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SEA WARFARE MAY ENTER NEW PHASE WITH GERMAN REPLY; ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND; FRENCH AIR FLEET IN ACTION

FRENCH AIRMEN IN DARING RAIDS ON GERMAN LINES

Battle Fleet of Air Shells Railway Stations and Bivouacs of Enemy

Big Guns Keep Up Battle in Argonne Forest and Around Le Mort Homme—British Armies in Asia and Africa Advancing Although Turks Continue to Claim Successes.

Artillery bombardments alone are taking place on the French and Belgian fronts, the scenes of the greatest activity being the region of Le Mort Homme and in the Argonne forest, with the Germans the aggressors in the former and the French in the latter sector.

French aviators in squadron formation have dropped large numbers of shells on German positions at Longuyon, Stenay, Dun and near Montfaucou. The fighting between the Russians and the Germans and Austrians along the eastern front continues at various points, but no important changes in position are reported.

The British in German East Africa are continuing their forward movement against the Germans, having now occupied the town of Kondoa in the Tanganyika region. Considerable casualties were inflicted upon the Germans.

The British also have been successful in an operation near Dardair, Egypt, repelling with heavy losses a Turkish attack.

In an engagement near Quatia village, however, the British were forced to retreat after an engagement with a Turkish column superior in numbers.

In the Kut-El-Amara region of Mesopotamia despite their recent check, the British are keeping up their efforts to relieve the siege of Kut-El-Amara. The town of Sannayat is still under the bombardment of the British guns.

A defeat of the Russian on the centre of the Turk line in the Caucasus region is recorded by Constantinople, but the Russian war office announces that Turkish attempts to advance toward Trebizond were frustrated and a Turkish offensive in the direction of Kharpuz checked.

St. Eloi Not in Day's Fighting.

London, April 24, 11.46 p.m.—The British official communication issued tonight says:

"There has been no fighting activity today about the Loos salient and at Neuve Chapelle.

"The artillery of both sides has been active about Neuville-St. Vaast Angres and Ypres-Compeigne canal and at Hooge."

"A hostile aeroplane was brought down by anti-aircraft guns near Ploegsteert. The pilot and observer were killed. One of our machines is missing."

French Airmen Strike Hard.

Paris, April 24.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads as follows:

"Our artillery was active in the sectors of Westende and Steenstraete."

"In the Argonne we concentrated our fire on the region of Malancourt."

"West of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded during the afternoon our positions in the region of Le Mort Homme."

"East of the Meuse and in the Woerpe the artillery was intermittent."

"There is nothing to report on the rest of the front."

"Aviation: Last night our aerial squadrons carried out several bombing operations. Twenty-one shells and eight incendiary bombs were dropped on the railway station at Longuyon; five shells on the station at Stenay; twelve shells on the town of Dun and thirty-two shells on bivouacs in the region of Montfaucou and the station at Nantillois."

The Belgian official communication reads:

"Last evening and during the course of the night there was violent artillery action in the sector of Ramspeelle. In the afternoon of April 23, the bombardment was resumed with intensity in the same region as well as in the direction of Dinande and Steenstraete."

Turks on Offensive.

Petrograd, via London, April 24.—The official communication from general headquarters today reads:

"The imperial majesty the commander-in-chief of the army, has spent part of the week in religious exercises in union with all the members of his staff."

"Enemy aeroplanes threw bombs on our aeroplanes three times in the direction of the station southeast of Friedrichstadt. On the remainder of the front there was only an exchange of fire."

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R. T. HAYES NEW MAYOR OF ST. JOHN; MAJORITY OF 1,003

THE VOTE BY WARDS

	Guys	Brough	Sydney	Dukes	Queens	Angels	Wellington	France	Victoria	Dufferin	Landdowne	St. John	Total
For Mayor:													
Hayes	352	120	208	899	479	266	452	447	421	391	397	466	4,440
Frink	256	165	211	238	213	240	357	410	389	332	304	305	3,497
For Commissioner:													
Fisher	311	158	181	424	622	282	398	373	410	356	308	392	4,167
McLellan	198	125	202	274	382	240	455	590	268	401	480	480	4,127
Sharp	294	155	144	338	476	256	349	316	388	365	240	297	5,022
Signac	91	74	163	110	105	128	263	351	156	269	271	178	4,215

Commissioner McLellan Is Returned by Handsome Vote

G. Fred Fisher Leads Poll and McLellan is Close Second—Later Ahead in Seven of the Thirteen Wards, and Fisher First in Other Six—Mayor Frink's Defeat Attributed Largely to Feeling Against Further Extension of Mayoralty Term—Both Sharp and Signac Make Good Showing—A Record Vote.

