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PROBS—SHOWERS

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FRENCH OFFENSIVE REVIVED IN WOEVRE; CLAIM GAIN OF GROUND AT SEVERAL POINTS

PREMIER BORDEN TRUE TO PROMISES HE MADE WHILE IN OPPOSITION

"IF THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY PERMIT THE COURTS OF JUSTICE TO ENFORCE RESTITUTION AGAINST THEM, THAT RESTITUTION WILL BE ENFORCED; IF THE COURTS OF THIS COUNTRY PERMIT THE WALLS OF THE PENITENTIARY TO ENCIRCLE THEM, THEY WILL GO THERE"—THESE WORDS SPOKEN BY PREMIER BORDEN IN REFERENCE TO MEN WHO TOOK ADVANTAGE OF CRISIS TO ENRICH THEMSELVES, SHOW SIR ROBERT AND GOVERNMENT STAND FOR ABSOLUTE HONESTY IN ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 15.—A most remarkable session of parliament ended today. It began on February 4, with the opposition showing its teeth, spoiling for a fight, firm in the belief that it had the government on the defensive, convinced that all it had to do was to en charge, and ventiliate half spoiled, crumpling to pieces of the great Conservative fabric. But the reverse happened. The opposition fought, broke the armistice, talked politics instead of war, brought witnesses to committees of inquiry who perjured themselves and gave false testimony and ended it all today, not attacking, but hopelessly looking on, an abject beaten party, all their ammunition spent and fighting with their backs to the wall. It was a really beautiful sight. For two days Sir Wilfrid Laurier has sat huddled in his seat with a stooped expression on his face. Hon. Mr. Pugsley has been on his right silent attention to what has been going on. Frank Oliver has sat on his left a discredited public man to whom he has not addressed a single word. E. M. MacDonald has worn the look of a man who was constantly wondering what was going to happen next. Only half a dozen Liberals have stayed in the chamber, the rest have made a getaway glad to get out of the limelight.

The Opposition's Initial Mistake.

The Liberals made their initial mistake when they came to the conclusion that Sir Robert Borden's strong statement in opposition regarding wrong doing in public life were mere empty talk designed to attract public attention and secure votes, and that in power he would adopt the policy which had obtained for fifteen long years of winking silently at bribery, corruption and graft in every form, and refusing point blank any investigation into any charges that might be preferred. They gave Sir Robert the sobriquet of "Honest Bob," but it was uttered with a laugh and a sneer. They did not believe that he would be any more honest than his predecessor. In fact Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself upon the platform stated that "Nobody could be so good as Sir Borden spoke." This was their initial mistake, and the mistakes they made subsequently were the result of the first blunder. There had been rumors of evil doing in connection with war contracts. They did not know that investigation of these had begun, and that in some cases strong action had already been taken. The government had simply decided to keep matters as quiet as possible in order to discover as much as possible, and remedies had already been applied in a number of instances, although the war was but a few months old. That the government would make initial inquiry had not entered into their calculations and so just as soon as parliament opened they began to talk loudly about all the bad thoughts they had heard. They demanded investigation, never dreaming that investigation, not only would be granted, but it was the very thing the government desired. The government was anxious to lay everything bare to the public, every bit of business prior and subsequent to that historic embarkation in six weeks time of a Canadian army greater than Wellington had at Waterloo.

The Liberals during their regime had not only refused investigations but had refused to allow matters to be discussed in the Public Accounts Committee which were not contained in the annual report of the auditor general. So nothing was allowed even to be referred to until it was more than one year old. The present premier threw caution in this respect to the four winds of heaven. He said they could discuss anything that had happened, no matter how recent and whether or not it

had been published or referred to by the auditor general. The surprise of the Liberals at this procedure was manifest. They had not expected it and they did not want it. What they desired was the government to assume an attitude of secrecy, and thus render attack and charge possible.

"Come along," said the premier, "tell us everything you have heard and we shall investigate it." The opposition gasped, but they had to fall into line and the investigations began. The sum total of alleged swindling and rackets is that \$12,000 was found to be lost out of an expenditure of fifty million dollars. Powell, an Ottawa drug clerk in the employ of W. F. Garland, M. P., had got away with \$6,500, some \$3,000 had been lost on binoculars and \$3,000 on horses, but \$8,300 was refunded and so only \$3,000 has been lost, or in other words one-eighth of one per cent. of the expenditure.

