WHAT HON. MR. HAZEN DID NOT MAKE PUBLIC

(From Hansard, Jan. 25—F. B. Carvell's Speech.)

I come next to the other firm to which he referred, namely, the Phoenix Foundry Company, of St. John. The minister of marine told a very nice, plausible story, a story which was glossed over very nicely, a story which, if left there, might sound all right, and would give the impression that there was no middleman in the transaction. No man in Canada knows as well as the minister of marine the true story, no man knows as well as he who were the middlemen, no man knows as well as he how much money was paid for the contract. He had to admit yesterday that a contract was given to the York and Cornwall Cotton Company for 25,000 shrapnel shells. They have no facilities for manufacturing shells; they are running a cotton mill; they have no turning lathes, they have not room and space for the work, they have not operators, they have not machines.

Mr. Stanfield—Does not my hon. friend know that all cotton or woollen mills of any size have lathes?

Mr. Carvell—Oh, my hon. friend runs a woollen mill and has a little machine shop, ten by ten, with a little lathe and possibly a twist drill. But neither he nor any other man with his little lathe and his twist drill could make shells; he knows that and he knows that the York and Cornwall Company could not make shells and never intended to do so. The manager of that company—and I am not charging the directors of the company with any wrong-doing, I take the explanation that the minister gives—but the manager, through political influence—and you would not have to go very far to see where the influence came from if you knew who Mr. Cudlip and his friends are in St. John—Mr. Cudlip got a contract for 25,000 shrapnel shells and immediately went to James Flemming & Son, the Phoenix Foundry Co.—and just here I want to endorse every word stated by my hon. friend when he said that there is no better manufacturing concern in Canada for its size. They are an old-established firm, established, I believe, by the grandfathers of the present owners, they do a lot of marine work, as must be the case in a port like St. John, and they are men who know what they are doing. Mr. Cudlip promptly went to these men and handed over the contract. But it was not handed over as quietly as the minister gave us to understand yesterday. The Flemming people had to pay a commission of 10 per cent, and there is no man in Canada who knows better than the minister of marine that Flemmings have already paid on that contract a commission of nearly $5,000 to the York and Cornwall Cotton Company. But the minister of marine did not mention that yesterday when he was explaining this thing away, and showing that there is no politics in the shell business in New Brunswick. My hon. friend did not tell something else that he knows, and that is that when Mr. Thomas, the representative of Mr. Lloyd George, came to Canada to investigate, he went to St. John; he went into the foundry of Flemming Bros., and said it was the finest equipped machine shop he had found in Canada. He found them doing business under better conditions than any other factory in Canada, at least so he stated. But when he found the stamp "Y & C" on these shells he began to ask questions, and then the whole story was unravelled. It is said that a shell with "Y & C" on it was on exhibition in the Union Club, St. John, and it is also said that Mr. Thomas first saw the letters "Y & C" on a shell at that club. Be that as it may, he found them. Finally the story was unravelled, and he found that instead of the Flemmings working directly under the shell committee, they were manufacturing on a contract on which they were paying a commission of 10 per cent to a Conservative middleman. He told the Flemmings that there was no necessity for men in Canada who had an institution such as they had, paying a commission to anybody, that so long as shells were manufactured in Canada, they would have all the contracts they wanted, and that they would be kept going by the imperial government without even having occasion to say thank you or anything else to the shell committee or to the Conservative party of Canada. My hon. friend did not tell you that. I told him yesterday that I would supplement the information which he gave, and I will tell you more. If he has any doubt about the accuracy of what I have said, let the government give us a committee of parliament, and we will prove it. Well, Sir, I do not want to follow the vagaries of my hon. friend any further; anyhow, that is all the defence he made of the conduct of the government.

OBITUARY

W. Ernest Barker Dead.

Friday, Jan. 28.

The death of W. Ernest Barker occurred at his residence, 88 City road, yesterday morning. He was in his fifty-second year, and leaves his wife and four daughters—the Misses Georgie, Muriel, Elsie and Florence, all at home. One brother, Robert V. Barker, of this city, and one sister, Mrs. A. A. Belyea, of Wickham, Queens county, also survive.

The late Sterling Barker was a brother and another was the late George Barker, of the city fire department. W. Ernest Barker was well known as a carpenter and builder. He was a member of the order of Orangemen. His health broke down some three years ago, and he had been confined to the house for many months. A wide circle of friends will extend sympathy to the bereaved family.