The election of Robert T. Hayes as mayor for a two year term and of George Frederick Fisher and Harry R. McLellan as commissioners for four year terms, is the result of yesterday's election, one of the hottest in the history of the city. The result is decisive as the majorities were sufficient to leave no doubt regarding the intentions of the electorate. Mayor Frink is defeated and Arthur W. Sharp and James L. Signac are defeated in the race for commissioner.

Fine weather made the day a good one for getting out the vote and the workers for the various candidates saw to it that the voters came out, the result being a total of 7,077 votes cast in the majority contest, the greatest number ever polled in a local election. There were 9,577 qualified voters at the time of the primary election and the additions since then, chiefly soldiers, would bring the total eligible in the final up to about 10,000. This would indicate that almost seventy-one per cent of those who had the franchise exercised it, a record figure. Credit for this must be given not only to the deep interest of the citizens in general, but, perhaps, even more to the excellence of the organizations which had been perfected on behalf of the various candidates. The city had been thoroughly canvassed and there were few who could vote who were not given every opportunity to do so. The vote in the final 1914 was considered large but it was 7,582, several hundred less than the total number of ballots cast yesterday.

MAYOR FRINK'S FINE PUBLIC CAREER.

While the friends of Mr. Hayes made large claims in advance of the election, the size of his majority was a surprise to most citizens. The vote was 4,440 to 3,437, a majority of 1,003. By this vote Mayor Frink is retired to private life for the present at least, after the unusual record of having served the city as mayor for six years. During his career he has run eleven elections and this is only his second defeat. It was noticeable that, throughout the campaign there was not the slightest suggestion that Mayor Frink had been wanting in the discharge of his duties and the vote apparently can be interpreted as a pronouncement against the policy of keeping one man in this particular office for more than a certain length of time.

The new mayor has made a remarkable showing in his first contest for this office. He already had a most creditable record as a member of the old common council under the aldermanic system when he served for three years as alderman for Victoria ward, and his record as a business man and a public spirited citizen proved a strong asset in the campaign. In the choice between two good men the citizens voted in favor of a change in the holder of the office.

In the contest for the two vacancies among the commissioners the interest was every whit as keen and the result regarded as somewhat uncertain until the last, although the primaries gave a good indication of the ideas of the citizens on the subject, the candidates maintaining the same relative positions in some contests.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Mr. Fisher, who led the polls with a total of 4,157, made a gain of 5,318 over his vote in the primaries and a still greater gain over his total in the final 1914 when he received 2,515 votes. He led Commissioner McLellan by the narrow margin of sixty votes. His lead was gained in the central wards of Queens, Kings and Dukes, and he also led in Victoria and the West Side wards, Guys and Brough.

Commissioner McLellan polled 4,127 votes, a quite remarkable gain of 1,630 over his showing two weeks ago and a gain of 624 over his total in 1914 when he ran for mayor and 1,031 more than the vote by which he was elected in 1912. His primary vote was gained with very little effort and with practically no organization. This lack was remedied for the second contest and the commissioner's friends gave him substantial evidence of their loyalty in the way they stood by him. His election is the more of a tribute to him in that he was the mark of the fiercest opposition and was practically the only candidate against whom a direct canvass was made.

T. B. Kinner, the vocational secretary, is at present on a visit to the Pacific coast, where he is making arrangements for the inauguration of vocational training for those whose disability prevents their following their previous occupations.

F. H. Sexton, vocational adviser for the maritime provinces, has just started a school in the Convalescent Home at St. John, and it is expected that a school will be in operation at the Central Military Convalescent Hospital at Toronto in the course of the next two weeks.

There is apparently no lack of employment for the returned men who are capable of work. From all points the reports are that there are more jobs available than men to fill them.

At the summit of Sexton, on the south valley, but was again vigorously repulsed.

Western front: The artillery along the entire front has shown greater activity than during the past few days. Successful German patrol operations took place at several points.

In the Meuse sector, minor French had grenade attacks yesterday against

GERMANS PREFER NOT TO BREAK WITH U.S. ON SEA ISSUE

Gerard's Despatches Reveal Berlin's Willingness to Make Wide Concessions

Result of Conferences with Chancellor and Foreign Minister Said to be More Hopeful Outlook for Peace—How Far Will Germany Go? the Question to be Decided.

Washington, April 24.—Indications that powerful influences in German politics are opposed to any action by the Berlin government which might lead to the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States are understood to be contained in confidential despatches received today by the state department from Ambassador Gerard. Socialists and Labor leaders are represented as being particularly adverse to any such move.

Other despatches from Mr. Gerard were said to contain strong intimations that the Berlin government would make some concessions to the United States in reply to the note demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare.

It is still uncertain, however, whether the concessions will be sufficiently broad in their scope to meet the American demands.

Go to Great Lengths.

Officials allowed it to become known that Mr. Gerard's despatches indicated that Germany would go to great lengths to preserve friendly relations with the United States. Mr. Gerard is understood to have gained his views during conversation with Berlin officials including Foreign Minister Von Jagow.