No Quarter for Grafters.

But even this small loss will be recovered. No stone will be left to discover crime or graft of every description. If men should go to the penitentiary they will go there. It has been the history of all wars that thieves and robbers in the guise of contractors have stolen great portions of the money of the people given generously to help the armies in the field and the fleets upon the sea. But now Canada is making new history. The government has been so alert that any of this class of men who exist here have already been located and public business will know them no more. It will be an economical war so far as Canada is concerned, the money for the war will go to the war and not into the pockets of contractors.

But that there is a fine public spirit in the Dominion has been proven. It has made Canadians proud of their people. Manufacturers almost to a man have shown themselves to be patriots, they have risen to their country's call with the best at their command and the whole body of the population have joined hands in a gigantic national effort to see this thing through with all the force at their disposal.

And while the late regime which has just gone out of office showed man after man aggrandizing himself at the expense of the public treasury, and cabinet ministers even being proven thieves there only came forward two almost unknown Conservative members of parliament against whom the slightest breath of suspicion was blown.

What happened? Did Sir Robert Borden defend them as Sir Wilfrid Laurier defended men in his party who were guilty of the more glaring frauds? By no means. He had investigation of their conduct made and when satisfied that their hands were not clean, that they had dabbled in war contracts he let the country know that parliament was no place for these men. Today he read W. F. Garland, M. P. for Carleton and Arthur DeWitt Foster out of the Conservative party. Their constituencies may send them back to parliament, but the Conservative party on Parliament Hill will have none of them. And so Sir Robert Borden has made good the promises he made in opposition. He told the people that the party he led must be clean and that government he formed must be upright. He has the record of having fulfilled his promise. No man is wanted in his party who is not prepared to accept the standards he has set.

The Men of the Hour in Canada

Several of his ministers have added to their reputations during the short session that is gone. At its beginning General Hughes was the man against whom most of the attack was concentrated. Today he is the man of the hour. He does things in his own way. (Continued on page 2)

WILL NEED A BIG MAN TO FILL THE JOB

Commission Which Government Will Appoint to Control Purchase of War Supplies Will Probably Consist of One Man Only.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 15.—While the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons this morning that the government had not decided whether the commission, which it will appoint to control the purchase of all war supplies, would be a one-man or three-man commission, it is understood now that the probability is that only one man will be appointed. He will be the biggest man, in respect to character and ability, that the government can secure. Several names have been suggested, but it will be the early part of next week before an announcement is made. It will not be a high salary position, if indeed any salary is paid at all. It will be an opportunity for some big Canadian business man to render a patriotic service of the highest value, and the invitation to accept the position will probably be made on that ground.

A genuinely big man will be required, for it will be a "man's job." He will have charge of the purchase and inspection of the war supplies for which the \$100,000,000 has just been voted, and also of war supplies in large quantities for England and the allies. It is understood that some very large new contracts from overseas are to be placed in Canada in the immediate future.

The cabinet held a two hour session tonight, as several ministers are about to leave town for a few days. Hon. Dr. Reid and Hon. A. E. Kemp went to Toronto tonight. Hon. Robert Rogers is out of town, but will be back Monday or Tuesday.

STRIKE TO STOP MAKING SUPPLIES FOR BELLIGERENTS

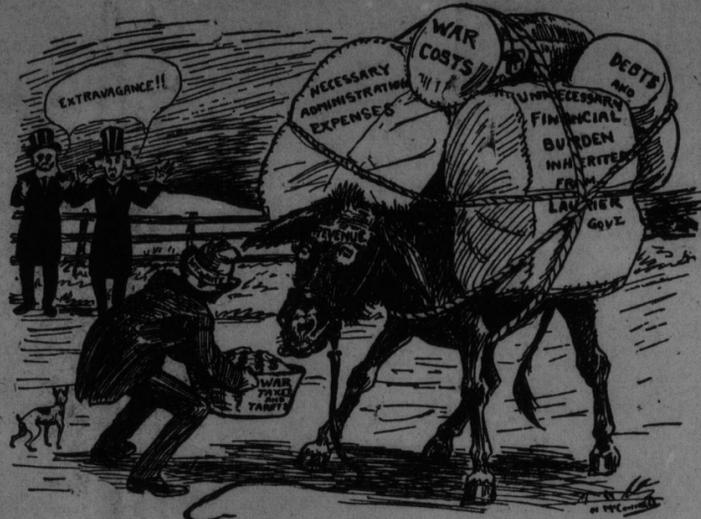
Advocated at Mass Meeting of Central Federation Union of Greater New York.

