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PROBS—SHOWERS

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BRITISH COMMONS VOTES \$1,250,000,000 MORE TO HELP CARRY ON WAR TO SUCCESSFUL ISSUE

Vote Put Through Yesterday Brings Total Sum Allowed to Date For War Purposes up to \$4,310,000,000—War Costing Gr. Britain at Rate of \$13,300,000 Daily, Premier Asquith Says.

London, June 15.—The House of Commons this afternoon, voted another credit of £250,000,000, (\$1,250,000,000), making with previous sums, a total of £3,820,000,000 (\$4,310,000,000), already allowed for war purposes. After a general survey of the case the Premier referred to the construction of the new government. He declared he would not have been justified in taking the course he did in this regard under the pressure of outside influence or because of temporary embarrassment. The task was as unenviable as could fall to the lot of any man.

After paying a tribute to his late colleagues Mr. Asquith claimed both for himself and his new colleagues the staunchest adherence of their respective political parties. He admitted the word coalition had not a pleasant flavor in the vocabulary of British politics; previous departures from the British system of party government had been found wanting in dignity and success. Up to the last moment he had not been without doubt as to how he could best respond to the call of public duty.

ARBITRATION BOARD'S OFFER TURNED DOWN

Chicago Traction Officials and Employes Refuse Intervention—City Still Without Street Car Service.

Chicago, June 15.—Virtually complete tie-up of all surface and elevated transportation lines marked the second day of the strike of Chicago street railway employes. Only a few minor acts of violence were reported during the day.

Prospects of the United States government overseeing the operation of the Oak Park division of the elevated system were seen in an order by C. C. Kohlsaat, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, directing Samuel Insull, receiver for the Chicago & Oak Park Elevated Railway, to resume operations at once, "employing such men as may be available for the purpose," and to report "any unlawful interference or obstruction by any persons whatsoever for such action as the court may deem proper."

Chicago's population today walked to work, or rode in automobiles, steam trains or buses, which included vehicles of all descriptions. Judge Kohlsaat's order was taken by the instance of B. I. Budd, president, and Samuel Insull, receiver of the Oak Park Elevated. The Federal Court has charge, through the receiver, of the operation of the road, and the employes of the road are thus the employees of the court.

Theatres and cafes and the baseball and amusement parks were the chief sufferers from lack of attendance as a result of the strike.

AN UNQUALIFIED FALSEHOOD, SAYS PREMIER BORDEN

Hon. Mr. Lemieux's Statement that Governor General Vetted Election Given the Lie by Prime Minister.

Ottawa, June 15.—"An unqualified falsehood," was the vigorous language which Sir Robert Borden used this morning in reply to the statement attributed to Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux at a political meeting held at Rigaud, Que., on Sunday, that the Governor-General had vetted the proposal to have a general election in April.

SENSE OF DUTY MADE CARSON JOIN CABINET

Irish Unionist Leader Declined Asquith's Invitation but Finally Accepted Through Sense of Public Duty.

London, June 15.—Sir Edward Carson, the Irish Unionist leader, like John Redmond, the Irish party leader in the House of Commons, did not want to join the coalition cabinet, said Premier Asquith today, in a speech of tribute to those who were according the government support.

"Sir Edward Carson at first declined when it was suggested that he join the administration," the Premier said, "and it was only strong pressure and his sense of public duty which made him associate himself with the government."

Mr. Asquith said he regretted extremely the absence of any Nationalist in the cabinet, but he said he had done all he could to obtain the cooperation of all.

John Dillon, in behalf of the Irish party, explained that their attitude meant no desire to oppose or to snipe the new government, which had their fullest cooperation, but that they had to join it was wholly inconsistent with the obligation of the party. He felt that aid from the outside would be most valuable, and he regretted that other parties of Ireland had not adopted this method of Nationalist self-effacement.

URGES SPEED IN PRODUCTION OF MACHINE GUNS

London Daily Mail Advocates Placing Large Orders in England, Canada and the United States.

London, June 16 (2.57 a. m.)—The Daily Mail, in an editorial today, urges the government to hasten the production of machine guns by placing orders for unlimited quantities in England, Canada and the United States. "The Germans," says the editorial, "are virtually substituting men armed with machine guns for the old fashioned infantry armed with rifles. Experience is proving that an army which attempts to fight machine guns with rifles is committing the same mistake as the man who runs a foot race with a locomotive."

MINISTER OF MARINE TELLS WHAT CANADA IS DOING TO SUPPLY WAR MUNITIONS

Hon. J. D. Hazen in City Gives Warm Praise to General Sam Hughes—Reiterates His Denial of Telegraph's Report of His Retirement—How the Grits Have Flagrantly Violated the Political "Truce"—New Brunswick Bearing Well Her Part in War.

Looking the picture of health and announcing that his appearance was a correct index of his condition, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, reached the city yesterday on the Maritime Express and proceeded to his home. During the afternoon he motored to Rothesay, where he attended the closing exercises in connection with Netherwood School. Unless recalled to Ottawa by state business, it is the Minister's intention to spend some time in St. John.