Mrs. Susan Hicks.

Friday, Jan. 28.

The death of Mrs. Susan Hicks occurred yesterday afternoon suddenly at her residence, 188 Paradise row. She was the widow of Benjamin Hicks, a respected resident of this city. She leaves two sons, William and George, of New York; also two daughters, Mrs. Charles Gestiner, of Fall River, and Mrs. Edward J. Ross, of this city.

Mrs. Allan Davidson.

Newcastle, Jan. 27—The death of Mrs. Sarah A. N. Davidson, wife of Allan Davidson, of Upper Derby, occurred yesterday morning at the age of 84. She leaves, besides her husband, the following children: Mrs. Caleb Schofield, Blackville; Miss Jessie A. and Alan, at home; Alexander, of Upper Derby, and Gordon, of the Miramichi Farm Implement Company, Newcastle. The funeral will be held tomorrow, interment in the Ferguson Presbyterian cemetery, at 2.30.

Miss Geraldine Kirk.

Antigonish, N. S., Jan. 27—(Special)—The burial services of the late Miss Geraldine Kirk took place today at Antigonish from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. F. H. MacPhie, in the presence of a large number of sorrowing friends and relatives.

The deceased was a daughter of the late John A. Kirk, who for many years represented the county of Guysboro, first in the local and then in the federal parliament. Deceased was born in Antigonish about eighteen years ago, but removed to Dorchester at an early age when her father was made warden of Dorchester penitentiary. Her mother (nee Margaret Henry) died when she was but four years of age.

Miss Kirk was well and favorably known not only in Dorchester but in Sackville and Antigonish where she received her education. For the last eight months she has been in training at the General Public Hospital, St. John, where she was looked upon as one of their most promising students. She fell prey to pneumonia. Everything was done that could be done to save her life, but without avail. She leaves a sister, wife of Rev. David Coburn, and four brothers, the youngest of whom, Ernest, is with the army abroad.

Mrs. William Taylor.

Saturday, Jan. 29.

Mrs. William Taylor died early yesterday morning in the Mater Misericordiae Home. She is survived by four sons—William, in the west; Walter and Robert, in military units in upper Canada, and James, of this city; also one daughter, Mrs. William McCrae. The funeral will take place tomorrow from the residence of her son, James, 66 Erin street.

E. J. O'Neil.

Sincere sympathy is extended by many friends in the city, to Mrs. J. A. MacNeill, in the sad news which reached her on Thursday, of the death of her brother, E. J. O'Neil, of Guelph (Ont.), which occurred in Pasadena (Cal.), whither he had gone, but a few days previously, accompanied by his wife. Mr. O'Neil was widely known throughout the dominion, having for years conducted an extensive hide and leather business in Guelph, and was regarded, both in business and private life, as a man of sterling principles. He was a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, a past president of St. Patrick's Society, a member of the separate school board of Guelph, and of many charitable and philanthropic organizations. He was always a strong supporter of the Liberal party in politics and his name was frequently mentioned for parliamentary honors.

Mrs. MacNeill left immediately on receipt of the news for London (Ont.), where burial will take place.

W. A. Brennan.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Jan. 29.—W. A. Brennan, editor and proprietor of the Journal, Summerside, died suddenly this morning from heart trouble. He was on his way from his home to his office when he called in at Levi Silliphant's meat shop. "This is a bad day for my heart," he remarked, "but I will soon get it going again." He began thumping his chest and at once he expired.

He was sixty-eight years of age, a native of the United States, but a resident of the island for many years. He began newspaper work with his father who bought the "Islander" more than fifty years ago. In 1872 he removed to Summerside where he purchased the "Journal" adding to it the "Agriculturist." He was for a time interested in horse breeding and owned the famous trotting horse "Parkside." He was also interested in mining and real estate transactions. He leaves his wife, a daughter of the late Hon. John LeFurgey, two sons and a daughter. One son is Capt. Arthur Brennan, musketry instructor in Halifax.

Mr. Brennan was one of the most prominent Masons in the maritime provinces. He was the first Shriner on P. E. Island.

Frank A. Reynolds.