New York, April 15.—Resolutions calling upon organized labor throughout the United States "to consider seriously the proposal of a general strike among those industries employed in the production of ammunition and food supplies," for the use of warring European nations were adopted tonight at a mass meeting called by the Central Federation Union of Greater New York and vicinity to consider a peace movement.

SAY RAIDER HAS RETURNED

Amsterdam, via London, April 15.—It is officially announced in Berlin that the naval ship which attacked the Tynesmouth district of England, Wednesday, has returned safely.

THE LARGEST BURDEN



HON. W. T. WHITE—"Come and look at this other side of his load, that's the cause for extra rations."

Russians Report Progress in Battle In The Carpathians

FACED BY LARGER FORCES THAN AT BEGINNING BUT HAMMERING AT ENEMY'S LINE TO OPEN DOORWAY INTO HUNGARY—DUTCH PEOPLE INDIGNANT OVER SINKING OF STEAMER BY TORPEDO.

London, April 15.—Although it is not yet certain that a German submarine was responsible for the sinking of the Katwyk, off the North Hinder Lightship last night, the sinking of the vessel has aroused the indignation of the Dutch people, as evidenced by the editorials of the newspapers in Holland.

The Katwyk, which was laden with grain from Baltimore, consigned to the Dutch government, is reported to have been lying at anchor at the time of the explosion, and to have been flying the Dutch flag. The Dutch newspapers insist, therefore, that no mistake could have been made, and that if a German submarine actually torpedoed the steamer, "we must expect that the German government will, without loss of time, be made responsible for this severe violation of the right of neutral powers."

The fact that the Dutch government was directly involved in the sinking of the Katwyk, and that the news of the sinking of the steamer came immediately on top of the announcement that four Dutch trawlers had been seized by the Germans and taken to Zebrugge, apparently heightened the feeling of the Hollanders.

The Katwyk incident and many rumors of diplomatic movements in Italy and the near east seemingly had made the people of England almost forget last night's Zeppelin raid over Northumberland county, and the fighting on the continent.

Next in interest to the sinking of the Katwyk was the publication of a "White Paper," showing that Great Britain acknowledged that British

cruisers had sunk the German cruiser Dresden in Chilean territorial waters and had offered an apology for the action of her squadron.

French Again on Offensive. As far as fighting is concerned, the battles in the Carpathians and in the Woevre are the only ones of any importance. The Russians, although now faced by very much larger forces than they were at the beginning of the battle, three months ago, are said to be continuing their efforts to force the Austro-German armies completely out of the Carpathians, and open the way to Hungary. Having successfully taken the western passes they are bending their energies on an attempt to capture the Uzsok Pass and the heights to the northeast of that break in the mountains.

Petrograd claims that the Russians are making steady progress, despite the efforts of the Austro-Hungarians to outflank them. But the Austrians insist that the recent fighting has been in their favor and that they have captured another important height north-west of Uzsok Pass.

In the Woevre the French apparently have revived their offensive, and at several points claim to have added materially to the ground previously gained, which would bring them a step nearer their main objective—the removal of the German wedge which bends their line back to St. Mihiel.

In the Argonne, in Alsace and in the region of the Somme, the French declare they also have made some progress, but this is in direct contradiction of the Berlin report, which says that all the French attacks were repulsed.

EX-MISSION WORKER GUILTY OF MURDER

Toronto, April 15.—Harry Asher, the ex-mission worker, charged with attempting to murder Rev. John McPherson Scott on December 3rd last, was found guilty today by a jury in the Criminal Assize Court. Chancellor Boyd remanded him to jail for examination as to his sanity.

TWELVE MILLION WAR STAMPS

Toronto, April 15.—Twelve million war stamps have been sold from the Toronto postal depository. The Inland Revenue officials have handed out 100,000 stamps of various denominations, but the demand is greater than the supply.

THE CORSICAN DOCKS AT HALIFAX

Halifax, April 15.—The Allan liner Corsican from Liverpool, with the mails and passengers, docked at 2 o'clock this morning. She had 1,090 packages of mail and 263 passengers. The steamer had a good trip and the voyage was without incident. No German submarines were sighted.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED GERMAN SPIES IN LONDON.