To a Standard representative, who saw him yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hazen referred to the general business outlook in Canada as encouraging. "Crop conditions in the West," he said, "were never better. There is a much larger acreage than last year and the outlook is indeed good."

THE MATTER OF MUNITIONS

Asked as to Canadian progress in grappling with the problem of supplying munitions of war to the Allied armies in Europe, the Minister said too much praise could not be given to Major General Hughes for the promptitude with which he had interested the manufacturers of Canada in the matter. "The Government," said Mr. Hazen, "appointed an absolutely non-partisan committee to handle the ammunition question and they are fully co-operating with the Minister of Militia. The report of General Bartram, himself an expert, shows what has been accomplished in this way. In his report he mentions that shells are being manufactured by 247 factories in seventy-eight Canadian cities and towns, the work providing employment for 70,000 Canadian workmen and at an estimated pay-roll in the vicinity of \$1,000,000 per week. "I have been informed," he continued, "that Earl Kitchener, in conversation with Col. Cantley of the Canadian shell committee, said that in the matter of war munitions, with the exception of factories controlled by the British government, Canada had risen to the occasion better than the manufacturers in the motherland; Major General Hughes grappled with the problem as soon as it presented itself to him and a very large share of the credit for what has been accomplished must, in fairness, go to him."

DENIES REPORTED RETIREMENT

His attention being called to Telegraph reports of his possible retirement from his office in the Borden cabinet to accept the honor of an appointment to the Supreme Court of Canada, Mr. Hazen laughed and said: "My friends of the Telegraph have always been solicitous for my future, and their latest effort to retire me from the cabinet and place me on the Supreme Court is not altogether news to me. The Standard's correspondent in Ottawa asked me concerning the rumor, and, even at the risk of disappointing the Telegraph, I was obliged to tell him it was unfounded. I feel there is for me in Ottawa a duty which I should perform. If I can be of service to the Empire in this crisis, I have no intention of evading that duty. I am not going to the Supreme Court, or to any other position, and now that my health has improved it will be a pleasure to devote myself to the work of the Empire even more vigorously than in the past."

In connection with the report, also from Telegraph sources, that work at Courtenay Bay was to be stopped, Mr. Hazen said the story was untrue. Any changes that might be made would be with the idea of accelerating construction on and speeding the completion of the contract. The Government had no intention of abandoning the project.

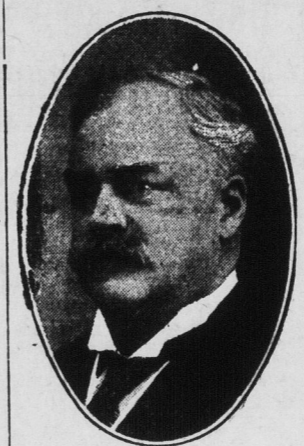
BUSINESS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Reverting to business conditions, the Minister said, "Conditions of business in New Brunswick so far during the war have been the subject of favorable comment from business men in all parts of Canada. It was generally recognized that business in this province was on a stable foundation and this was in no small measure due to the policy of the Government, which had been the means of causing many large expenditures on public works in the province and of giving to manufacturers a generous share of orders for the Militia Department and the War Office."

"The Militia Department had been called upon to face the same difficulties which, in Great Britain, had resulted in the appointment of a Minister of Munitions, although these difficulties were not nearly so accentuated as in the case of the mother country. Neither in Great Britain nor in Canada had the war departments been equipped or organized before the outbreak of war to meet the extraordinary conditions that had arisen, but it is now understood on all sides that great satisfaction is being given by the committee dealing with the purchase of war supplies, and of which Hon. A. E. Kemp is chairman."

ONE MILLION PER DAY

"When we remember that the expenditures of Canada for war purposes are in the vicinity of one million dollars per day, the great responsibilities resting upon the committee and the Government generally will be fully realized. I have had advice from Great Britain, both private and public in character, bearing striking testimony to the fact that Canada's successful efforts in connection with this war, and the unparalleled heroism of the Canadian forces are fully appreciated by the Allies, and the subject of much approving comment. More than 60,000 Canadian troops have already crossed the seas and as many more are now ready to go forward. The enlistment, organization and equipment of such an army was an Herculean task which, however, has not proved too much for the Government. There is no doubt that before the war is over, Canada will have 150,000 troops serving with the expeditionary forces, all of whom will do their duty in the same courageous and heroic manner that distinguished our men at Neuve Chapelle and Langemarck. I am proud of the way the sons of New Brunswick have responded to the call to the colors in the past, and I feel sure (Continued on page 2)



HON. J. D. HAZEN

ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON LONDON BROUGHT TO ATTENTION OF U.S.

But no Request for Protest—Metropolis Practically an Unfortified Town and Non-combatants Have Suffered by Raids.

Washington, June 15.—German attempts to bombard London from aircraft were brought formally to the attention of the United States government today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador. No request for a protest to Germany was made. The Ambassador merely called at the State Department, and submitted to Secretary Lansing a statement of the facts from the British viewpoint.