Petitcodiac, Jan. 28—The citizens of Petitcodiac and surrounding country were very much grieved to receive the sad intelligence of the death of Frank A. Reynolds, which occurred at his home, 36 Newton street, Marlboro, Massachusetts, on the 15th inst. The following is from a clipping from one of the newspapers published in Marlboro:

Frank A. Reynolds died at his home, 36 Newton street, Saturday night, at 9.20, after a five days' illness with pneumonia. From the first Mr. Reynolds was very sick with the disease, but it was hoped that he would rally from its effects and throw it off.

There were few people in Marlboro better known or more highly regarded than Mr. Reynolds. He was 47 years old and was born in Manhurst (N. B.) He was educated in the schools of his native town and come to Marlboro 20 years ago. Later he was employed in the teaming business and finally became the proprietor of a business which brought him large patronage.

Mr. Reynolds, although a citizen of this country, never forgot the land from which he came, and the love he had for the country. Mr. Reynolds leaves a wife and daughter Olga, a student at Dean Academy; four brother, John, of Dexter (Me.); Peter and James, of Manhurst; and Archie, of Roxbury; five sisters, Mrs. May, wife of Walter Seely, of Dorchester; Mrs. Margaret, wife of Hurd Keith, of Somerville; Mrs. Jessie Spooner, of Brookline, Mrs. Nelson Wilson, of Lincoln (Me.), and a father, Frank Reynolds, of Manhurst.

He belonged to Marlboro lodge of Odd Fellows, Marlboro lodge A. O. U. W., the board of trade, and was an associate member of Company F.

The flag on the Odd Fellows building at Marlboro was flown half staff because of his death."

The funeral took place at Holy Trinity Episcopal church on Tuesday, the 18th. The services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Osmond.

There were a large number of floral tributes among the designs being figures from Marlboro lodge of Odd Fellows, Marlboro lodge, A. O. U. W., and others.

Great sympathy is extended by the people of Petitcodiac and surrounding country to his bereaved wife, who was formerly Miss Sophia Cripps, and a sister of Mrs. J. D. Seeley, of Havelock (N. B.), and daughter, and to all his other relatives who live in this community or elsewhere.

Miss Mary Helen McKay.

Fredericton, Jan. 30—(Special)—Miss Mary Helen McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McKay, of Forest Hill, Fredericton, passed away at the Victoria public hospital last night. She is survived by her parents. The funeral will take place Monday with service at the house at 3 p.m., by Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith. Interment will be made at Forest Hill cemetery.

Mrs. Jane Cameron.

Monday, Jan. 31.

Friends of Mrs. Jane Cameron, who had been an uncomplaining invalid for nearly forty years, were grieved yesterday to learn of her death, which occurred at the residence of her brother, C. E. Lowe, 197 Princess street, on Saturday. Mrs. Cameron was the daughter of the late Benjamin Lowe, who will be kindly remembered by the older generation. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon and will be private.

Florence Elizabeth Green.

Monday, Jan. 31.

The death of Florence Elizabeth Green occurred at an early hour this morning, after a lingering illness, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Major H. Green, 240 Millidge avenue. She is survived by her parents, five sisters and two brothers. The sisters are Mrs. Alfred Barton, of Amherst (N. S.); Miss Ethel, of Waltham (Mass.); Mrs. Robert Jones and Miss Alberta Gertrude, of this city. The brothers are William and Arthur, residing at home.

Reginald Heber Welling.

Reginald Heber Welling, of Shediac Cape, died Saturday night at the General Public Hospital here, of apoplexy, after an illness of less than a week. Mr. Welling was a popular employe of T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., and well known in the city. The body will be taken to Shediac for interment.

Mr. Welling was of Loyalist descent, his great-grandfather on his father's side being one of the first small group to settle in St. John in the early days of the American revolution. He was born at Shediac Cape in 1873, the son of Sharman J. and Jane (Bateman) Welling. When about twenty years of age he entered the employ of T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., and was with that firm for several years. Later he learned the electrical business in Brooklyn (N. Y.), and was for several years stationed in Boston. Returning to New Brunswick, he entered the employ of the Sumner company, of Moncton, and later was in the service of the Intercolonial railway at that city. He removed to Shediac Cape and resided there until he again entered the employ of T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., last December. For several years he was harbor master at Shediac, and at the time of his death he was secretary of the Henderson Silver Black Fox Co. of that place, and also secretary-treasurer of the Shediac Agricultural Society.

