

CONFIDENT RING IN ASQUITH'S SPEECH



"YOU WHITTLED IT JUST RIGHT, WOODROW."

-N. Y. Herald.

NAVY DENIED GRIM AND GLORIOUS FIGHT, BUT HAS KEPT TRADE CHANNELS OPEN

Premier Asquith Says Seas Are Clear of Enemy's Ships and Britain Can Laugh at Fear of Invasion—Confident of Success in Dardanelles and Urges That Pessimists be Discouraged—Commons Adjourns Until Sept. 14.

London, July 28.—The war has become and is likely to continue for some time, a contest of endurance, Premier Asquith told the House of Commons this afternoon, while making a general review in moving the adjournment of parliament from tomorrow until September 14.

"We should be ungrateful and insensitive indeed, if we did not recognize at this moment the indescribably gallant efforts being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion, and retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions.

"I don't think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance and of both individual and collective initiative than has been shown by the Russian army in the last seven weeks.

Confidence of Success in the Dardanelles.

"Our new allies, Italy, are, with carefully prepared movements, steadily gaining ground, making their way towards the objective which we believe in a very short time will be within their reach."

The Premier declared that the British government's confidence in the results of the Dardanelles operations was undiminished.

The Premier emphasized his confidence in the unity of both the French and British armies engaged in the western field.

Referring to the fact that next week would see the completion of a year of war, Mr. Asquith remarked that the world never had seen a more miraculous transformation in this country; not in its spirit and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life, that had taken place here in those twelve months.

The British fleet today was far stronger, the Premier continued, than at the beginning of the war, and to its quiet and unobserved but ubiquitous and all powerful activity is due the fact that the seas are clear, or substantially clear.

"For, after all," said the Premier, "this submarine menace, serious as it has appeared to be, is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury on British trade. The seas are clear. We have our supplies of food and raw materials, upon which we and the rest of the country depend, floating in upon us in the same abundance and with the same freedom; and I may say,

without much exaggeration, judging from the insurance rates and other matters, with the same immunity from serious hazards and risks as in times of peace."

Continuing, Premier Asquith said:

"The navy so far has been denied the grim and glorious fight, but it is through its unrelenting vigilance and its supreme power which it has been handled that this country today can laugh at the scare of an invasion; and that we to an extent, unknown by any other of the belligerent powers, are immune from dangers of war."

Glancing around the House, the Prime Minister remarked:

"This is a sight unknown for a hundred years, this aggregation of members equipped in military garb, but there is not a family represented in the House—and the House is typical of the whole country—which has not given its hostages in sons or brothers."

Recruiting Satisfactory

Speaking of recruiting, which he remarked had been in progress for twelve months, with undiminished activity, Premier Asquith said:

"The latest reports are among the best we have had for a long time."

The Premier concluded with a note of caution to the country, saying:

"Do not let us suppose that our national duty is discharged either by sending an adequate influx of recruits to the army or to the various industries engaged in the fabrication of munitions. The duty has been cast upon this country not only of maintaining the freedom of the seas; not only of supplying large contingents of well equipped men for the battlefield and trenches, but also of financing to a large extent the whole conduct of the war."

"We cannot do that if we continue to import and increase our indebtedness to other countries, and unless we maintain our great manufacturing industries."

Premier Asquith urged the accumulation of a large reserve of gold and the use of paper currency by householders and employers.

He characterized as calamity the statements in a section of the press, which he described as melancholy and notorious exceptions to the newspapers as a whole, that the people of this country had failed to rise to the height of this great occasion and that the Allies did not appreciate the contributions Great Britain was making to the ultimate triumph of the common cause.

"Don't let us give any encourage-

ment to the faint-hearted, and still less to the back-biters who are disheartening our allies and encouraging our enemies," he said. "Let us in this House and in the country at large with the same spirit of energy and determination continue to persist and persevere to an inevitable triumphant issue."

Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldy Burghs, moved and Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, seconded an amendment that adjournment should be only for four weeks.

Criticism of Government

Sir Henry explained that he did this because he was not satisfied with the situation in Flanders, where it had been understood there was to be a great advance during the spring and summer.

In the Dardanelles, too, he wanted to know why such notice had been given to the enemy by a bombardment on the part of the fleet without the cooperation of the land forces.

Sir Henry said he could keep silent no longer, as he had not the confidence in the government that he had nine months ago. He could not understand why the industries of the country had not been mobilized, and he wanted to know whether any one at the War Office had been cashiered for the failure to supply sufficient munitions.

