapers—Little Information Published and all Statements Were Guarded.

(Special Staff Correspondence of The Standard.)

London, June 1.—The gentle Germans dropped bombs on London last night. When I came down to breakfast the staid waiter handed me a paper, and formally observed:

"Have you heard of the air-raid on London, Sir?"

"No—where—when—what damage?"

"I am afraid I can't give you much information, Sir. The newspapers don't say much; I should rather say the authorities don't just know all about it yet. What will you have, Sir?"

"Any bombs hit near here?"

"There are stories about, Sir. I heard a bomb was dropped not many hundred yards away. There was a fire, but you can't just tell, don't you know."

"Well, you're not disturbed, are you?"

"I expect I'd be considerably disturbed, Sir, if a bomb dropped on me. But in these times anything may happen, and we shouldn't worry. These Germans are crazy, and dropping a few bombs on London may do us all a heap of good. Lots of people say conscription is coming; may be it will be necessary, but it would be a come-down for us. We are fighting German militarism; if we had to adopt English militarism to beat the Germans it wouldn't be a very consistent—quite in line with our traditions or professions, don't you know."

"These silly lunatics of Germans may solve the problem for us. If they start dropping bombs on London and killing people there will probably be no need of conscription. There will be more volunteers than we can handle in a hurry."

#### WHAT THE PAPERS PUBLISHED.

The morning paper devoted two columns of large type to the raid, but told me no more than the waiter. Here is the report:

"Admiralty, Tuesday Morning.

"Zeppelins are reported to have been seen near Ramsgate and Brentwood, and in certain outlying districts of London.

"Many fires are reported, but these cannot be absolutely connected with the visit of airships. Further particulars will be issued as soon as they can be collected and collated.

#### FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

"We received the following official communication early this morning:—

"The Press are specially reminded that NO statement whatever may be published dealing with the places in the neighborhood of London reached by aircraft, or the course supposed to be taken by them, or any statement or diagram which might indicate the ground or route covered by them.

The Admiralty communique gives all the news which can properly be published.

These instructions are given in order to secure the public safety, and the present intimation may itself be published by the Press as explaining the absence of more detailed reports."

Early evening papers devoted half a page to official communiques, explaining why considerations of public safety demanded secrecy. And Londoners laughed and said things about official red-tape that would be considered treasonable in Canada, and rumors spread, though they were much less stupid than you will hear in St. John. London was not anxious to know where the bombs had been dropped; but it did want to know how many Zeppelins had visited the town, and how much damage had been done.

About four o'clock the papers appeared with the following official communication:

"In amplification of the information which appears in this morning's papers, the following particulars of last night's Zeppelin raid in the metropolitan area are now available for publication:—

"Late last night about ninety bombs, mostly of an incendiary character, were dropped from hostile aircraft in various localities not far distant from each other.

"A number of fires, of which only three were large enough to require the services of fire engines, broke out. All fires were promptly and effectively dealt with. Only one of these fires necessitated a district call. The fires were all caused by the incendiary bombs referred to.

"No public building was injured, but a number of private premises were damaged by fire or water.

"The number of casualties is small. So far as at present ascertained, one infant, one boy, one man, and one woman were killed, and another woman is so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. A few other private citizens were seriously injured. The precise number is not yet ascertained.

"Adequate police arrangements, including the calling out of the special constables, enabled the situation to be kept thoroughly in hand."

#### LONDON NOT IMPRESSED.

So far as I can judge the first Zeppelin raid has made about as much impression on the vast wicker known as London as dropping copies of the Times in St. John streets would have upon Commissioner Potts. Of course it has created indignation. A great boom in recruiting is reported to have taken place today. Also in Shoreditch there have been a few riots, and mobs have attacked shops suspected of being conducted by persons of German nationality. But we are told little damage was done, the police and special constabulary soon gaining control. As for the effect of the news, it reminded me of Mayor Frink's proclamation during the street car riots, warning people to stop in their homes on pain of being shot. London streets were thronged to a late hour tonight; one would think the populace turned out to witness the performance of the Zeppelins in case they put in another appearance.

One fact stands out clearly, and that is the absurdity of the German theory that Zeppelins might be made a weapon of moral suasion; that they might have a great effect in causing panic over wide areas. The Zeppelins visited London about the time theatre crowds were coming out; most of these knew nothing about the raid; the great majority

Continued on page 2.