He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Ethel Vera Cockle, of The Hill of Howth, Clontarf, county Dublin, Ireland; five young sons and a young daughter. He also leaves his mother, four brothers—John L. and Charles E., of Shediac Cape; Sherman J., of Haverhill (Mass.); and Leonard, of Medicine Hat (Alta.); and three sisters—Miss Alice, at home; Mrs. Arthur G. Bateman, of Bateman's Mills, Shediac parish, and Mrs. Charles M. Sullivan, of Brooklyn (N. Y.) and Shediac Cape. Miss Georgina E. Welling, engaged in the dry goods business in Carmarthen street, this city, is an aunt. Other relatives reside in St. John, Boston, Moncton, Penobsquis, Shediac and other places in the province.

The sympathy of his many friends is extended to his family in the terrible blow which has fallen upon the unexpectedly. The funeral will be held at St. Martin's Anglican church, Shediac Cape, on Wednesday afternoon.

John Hurley.

The death of John Hurley, youngest son of Honora and the late Michael Hurley, occurred Saturday at his residence, 9 Visart street, after a comparatively short illness. Mr. Hurley was well known in the city, and was one of the most popular members of the Painters' Union. He was also a very active member of the Newman Brook Quoit Club. The late Mr. Hurley was in his forty-fifth year and is survived by his mother, two brothers, Isaac and Michael, of this city, and two sisters, Mrs. Edward Hayes, of Milledgeville avenue, and Mrs. Thomas Lunney, of Green Head (N. B.) The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 8.30 o'clock.

James Edward Lynch.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lynch, 68 Mecklenburg street, will sympathize with them in the death of their only child, James Edward, which took place Saturday afternoon after a brief illness.

WEDDINGS

Beairsto-McCready.

Charlottetown Guardian:

A marriage of much social interest in Charlottetown took place quietly last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. McCready, Pownal street, when their daughter, Louise Bennet, was united in marriage to Arthur Henry Colledge Beairsto, of Toronto, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Fullerton. The bride, who wore white satin and old lace, was attended by little Miss Avilah Mathieson, daughter of Premier and Mrs. Mathieson, as train bearer, and the groom by Harold L. Palmer. Professor Watkis played the wedding march as the bride entered on the arm of her father. Only the immediate relatives were present. After the ceremony the wedding dinner was served and a sheaf of telegrams and cablegrams of congratulation read. Mr. and Mrs. Beairsto left on the evening train for Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa and their future home in Toronto.

Bowron-Wallace.

Sussex, N. B., Jan. 30—(Special)—A wedding of much interest was solemnized Saturday at 12.30 o'clock in Trinity church, when the rector, Rev. Mansel Shewen, united in marriage Miss Hilda Edina, daughter of Mayor F. W. Wallace and Mrs. Wallace, to Captain Edward Henry Bowron, of New Glasgow (N. S.), now with the 64th battalion at Halifax. A full choir was in attendance and Miss Ethel Jeffries presided at the organ. Wm. Wallace, brother of the bride, ushered.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, looked very winsome in a handsome wedding gown of white silk with accordeon pleated skirt and veil caught in place with lilies of the valley. She carried a white prayer book. Miss Mildred Wallace, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and wore a handsome gown of old rose crepe de chene with picture hat of black tulle. The groom was supported by Lieut. J. R. Gale, of the 64th battalion.

After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the bride's residence, where a dainty lunch was partaken of. Captain and Mrs. Bowron left on the C. P. R. train for Halifax. Many beautiful gifts of cut glass, sterling silver and china were in evidence. Among the gifts was a handsome set of silver entree dishes from Col. H. Montgomery Campbell and officers of the 64th battalion; from the officers and N. Co's. of "A" company, a beautiful copper chafing dish; Major MacLaughlin and officers of "C" company, a handsome scollop dish; from Trinity church choir, of which the bride was a valued member, a beautiful bread tray. The groom's gift to his bride was a handsome diamond necklace set in platinum; to the bridesmaid, a diamond and sapphire ring; to the best man a pearl scarf pin, and to the usher a set of cuff links.

U. S. NAVY READY FOR WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

national popular sovreignty as absolutely unchallenged as our own."

Roosevelt Flays Wilson's Policy.