He also criticized the government's delay in using gas against the Germans, and he suggested that the reason for the failure to do this was a breakdown in the arrangements.

Sir Henry concluded that the discontent among the workers was due to the failure of the government to deal with the question of food supplies, which he contended, was responsible for the increase in the cost of living.

Sir Arthur Markham said the public had lost all confidence in the War Office, which had proved miserably inefficient in its conduct of the war.

Sir Henry Dalziel did not press his amendment, and Premier Asquith's motion that parliament be adjourned from July 29 until September 14 was carried.

WITHIN SOUNDS OF BATTLE WARSAW SHOWS NO SIGNS OF TERROR

An eye-witness of recent events in Eastern War zone Describes Conditions in Polish Capital.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, July 27.—The story of the siege of Warsaw is told for the first time by a Polish gentleman, son of a large landowner in the outskirts of the city, who has just arrived here, and who speaks as an eye-witness fresh from the scene, his estate being today the artillery park of the Russian center from which their heavy field guns are manoeuvred for the defense of the city. His recital for The Associated Press is a record of his own personal observations and he scrupulously refrains from any reference to general conditions coming under his own eye.

"Warsaw! Is it a city of terror and confusion, people ask me. Not at all; human relations go on as usual, and human nature finds its usual outlet. Warsaw is the background for a million Russian troops. This makes it the centre for a great number of Russian officers and strangers who give it a cosmopolitan appearance of animation and even of gaiety. The well-to-do people living east of the city have passed through the points of safety in the west. The landowning peasantry—for in Poland the peasants own land—have not the means of flight and are stranded in the city, but keep out of sight. So that the city, with its many officers in gay uniform, its strangers and refugees, is transformed from its usual peaceful aspect and has taken on the appearance of a metropolis.

"The streets are thronged. The theatres are open and crowded. The restaurants have throngs at their tables and on the street terraces. The cinematograph shows are packed. There are bands and concerts. The feeling of terror does not seem to have struck the crowds. It is like the life of London, which goes on with little thought of Zeppelins. Only once has there been panic—when the Russian bank closed its doors and all other banks followed. Ready money could not be had, and everyone was in dread of the stoppage of funds and the interruption of the usual means of business and exchange. But that panicky period has all passed, the banks are open and business is proceeding normally, but with a terrible economic change in prices, particularly in food-stuffs. Warsaw is absolutely dependent for its food supplies on two railways. But these are now in the hands of the military, who need them for the movement of troops, and the food for the troops. Poland itself supplies nothing, for the fields are burned and yield nothing.

"Prince Seweryn Czetwertynski has taken the land in grappling the problems confronting the city—first to get enough food, and next public health and sanitation, combatting the cholera plague which carried off hundreds outside the city with two cases in Warsaw, and reburying the masses of soldier dead who had been hastily thrown together in shallow surface graves. He is a man of great executive ability, one of the grand conspirators of Poland, and is at the head of Warsaw's Central Committee which deals with all emergencies.

"His first effort was for the food to meet the imperative needs of the city and surrounding country, chiefly corn, flour and prime necessities. The Russian authorities were favorable, but the military requirements came first, and, besides, the urgent needs led to bribery among the petty railway officials, so that cars could not be got or moved without large payments. I myself saw 500 rubles of bribery exacted for moving a car of fish. So that Warsaw's stock of food has been getting scarcer and prices are mounting. Bread is double and triple the usual price. Eggs which sold for two cents are now six. At Easter each Russian soldier received four eggs—a million soldiers around Warsaw meant four million eggs—and the country was stripped of eggs. There is absolutely no beef and a pound of poor meat now costs 60 copecs against the usual price of 24 copecs—the poorest quality of stoppings.

"Meantime the army is very well fed, but back of the army is the vast hemmed-in population and peasantry practically living on the leavings of the army.

teaching Belgium the duties of a neutral nation.

During that particular period the majority of neutrals was horrified at what seemed then a heartless procedure on the part of Germany. None shared to a greater degree in the general detestation than did Thomas Shaw, a Briton my friend. It was not difficult for Shaw, a Briton, to find a point of difference with any German or pro-German, and the delicatessen shop proprietor offered large opportunities.

The evidence would seem to indicate that Shaw was in peevish mood, and if Michael Manners was not in a truculent humor he was, at least, in a non-receptive state concerning the views of Shaw.