London, April 15.—The trial of the three alleged German spies, Kueferle, Hahn and Muller, charged with sending military information to Germany, has been definitely fixed for April 26. The proceedings will be in secret before the Lord Chief Justice. The authorities intimate that the case is one of the greatest importance.

ENGLAND EXPRESSES HER REGRET

At Apparent Violation of Chilean Neutrality by British Warships.

APOLOGIZES FOR
DRESDEN INCIDENT.

White Paper Issued by British Government Contains Reply to Chile's Note of Protest.

London, April 15.—The British government has offered a "full and ample apology" to the Chilean government for the sinking, on March 14, in Chilean territorial waters of the German cruiser Dresden, the internment of which had already been ordered by the Maritime Governor of Cumberland Bay when the British squadron attacked and sank her.

This fact was made public tonight, in a White Paper, giving the texts of the Chilean note, protesting against the sinking of the Dresden, and the British government's reply.

The note delivered by the Chilean Minister to Great Britain says that the Dresden anchored in Cumberland Bay, (Juan Fernandez Island) March 9, and asked permission to remain eight days for the purpose of repairing her engines, which were said to be out of order. The governor refused the request, as he considered it unfounded, and ordered the captain to leave the bay within twenty-four hours.

As the order was not complied with, the captain of the Dresden was informed that his ship was interned.

When the British squadron appeared on March 14, the governor was proceeding to the cruiser Glasgow to inform the British officers of the steps he had taken, but he had to turn back as the British ships opened fire on the Dresden, on which a flag of truce had already been hoisted, and called on her captain to surrender. The captain then gave orders to blow up the magazine of the Dresden.

"This act of hostility committed in Chilean territorial waters by a British naval squadron," says the Chilean minister, "has painfully surprised my government."

Continuing, the ministers says that had the officer in command of the British squadron received the governor and being informed that the Dresden was interned, he was convinced "the British commander would not have opened fire on her, and brought about a situation which constrains the Chilean government, in defence of its sovereign rights, to formulate a most energetic protest."

Regrets the Incident. After referring to the hospitality shown British ships in Chilean waters, and to the long friendship between the two peoples, the minister says: "Nothing could be a more painful surprise to us than to see our customary cordial attitude repaid by an act which bears, unfortunately, all the evidences of contempt for our sovereign rights, although it is probable that there was nothing further from the minds of those by whom it was unthinkingly committed."

The British government, in its reply, expresses regret that a misunderstanding arose, and adds:

"On the facts, as stated in the communication of the Chilean minister, the British government is prepared to offer a full and ample apology to the Chilean government."

It is, however, pointed out that, according to the British information, the Dresden "had not accepted internment and still had her colors flying and her guns trained."

KITCHENER'S ARMY GOING UNDER CANVAS

Leaving Winter Quarters and Moving Back to Salisbury Plain.

London, April 15.—Kitchener's army—horse, foot and artillery—is on the move once more to the great camping ground on Salisbury Plain, where soon more than a 100,000 soldiers will be encamped. The winter is ended, billets and winter quarters are being emptied, and all along the main roads that lead to the plain, lines of troops can be seen on the march. One entire brigade of ten thousand men is marching cross-country from Whitby, making about seventeen miles a day, under active service conditions.

Following six months of hard training this is an easy test, and less than a dozen men daily have fallen out of line from all causes.

MILITARY MEN GUESTS OF AMHERST CANADIAN CLUB

Interesting Gathering Last Evening—St. Frances Xavier Professor Speaks on Development of Prussianism.

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, N. S., April 15.—The Amherst Canadian Club had a unique gathering in the St. Regis Hotel this evening. It had for its guests Prof. Bucknell of St. Frances Xavier College, Antigonish and the officers of the 2nd F. C. Battalion and the 6th Mounted Rifles.

The President, W. L. Ormand, presided and after the dinner was completed Prof. Bucknell delivered a stirring and interesting address on the development of Prussianism. The address was an able effort, and a vote of thanks was extended to the speaker by C. R. Smith, K. C., and A. G. McKenzie, recorder of the town. A toast to the military guests was proposed by Supervisor E. J. Roy and responded to by Colonel Gaudet and Col. Ryan. There was a large attendance of the members of the club and the meeting was one of the most successful in the history of the organization.

It is added: "The captain of the Glasgow probably assumed, especially in view of the past action of the Dresden, that (Continued on page 2)