His despatches are said to emphasize the difficulties by which the German government is confronted in endeavoring to find a way to meet the demands of the United States without assuming the situation which insists upon a relentless submarine warfare against the shipping of the Entente Allies.

The state department tonight was awaiting a despatch from Mr. Gerard reporting the results of a lengthy conference today with Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, imperial German chancellor. Press despatches announcing that the conference had taken place were closely read.

Must Hear From Kaiser.

Officials expressed a particular interest in that part of the press reports, which indicated that the reply to the American note would not be made until after the chancellor has another opportunity to confer with the emperor, who is at the front.

The fact that Mr. Gerard's conference with the chancellor lasted more than an hour was regarded as being a hopeful sign, it being pointed out that if the German government was disposed not to meet the American demands it was improbable there would have been a discussion of such length.

All of Mr. Gerard's despatches received since the present situation arose are held by administration leaders to be of a highly confidential nature. Consequently, only a general knowledge of their contents is obtainable.

Protracted Conference.

Berlin, April 24, via London, 10.30 p.m.—The American ambassador was called by telephone to the imperial chancellery's palace this morning. He went immediately and the conference with Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg lasted an hour and ten minutes.

When he came from the conference Ambassador Gerard declined to give any information as to the nature of the discussion, and would not answer a question as to whether any one else was present.

It is understood that the German reply to the American note will not be delivered before the imperial chancellor has another opportunity of conferring with the emperor.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg devoted the afternoon to conferences on the submarine question with Admiral Von Holtendorff, chief of the admiralty staff. Several of the higher officials participated.

2,000 AUSTRALIANS AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY TO CELEBRATE GALLIOLI

London, April 24.—The anniversary of the landing of the Australians and New Zealanders on Gallipoli peninsula will be celebrated tomorrow by a march of two thousand Australians to a service in Westminster Abbey. Similar services will be held throughout the Empire. The king has sent the following message to the various governor generals in Australasia:

"Tell my people that I am joining them in their solemn tribute to the memory of their heroes, who died in Gallipoli. Their valor and fortitude have shed fresh lustre on the British army. May those mourning their loss find comfort in the conviction that they did not die in vain, but that their sacrifice has drawn our peoples more closely together and has added strength and glory to the empire."

Presbyterian Moderator.

Stratford, Ont., April 24.—Rev. Dr. J. H. Ratcliffe, of St. Catharines, was elected moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of London and Hamilton here today.

Unemployment in British Columbia

New York Hears Warning Not to Send Able-Bodied Men to Pacific Provinces.

New York, April 24.—A warning to workmen against going to British Columbia in search of employment is contained in a statement issued tonight by Frederick C. Howe, commissioner of immigration.

The United States consul-general at Vancouver has reported, Mr. Howe said, that more than 1,000 able-bodied men in that city are unable to obtain work and that many are dependent on charity.

Canadian labor organizations have protested against the coming of additional workmen to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

English Champion Loses.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 24.—Erich Hammer, Chicago lightweight boxer, defeated Champion Eddie Welch on points here tonight in a fast ten round no-decision contest, according to critics at the ringside.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT, IRISH TRAITOR, TAKEN ATTEMPT TO LAND ARMS IN IRELAND ENDS IN SINKING OF SHIP AND CONSPIRATORS' CAPTURE

GERMAN AUXILIARY WAS ACTING WITH SUBMARINE

London, April 24, 10.35 p.m.—Sir Roger Casement has been captured from a German ship which attempted to land arms in Ireland and was sunk. This official announcement was made tonight as follows:

"During the period between the afternoon of April 20 and the afternoon of April 21, an attempt to land arms and ammunition in Ireland was made by a vessel under the guise of a neutral merchant ship, but which in reality was a German auxiliary, in conjunction with a German submarine."

"The auxiliary sank and a number of prisoners were made, amongst whom were Sir Roger Casement."

Sir Roger Casement being the outbreak of the European war was in the British consular service, having held posts in Portuguese West Africa, the Congo Free State, Haiti, San Domingo and Brazil.

In November, 1914, it was reported that Sir Roger, who was the leader of the Separatist faction in Ireland, had gone to Berlin and conferred with the German imperial authorities. His intention, it was, being to open negotiations between the German government and the anti-English party in Ireland.

Assurances were said to have been given to Sir Roger that should the German troops land in Ireland all native institutions would be conferred with them. Sir Roger's followers in Ireland were according to the report, to give every aid to the Germans. The report of his activities in Germany created a sensation in England, and in February, 1915, Sir Edward Grey announced in the house of commons that Sir Roger's pension as a former member of the consular corps had been suspended pending an investigation of charges of disloyalty against him.