New York, Jan. 31—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt discussed "Promise and Performance in International Relations" before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in Brooklyn Saturday night. At one stage he referred to the vagaries of Mr. Micawber in writing notes that he never presumed to pay, on the plea that when one became due it was adequately settled by writing another note.

"His creditors, however," said Colonel Roosevelt, "did not take so charitable a view of the performance. They did not have single-track minds. To those acquainted with United States diplomatic history during the last year or two there will be no necessity of pursuing the analogy further."

Dwelling upon treaties, he observed: "In private life no human being thinks it to the credit of any man that he makes a promise unless the promise is kept. But when we deal with nations instead of individuals, a large number of reasonably well-disposed people loudly take the view that the promise is itself meritorious and that the keeping of it is something wholly irrelevant.

"A treaty is merely a promise. If it is evident when made that it cannot be or ought not to be kept, then those making the treaty are self-evidently either wicked or foolish. If it can be kept but nevertheless is not kept, those who fail to keep it are guilty of dishonorable conduct.

Munitions Exports.

Colonel Roosevelt mentioned The Hague convention in their relation to the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, declaring it was "dishonorable conduct on the part of the United States to take no action in the matter."

Taking up the question of American export of munitions to the belligerents, he declared: "It is immoral to export munitions or materials out of which munitions can be made, in order to prevent Belgium from freeing herself. It is highly moral to export munitions which will help Belgium to free herself.

"It is an act of gross infamy on the part of this government and this people to take any step which will help the wrongdoer against the wronged, and such step would be taken if we imposed an embargo in the interest of Germany against the Allies.

Submarine Ethics.

"A year ago this government notified Germany that it would hold her to a strict accountability if she sunk passenger ships and murdered women and children. Again and again in contemptuous defiance of this warning, Germany has sunk these ships and killed noncombatants until the number mounts up into the thousands.

"Whether the acts were done by German submarines or by Austrian submarines or, as is now claimed, by Turkish submarines, or, as may possibly be claimed in the future, by Bulgarian submarines, represents merely the contemptuous desire of Germany—the directing and dictating mind of the Central Powers—to give this government a chance to crawl out of making good its fine words.

"We took no effective action whatever to stop these repeated murders. They were finally stopped simply because the British fleet destroyed so many submarines that the warfare ceased being profitable to Germany. Now it is announced in the press that the German government and our government are actually haggling over the number of dollars which they think the American people will pocket as a payment for their murdered women and children.

Called Everlasting Infamy.

"At the same time the German and Austrian governments, through their accredited representatives in the embassies here, have carried on a campaign of the bomb and the torch against our industries.

"The action our government should have taken in view of this campaign was not merely action against Dumba, Von Papen and Boy-Ed, but the holding of the German and Austrian governments themselves responsible for every munition plant that was blown up or damaged.

"Yet now it is announced that we are to accept money for the death of our women and children and in return are to play the game of the murderers of thees women and children by acting in their interest against the allied nations who are trying to free Belgium.

"We are asked to kiss the bloody hands of the murderers of our women and children and to serve as the tool of these men against those nations which have behaved more valiantly and righteously than we have.

"It is a proposition of sordid baseness. It asks us to put dollar above lives and to consult our own cowardice and weakness instead of adhering to the eternal principles of justice. If we follow such a course we will cover ourselves with everlasting infamy."

Boston's Sunday Meeting.

Boston, Jan. 31—A remarkable meeting of about 3,000 men and women was held in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon, called by a committee of prominent citizens to consider the question of The Duty of Americans in the War.

The addresses were by the historian, William Roscoe Thayer; ex-Ambassador to France Robert Bacon, Professor Josiah Royce, Professor William E. Hocking and Dr. Richard Cabot.

The meeting was opened with the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, with Rev. Dr. van Allen leading. The Battle Hymn of the Republic, The Marseillaise, and the Russian National Anthem were sung with enthusiasm; a collection of $755 was taken up for the French ambulance fund, and resolutions were passed protesting "against every effort among the people or in the government to restrict or suppress the export of munitions of war to any belligerent."

In the audience it is doubtful if there were 50 who were not Americans, without any mental, political or racial reservations, and on the programme was printed the sentiment of Lincoln during the civil war: "I am not trying to find out whether God is on our side, but whether we are on God's side."