After referring to the growing frequency of raids in sections of London by hostile aeroplanes, Sir Cecil declared that the great city practically was unfortified, absolutely so far as the residential sections were concerned. Millions of people were crowded in congested quarters, he said, and it would be impossible for British artillery men to defend these sections against aeroplane or Zeppelin attacks, because any shell sent into the sky towards aircraft almost certainly would work great destruction of life when their fragments returned to the earth in the crowded city.

The Ambassador also pointed out that a large number of Americans and other non-English people are resident in London, and that located there are the foreign embassies and legations, and many hospitals and charitable institutions, all of which are greatly endangered by the Zeppelin attacks. As aircraft usually operate in thick weather, at night, or above the clouds, Mr. Lansing was reminded their commanders can only approximate in the most general way the landing place of the bombs they drop.

The history of the German airmen's attack on England so far, the Ambassador asserted, is that they have had no effect whatever upon the army or defensive works, and that their destructive powers have been felt entirely by innocent non-combatants and private property.

GEN. MACKENSEN EXPECTS TO BE IN LEMBERG BY JULY 1

London, June 16.—General Von Mackensen has telegraphed the German Emperor that he hopes to capture Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, before July 1, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, from Amsterdam.

TEUTONS TAKE MOSCISKA; FIERCE FIGHTING IN WEST

ENEMY'S OBJECT SEEMS TO BE TO CLEAR GALICIA OF RUSSIANS AND GET BREATHING SPELL BEFORE AIMING CRUSHING BLOW AT ITALY—OPERATIONS IN WEST BELIEVED TO BE FAVORABLE TO ALLIES.

London, June 15.—The Austro-German rush in Galicia is on again. Both Berlin and Vienna officially lay claim to progress along practically the entire southeastern front, and Lemberg seems again to be in danger.

Mosciska, to the east of Przemysl, has been captured by the Austro-Germans, and, according to the German contention, the Russians are falling back south of the railroad connecting Przemysl and Lemberg. All the Russian counter-attacks have been repulsed, with gains for the Teutons from a point north of Przemysl into Bessarabia.

Far off as this front is from England and France, it is being watched more closely than the western front, because it would appear that these operations are being pressed in an attempt to clear Galicia of the Russians, preparatory to a breathing spell in the East, which is likely to be followed by a crushing blow aimed at Italy.

The fighting is growing harder daily along the Austro-Italian frontier, and in view of past performances, it is considered reasonable to assume that Germany will throw a great mass of troops on this front and endeavor to sweep into Italy and hold ground there, just as she has done in Poland, Belgium and France.

The fighting in France, around Arras, while bitter and marked by daily attack and counter-attack, has reached the stage where the German and French official communications flatly contradict each other. On the whole, it is believed here, the advantage has been with the French.

That England is prepared for long siege operations in the Dardanelles is indicated in an official statement just issued, explaining the nature of the

ANOTHER BIG WAR ORDER FROM RUSSIAN GOV'T

For Army Saddles—Expected it will be Double the Amount of Last One.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, June 15.—Expectation of a big Russian order for army saddles has brought here representatives of the Canadian saddlery manufacturers. The last Russian order amounted to \$1,500,000 and was divided among the manufacturers at a fixed price. While the new order has not yet been placed with the Canadian war purchasing commission it is believed to be double in amount of the last but at a slightly decreased price per saddle. The saddlery manufacturers will probably form an association to better handle war orders. In fact the preliminary steps towards such a scheme have been taken. This would enable them to maintain representatives in England, France, Italy, Serbia and Rumania and orders would be divided in ratio to the capacity of the respective factories. This plan has worked successfully in other lines and increases chances of securing business of greater volume than the efforts of the individual concerns.

ST. JOHN SCHOONER IS STRANDED OFF MATENIC ISLANDS

A despatch from Rockland, Maine, says total destruction threatened the British two masted schooner Louisa, Captain Merriam, which became stranded on the northwestern end of Matenic Island, near Matinec Island today.

The schooner is owned at St. John, N. B., and was bound to that port from Boston, with a load of fertilizer. She was built in 1899.

K. OF C. STATE CONVENTION AT HALIFAX

Officers Elected—Resolution Expressing Loyal Support of Empire in Present Crisis.

Halifax, June 15.—The Maritime Provinces Convention or State Council of the Knights of Columbus opened in Halifax today. The business of the sessions showed the order to be in a flourishing condition throughout the Maritime Provinces. One of the most important features of the convention was the passing of a resolution unanimously approving of the action of subordinate councils to pay all fees and assessments of members who are on active service during the war. The state council also expressed their approval of what had been done toward various patriotic and charitable funds. The resolution was concurred in strong language expressing loyal support of the nation in the present strife.

The following officers for the Maritime Provinces were elected:—Past State Deputy, George J. Lynch, Halifax; State Deputy, E. C. Hanrahan, Sydney, N. S.; State Secretary, E. L. O'Brien, Bathurst, N. B.; State Treasurer, P. S. Bradley, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; State Warden, J. P. Gorman, Antigonish, N. S.; State Advocate, Louis Connolly, Lourdes, N. S.; State Chaplain, His Lordship Bishop O'Leary, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Delegates to Supreme Convention at Seattle, Washington, August 3rd, 1915, George J. Lynch, Halifax; E. C. Hanrahan, Sydney.