GOV. H. R. McLELLAN. G. FRED FISHER.

ward which the relations of the United States and Germany had steadily been drifting nearly a year had come some then passed, and the president had returned to the White House to await the next one.

Kaiser Decorates Commander.

Paris, April 19, 4.35 p.m.—Information was received from reliable sources today to the effect that Emperor William has decorated the commander of the submarine which is said to have torpedoed the Sussex. It is understood in Washington has been informed of this development.

The name of the commander and the number of the submarine, which, according to the recent semi-official statement, are in possession of the French government, have not been made public. It is now learned, however, that it was the German submarine U-28, which was sunk subsequently by French and British warships at a point near the scene of the Sussex explosion, and whose crew, according to the semi-official statement, gave information concerning the name of the commander and the number of the submarine reported to have torpedoed the channel steamer.

The only previous information concerning the decoration of the submarine commander was in the form of advice received by way of Switzerland, which were to the effect that two officers had received the Order of Crossed Swords. Their names were not given, nor were they identified as having been connected with the Sussex affair. The information now received specifically identifies the commander mentioned as responsible for the torpedoing of the Sussex as one of those decorated with the Order of Crossed Swords.

Germany Has Another Note.

Berlin, April 19, 2 p.m., via London, 7 p.m.—The foreign office transmitted today to the American embassy a supplementary note in regard to the Sussex, containing advice sworn to by a Swiss passenger on the Sussex that the steamer ship was not torpedoed, and also a statement to the same effect from an American passenger.

LONDON PRESS ON WILSON'S SPEECH

London, April 20.—Although the text of President Wilson's message to congress did not reach London in time for the morning papers to comment fully, all devote considerable space to the American situation. The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

"It is difficult to suppose that the German government, elated by the submarine successes of the past six weeks, will accept President Wilson's terms. Diplomatic relations between Berlin and Washington will be broken off. The resulting situation will not be a state of war, but may easily develop into war."

"This is obvious to both parties. Mr. Wilson has counted the cost. Presumably the Kaiser has also counted it. If Germany decides that the continuance of submarine warfare is worth a diplomatic breach with America it will also probably decide that it is worth a war."

"If the Kaiser decides to avoid war with America, he would naturally make his concessions at a stage when they would also avoid the breaking off of relations."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

GLOUCESTER ORANGEMEN AND THE MACHINE GUN FUNDS.

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—Gloucester County Loyal Orange Lodge met at Stonehaven on Monday, the 10th inst. At this meeting, the members ratified and accepted the constitution of the county lodge patriotic or machine gun fund.

During the early fall of 1915, a movement was instigated by some energetic members to raise enough money through-out the county lodges to procure a machine gun. The lodge at Stonehaven raised their money and the question of the county lodge patriotic or machine gun fund.

The lodge at Bathurst decided that subscription was the easiest manner for them, and adopted this method to procure their amount.

Before sufficient was raised, it was announced that the government was providing the machine guns, and the question arose what disposition should be made of the money. Owing to the different lodges being involved, the officers of the county lodge naturally felt the responsibility too great for them, and at the October session referred the matter back to the primary lodges concerned.

As county lodge work naturally is until February, some time had to elapse before anything could be done.

At the February session after receiving reports, committees comprising Mr. Henry Scott, Albert R. Smith and L. A. Palmer, were appointed to make recommendation.

Their distribution was as follows: No. 1 Canadian Hospital, France, \$200; J. H. Dunn Hospital, Bathurst, \$125; Bathurst branch Red Cross Society, \$25; Stonehaven branch Red Cross Society, \$25; Salmon Beach, \$25; True Blue Orphanage, Pictou (Ont.), \$50; Propagation work L. O. A. of N. B., \$5; Canadian patriotic fund, \$5.

Some criticism has been made through the columns of the Gloucester Northern Light by parties who claim to have helped. In reply to these, Sir, I beg to submit the above, and trust it may find favor and appear in your columns.

Furthermore, I would like to say that the money raised at the Stonehaven picnic was placed in the Bank of Montreal, Bathurst, and earned interest which goes into the fund.

There may be and undoubtedly are men in our association who do it no credit, but, Sir, you will find similar circumstances in any society and even in our churches. However, in my contact with Orangemen in Gloucester county, during the past thirteen years, I have preferred to find one who I think would misappropriate one cent of the money raised for patriotic purposes.

Furthermore, I feel confident that Orangemen are doing and will continue to do their part in this great conflict.

In closing, I wish to publicly thank all those who responded and enabled us to raise the amount of money we did, and I feel that few of our friends indeed have left their efforts along patriotic lines cease until they learned what has become of the money raised by Gloucester county Orangemen.

Thanking you, Sir, for the space, and trusting the inquirers will be satisfied, I remain, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

L. A. PALMER,

Recording Secretary,

Gloucester County Loyal Orange Lodge,

Bathurst (N. B.), April 14, '16.