In opening the meeting Dr. Richard

EVERY MAN IN BRITISH EMPIRE NEEDED IN FIGHT

Every Inch of British Dominions in Danger, Declares Gabriel Hanataux

WE MUST FACE INTENSE HATRED

Crush the Enemy Forever the Only Salvation—Command of the Seas Finally to Win the Victory.

Gabriel Hanotaux, in a review in the Paris Figaro of the work done by Great Britain for the cause of the Allies, after giving due praise to England for her share, calls the attention of the British people to that fact that time is pressing and that every man is needed to effect a victory.

"Will the voluntary system give to England the men she needs?" questions Mr. Hanotaux. "Only the British government and people can judge that. But those who hesitate must realize the loss of an inch of British territory and the loss of a part of world liberty. This is no time for discussion; time and circumstances are pressing. At the instant that fortune appears to hesitate the final weight will turn the balance.

"Bachelors, the Powers engaged in this great duel have long passed that line. Our married men our fathers of families, are at the front. The French nation has made no distinction. All are equal before the duty, all equal before the blood tax. We must win.

"Each nation decides its internal affairs as it wishes, and the question of conscription touches too intimate organs of national life for foreigners to meddle therein. * * *

"The part Britain has taken in the war is such that in truth no one can claim of her new sacrifices unless they are entirely spontaneous. From the very beginning she has gone to her duty as one goes to war, and there is all the more merit in it because strong pacific traditions could have deceived her as to Germany's aggression. 'Little England' might have dreamed of remaining in peace upon her island. But 'Great England' was found upon her feet as soon as the peril appeared, and the soil of Belgium was not yet violated before all who were ardent and farseeing of the vast British empire knew the free peoples had before them a task.

Praise for British Fleet.

"What England has done is considerable and—we can easily see it—decisive. In France we all adhere to the bold and modest words of Mr. Balfour, and we repeat with him the litanies of the British sea power:

"'Our great fleet is the base upon which all rests; without it we could not chase the enemy's commerce from the seas nor straighten his economic situation to the point of strangulation.

"'Although silent, it plays, nevertheless, for the Allies and for the entire world, the most important role in the drama unfolding at the present time for the maintenance of the liberties of the world. * * *

"That is the truth. Let us go further and say, because it is the truth, that victory will come through the sea. The land armies will only defeat the enemy because the mastery of the seas will exhaust him. Britain, then, if she contented herself with this effort would have to her credit a large part in the common victory; but this victory would have been further off, more doubtful and more dearly paid—it would not, perhaps, have obtained the definite advantage over the enemy necessary for a final assurance of peace.

"This Germany knows. She knew it before the war. For fifteen years she silently constructed the fleet destined to conquer from Britain the mastery of the seas; for fifteen years Emperor William has repeated his imprudent proverb, 'Our future lies upon the waters.' For fifteen years Germany has devoted her efforts alternately to bullying and to seduction to bring about the desired result and detach her from the body of nations warned and farseeing.

Germany's Rage at Britain.

"She has not accomplished it; wherefore against Britain in particular the most atrocious, the most enraged, the most scandalous hatred that one nation ever held against another; wherefore that campaign of Zeppelins and submarines directed against the riches and security of Great Britain; wherefore the propaganda for the pretended 'liberty of the seas,' destined to deceive and arouse the neutral nations; wherefore that march upon Antwerp and upon Calais, which became in an instant the principal objective of the war; wherefore, finally, the menace from afar, like a blow in the face, against Egypt and against India.

"It is, in one word, rage, phobia, hatred—exercised not alone against the nation but against individuals, which has made British officers and soldiers undergo the most abominable treatment; which has burst out finally in the odious words upon the 'miserable little army' and in the 'Chant of Hate'—the real expression of all German views. For the ages to come an Englishman will be for a German a being detested, an hereditary enemy, and we Frenchmen have known for 100 years what that means.

"The British government knows what it is facing; it knows that defeat would mean the fall of the British Empire and the loss of British liberties; it knows that it is engaged in a struggle to the death and that to finish such an adversary it is not sufficient to half conquer him—it is necessary to crush him utterly.

"To obtain this absolute victory, what is necessary? The mastery of the sea, munitions, numbers; we will say nothing of the military and civic virtues; endurance, courage and energetic and strong will.

Empire Being Attacked.