However, the next morning in the police court, after a night in jail, the pair were led before Judge Borden to be neutralized. When the two belligerents had related just what occurred, the judge dismissed the charges and sentenced each to three months in each on his respective side.

Manners went back to the delicatessen shop, but Shaw left Asbury Park. Yesterday Frank Turner, of No. 721 Cookman avenue, received a letter from the Briton. He had taken the words of Judge Borden literally, leaving here to go to Canada, where he enlisted, was sent to the front and was

Asbury Park, N. J., July 28.—The echo of a street fight here has been heard in the trenches of the Allies above the noise of the 42-centimeter guns, and John A. Borden, Judge of Asbury Park police court, is entitled to be designated an AI recruiting officer.

In the meantime Thomas Shaw, who formerly lived here, is in a hospital in Sheffield, in England, where the surgeons are trying to save his left arm, and Michael Manners, a German and owner of a delicatessen store, is in a mood to outsketch Achilles if he can find a tent.

Having introduced all the characters and properly prepared the mise en scene, let there be a harking back to August, 1914, when war talk ended more frequently in actual fighting than in an interchange of opinions, as at present. It was about the time the Kaiser was scrapping treaties and

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23 THEATRE

U.S. MARINES AT PORT-AU PRINCE

To protect lives and property of Americans and foreigners against Revolutionists.

Washington, July 28.—American marines will be landed at Port Au Prince, Haiti, to protect the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners. Instructions were sent to Rear Admiral Caperton late today by the Navy Department. Admiral Caperton arrived at Port Au Prince today on the cruiser Washington. The collier Jason, with one hundred additional marines, was ordered from Guantanamo to arrive at Port Au Prince tonight.

CONSCRIPTION FOR CANADA NOT CONSIDERED

Postmaster General Says Question Never Discussed by Government and No Likelihood of Compulsory Service.

Ottawa, July 28.—Hon. T. Chas. Casgrain, postmaster general, stated today that the government has never considered or discussed the question of conscription in Canada. "I am pretty accurate in my political predictions," he said, "and I can say that there will be no conscription in Canada."

He said that the government is well satisfied with the way the appeals for recruits are being met in Canada.

seriously wounded in the left shoulder by a shell.

"Give my regards to Judge Borden," writes Shaw in his letter. "Tell him I'm still in the land of the living and that the Germans with all their guns couldn't kill me."

"This war is hell, and that's a very lady-like and genteel way of putting it. I was in two bayonet charges. Having mad, I was, while they were on. I mustn't try to say what they were like. For days I couldn't get over the first one. Afterward in the trenches I couldn't close my eyes for a single minute."

Judge Borden, when informed of Shaw's message and letter, said:

"When I sentenced the two men to go to the front I had in mind that Shaw was an old army man, but of course I meant the sentence in a jocular way only. I was exceedingly grieved when I heard that Shaw had gone to the war and I am even more regretful to hear that he has been wounded."

No Cure Guaranteed More Corns

No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, sold everywhere—25c. per bottle.

DETROIT MAN IS NAMED IN DYNAMITE PLOT

Windsor, Ont., July 28.—Albert Kahlschmidt, a Detroit business man, was named in a conspiracy charge read against Wm. Leifer of Windsor, when the latter was arraigned before a justice at Sandwich, Ont., today charged with attempting to dynamite the plant of the Peabody Manufacturing Company at Walkerville, several weeks ago.

Three charges were made against Leifer. The first alleged that he was responsible for the explosion at the Peabody plant. To this he pleaded not guilty.

The second count held that he conspired with Kahlschmidt and a man named Schmidt to dynamite the Peabody buildings and the Windsor armory. He was accused in the third count of being accessory to the keeping of explosives to be used for unlawful purposes.

Leifer did not answer the second and third charges.

A motion to squash them was taken under advisement. He was held for trial on the first count.

A Contest for Boy Scouts

Contest Closes Today

All boy scouts and girl guides are expected to be able to draw a little at least. Now I am going to give you a chance to show how much you really do know. Make a careful drawing of an aeroplane, on a piece of paper not less than 10 inches by 8 inches. Use pen and ink, and if you wish colors. When completed attach the scouts' contest coupon, correctly filled in, to same, and forward to Scout Editor, The Standard, St. John, N. B. All sketches must reach this office by today, July 29th, 1915. A valuable book of interest to scouts will be awarded for the best drawing.

STANDARD COMPETITION For Boy Scouts and Girl Guides

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