"The Teutonic preparation has shown us our duty—organization against organization. To win on land and on sea men are necessary and arms for these men. The character of the present war necessitates a front at the same time extended and powerful. In the beginning the war was upon the Franco-Belgian front and the Russian front only; now it has spread about the earth—Belgium, France, Italy, the Adriatic, Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, the Dardanelles, Bessarabia, Gallicia, Poland, Russia, the Baltic, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Persia, the Suez Canal, Cyrencia, Egypt, without speaking of the African and overseas colonies and Japan, now quiet.

"Such an enumeration touches the frontier of the British Empire on all sides; it is she who is hemmed in; it is she who is attacked; it is herself whom England is defending all over the globe.

"Under the present conditions no one can say upon what sector in particular the enemy will fall with an attack that may suddenly become decisive. All points must be guarded, and guarded in strength, for the universal menace may become a danger local, sudden and capital. With the rapidity of his interior communications the enemy may carry himself with a rush upon one of the points of the great line of circumvallation, pierce it by a brutal effort and lay hand upon provinces which will become for him not alone gages but elements of victory.

"What has passed in Serbia is an example. We were tardy in responding to the appeals of this valiant people; now we must redouble our efforts to repair the damage done, not alone to this victim of destiny but also to the Allies themselves.

"Men, many men, are needed to defend the British Empire; many men are needed to serve the common cause; many men are needed to hasten victory and to save at the same time national and universal liberties."

THREE N. S. MEN, ONE IN 26TH, IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Feb. 1—Three Nova Scotia men, in different battalions, are in tonight's casualty lists, and one, an Ontario man, is reported wounded in the 26th battalion.

The list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.

Died of Wounds—George W. Puttick, England.

SECOND BATTALION.

Killed in Action—A. Ruben, Picton (Ont.)

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Edward Redford, Alberni (B. C.)

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds—Captain Lloyd W. Bingay, Port Arthur (Ont.)

NINTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—William C. Broomfield, Edmonton (Alta.)

TWELFTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—Moise Larocque, Ottawa.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds—JOSEPH H. WENTZELL, Berwick (N. S.)

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—JOHN R. GILLIS, West Alba, Inverness county (N. S.); Gilbert E. Cooper, Stonewall (Man.)

Died of Wounds—Frank Lane, England.

TWENTIETH BATTALION.

Killed in Action—Edward Clarke, 29 Burk street, Oshawa (Ont.)

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded—Samuel Jackman, 19 Edward street, Brockville (Ont.)

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.

Wounded—George E. Morton, Winnipeg.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded—John Cripps, Simcoe (Ont.)

PRINCESS PATS.

Wounded—Francis C. Ramsden, Mount Albert (Ont.); SERGT. BERTRAM H. LANDELS, River Hebert (N. S.)

CANADIAN AUTOMOBILE MACHINE GUN BRIGADE NO. 1.

Wounded—James L. Younghusband, Portage La Prairie (Man.)

ATHLETE WOUNDED LEADING PARTY OF BOMBERS TO ATTACK

London, Jan. 31, 4.50 p.m.—Elmer C. Goldsworthy, of Monterey, Calif, well known as a track athlete and tennis player, who received a medal for distinguished conduct in carrying despatches under fire at Ypres, has been wounded so badly that he probably will be invalided from the army.

Goldsworthy, who was working in Canada at the outbreak of the war, enlisted with the Princess Patricias and won a medal by carrying orders to the Canadians who were nearly wiped out at Ypres. He escaped unscathed from this tight corner, but recently, while leading a party of nine bomb-throwers, he received eight wounds from a German grenade which killed all the other members of his squad.

IRELAND, WITH 86,277 RECRUITS, HAS 100,000 MORE

London, Jan. 31, 9.55 p.m.—From the outbreak of the war to January 8, the recruits raised by Ireland numbered 86,277, according to the report of Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, published tonight.

He estimates that at the present time there are about 400,000 unattested single men of military age in Ireland, but deducting those indispensable for agriculture, commerce and the production of munitions, and those medically unfit for service, concludes that the single men actually available would hardly exceed 100,000.

STRENGTH COMING TO RUSSIA OUT OF GALLIPOLI FAILURE

Russian Writer Says His Country and Britain Both to Benefit

TAUGHT TO RELY ON THEMSELVES

Manufacture of Munitions Now Proceeding Satisfactorily in Tsar's Domain—Teutonic Situation Precarious in East.

London, Jan. 13—(Correspondence)—Strength Out of Failure and how Russia and Britain have mutually benefited is the subject of an illuminating article by Waclaw Czerniewski in the Daily Graphic.

"The whole campaign in Gallipoli and its final failure, though it may seem disastrous, has been in my opinion beneficial in the highest degree," says Mr. Czerniewski. "The campaign concerned Russia closely, and the Russians looked upon its successful development as one of the most important factors in their struggle for life and death with the Central Powers. Quite possibly if the Narrows had been forced Russia would now be fighting on German and Austrian territory instead of in Lithuania and Ruthenia.

"Events shaped themselves differently. The anxiously awaited supply of munitions from distant lands came not through the gateway of the Dardanelles—it was not the explosion of a single factory in the Ockta, it was the failure in Gallipoli that was the real reason of the Russian retreat on the whole line eastward. Yet the effect, as I have said, was beneficial to Russia. Russia learnt the great lesson of life that self-help is all-important in national as in individual life. She realized and faced the necessity of relying on herself lest she should be crushed by the advancing Germans. She turned herself to the production of those munitions which she saw denied her throuhg the gateway of the Dardanelles. Capital was raised, savings offered, new factories built and the whole nation reorganized, and today the Russians can announce the joyful tidings that they are ready—not only prepared to meet any attack, but taking the initiative and the offensive into their own hands, and steadily pushing their armies westward.

Good Effect on Allies.

"May I point out that in much the same way the Russian defeats and retreats, so closely connected with the Gallipoli operations, had a very similar effect on France and Great Britain? England in particular ceased to rely on the Russian 'steam roller,' and is now raising such an army as even alone could deal with the Germans. These moral changes in Russia and in Great Britain will make the final victory more certain, and, above all, more complete. So far as Russia is concerned, the opening of communication between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean is no longer a vital necessity. At this moment it is more important for the Russians to establish contact between their Caucasian army and the British troops in Mesopotamia through Persia than for anything else to happen in the Asiatic theatre of war.

"Nor does the present development of the war permit Germany to rejoice over the abandonment of the Gallipoli campaign. The Central Powers should be preoccupied with ruing their disregard of Russian preparations for a new offensive. They have not yet completed their tasks in the Balkans, and now the Russians are advancing on Austrian territory and preparing ground for future action by Roumania. The German General Staff is well aware that as long as there are Serbian and Montenegrin armies still unbroken they have to maintain their armies in the south, as Bulgaria alone, even with the help of Turkey, would not be able long to enjoy her conquest and withstand the Serbian, Italian, British and French armies.

Russians Renew Advance.

"The Austro-German position on the eastern front is becoming more and more precarious. According to the latest Russian news, the Austrians and the Germans, now feeling the lack of reserves, are trying to make up for deficiency of men by multiplicity of guns and supplies. It is an expedient that cannot be applied for any length of time, if only for the reason that powerful artillery can only be successful when acting jointly with powerful infantry. Thus the Teutons sooner or later will be compelled to withdraw their forces from the countries occupied by them in order to defend their own territory.

"The present Russian advance in Eastern Galicia is not by any means an isolated successful movement, but a well thought out and long prepared operation. It is slow, but it is continuous. The tributaries of the Dniester represent serious difficulties for the Russian army, as they flow in deep channels, and the announcement of the Russian communique that their armies have everywhere crossed the River Strypa is thus very important, as they have once more an open way to the River Zlota-Lipa, which, with the Bug, is the last obstacle on the road to the caiptal of Galicia (Lemberg.)

"The year 1915, so unfortunate for Russia, ends with good prospects for the future campaign against Germany, Austria and Turkey."

MINERS ARE SCARCE.

Reports come to the city that there is a dearth of labor in the mining districts, especially around Grand Lake. It is stated that men have tried in vain in all parts of the province to get laborers for the work, but without success. This, it is felt, shows the dearth of labor. One gentleman in the city a few days ago said that about 200 miners could find employment in the Grand Lake district. The demand for the coal is great, but a sufficient number of workmen cannot be found to work the mines to capacity. Many of the former workmen have enlisted and it is difficult to get substitutes, to say nothing of finding extra hands.