# NAVY TODAY GREATER THAN AT START OF WAR

### First Lord of Admiralty Commands World Attention in British Commons—Churchill Urges Return of Fisher

London, March 7—A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, stated in the house of commons this afternoon that the tonnage of the British navy had been increased by 1,000,000 since the outbreak of the war, while the strength of the air division of the navy had grown ten fold.

Mr. Balfour told the house that never before in Great Britain's history had there been so much naval construction as in the last nineteen months. He asserted the fleet was far stronger than at the outbreak of the war, except in regard to armored cruisers. Many of the cruisers which had been lost had not been replaced.

He said about 1,000,000 combatants, 1,000,000 horses, 2,500,000 tons of stores and 27,000,000 gallons of oil for the British and their allies had been transported.

Mr. Balfour said the work of the navy during the war had been splendid. He remarked incidentally that his predecessor, Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, was completely justified when, reviewing the circumstances at the outbreak of the war, he claimed that the fleet he had prepared was adequate for the great task of maintaining command of the seas.

"I fail to understand," said the first lord, in conclusion, "how anybody who was confident in August, September and October, 1914, could be anxious in 1916. He must be somewhat poor-spirited who is unable to face the future with serenity."

**Churchill Sounds Warning.**

Winston Spencer Churchill, the former first lord of the admiralty, began his speech with a warning.

"I am sorry I must strike a jarring note," he said, "not of reproach, censure or panic, but of warning. While Jellicoe commands the grand fleet it will be manoeuvred in the presence of the enemy with the utmost professional skill. We must not believe that Germany will be content to allow her fleet to lie impotent and derided in Kiel canal. We must assume that something has happened in the German naval yards, and that Germany has completed her programme.

"If ours, too, has not been completed, solid reasons must be given to justify the postponement and delay. There must be no unconscious relaxation of efforts at the admiralty for if a shortage of naval material occurs it will give no chance of future recovery."

Colonel Churchill created some stir by asking whether the admiralty was keeping the shipbuilding programme to the time to which he and the previous board had been working. He declared that there should be no limit of labor in connection with the British fleet, the vital units of which must be the first charge on British labor resources.

**Calls for Fisher's Return.**

"Lord Fisher," said Colonel Churchill, "must be brought back to the admiralty, where there exists a lack of driving power and energy, which cannot be allowed to continue. The admiralty would be vitalized and animated by the recalling of Lord Fisher."

Admiral Meux wanted to know what had been going on between Colonel Churchill and Lord Fisher, who had been "at daggers drawn." He asserted that Colonel Churchill himself had stated that while at the admiralty he could not obtain proper guidance from Lord Fisher—then first sea lord—and the admiral desired to know whether that was the man they ought to bring back when the navy itself had not called for him.

Admiral Meux concluded by declaring that everybody wished Colonel Churchill success in France, and hoped he would stay there.

After discussing a few minor questions relating to the navy, and hearing Ronald McNeill, Unionist member for East Kent, declare that if Colonel Churchill's speech remained unanswered it would cause much disquietude in the country, the house adjourned.

### TO COMMEMORATE YPRES.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—Subject: Commemoration of the glorious stand made by the Canadians at Ypres, April 22, 1915.

A suggestion has been made, that it would be a very fitting and graceful act, to in some way remember the anniversary of what took place April 22, 1915.

The proposal is that on April 22, 1916, the dominion flag should be hoisted half-mast, on every government building, public building, cathedrals and churches (of all denominations) throughout the dominion from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, and on Sunday, April 23, 1916, (this being Easter Day) the Union Jack should fly full mast through the Dominion.

We feel sure, Sir, this subject will meet with your worthy consideration and support to make it a success, in honor of those brave men, who, although dead, their memory will live for all time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY S. WHITWORTH,

The Firs, Antrobus Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, England.

Feb. 16, 1916.

**Bluing and Bleaching.**

The use of bluing is really an attempt to deceive the eye, to which a light blue appears whiter than a light yellow. Were it possible to have pure water, unlimited sunshine, and air free from dust, clothes would not need to be blued. Most of the bluings on the market contain iron, which in time produces a yellowish discoloration of the clothes. The indigo used by our grandmothers was preferable to modern bluings on account of being a vegetable compound, and it is still sold by first class stores.

Blue streaks and spots, due to an excess of bluing, or to imperfect mixing, can be removed by soaking in a strong solution of ammonia; but the yellowish discoloration can only be overcome by a general bleaching process.

Nature's chief bleaching agent is sunlight, and every housewife is familiar with its helpful action in whitening the cabrics which she spreads on the grass to bleach. Sunlight is not always available, however, and is slow at best, so we hasten the process by calling chemicals to our aid.—Woman's World for March.

"A man dat shows off too much smartness," said Uncle Eben, "gits so he enjoys about as much confidence as a sleight o' hand man in a poker game."—Washington Star.

# Permanent Staff Of 55th Battalion

### Few Changes in List of Officers Confirmed at Westerhanger—Some Men Going to A. S. C. —Letters from Front Tell of Gallantry Displayed by New Brunswickers.

Westenhanger Camp, Feb. 18—Just at present there is great rejoicing here over the fall of Erzerum, at the hands of the Russians. All military authorities seem to agree that the effect of this upon the situation in the central states especially will be far-reaching. Coming so early in the year, all the boys have a hope that it presages many occasions in the near future when we will have good reasons to raise our cheers. It is fair to say that England hasn't commenced to fight yet; but that day is not far off.

Everett Lewis, of Chatham, who went over to France in June last with a draft from the 55th and was wounded was a visitor here the other day.

A concert was given by the 55th boys one night this week, and the programme which was home-made, was enjoyed by all. It included the following numbers: Selection by band, "A Darkey's Dreamland;" vocal solo, Lance-Corporal Harrison; recitation, Bandsman Kerr; mouth organ selection, Sergeant Lavoie; clarinet solo, Sergeant Plaster; reading, "Hanging up a Picture," Captain Whalley; vocal solo, Private McPhail; band selection, "The Sixth Drink," Captain Thomas; band selection, "Till the Boys Come Home." Music floats through the air quite frequently now, as the band plays at reveille, retreat, tattoo and at guard mounting.

**Scout Section Men.**

The following men are attached to scout section of ballation: Sergeant G. H. Fry, Corporal F. Gilchrist, Lance-Corporals C. H. Hilman, E. T. Doucette, F. S. Kelly, C. E. McLaughlin, A. Corp, G. Loughery, Privates J. H. Allen, A. P. Doucott, R. Smith, F. Putnam, M. H. Rix, L. B. Wandless, Harry Lewis, D. F. McNair, P. Hutchinson, L. M. McBeath, D. A. Porter, T. F. Ryan, H. Campbell, C. C. Gibson.

**Permanent Card of Officers.**

The permanent card of officers of the 55th has been drawn up as follows: Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Kirkpatrick, C.O.; Major H. S. Jones, second in command; Major S. S. Wetmore, adjutant; Lieut. J. H. Findlay, assistant adjutant; Lieut. E. W. Auld, signalling officer; Lieut. R. B. Campbell, machine gun officer; Capt. F. A. Kirkpatrick, quartermaster; Capt. J. D. K. McNaughton, paymaster; Capt. A. E. Gardiner, medical officer. "A" company's officer are as follows: Major J. J. Bull, O.C.; Capt. C. E. Williams, second in command; Lieuts. C. P. Smith, D. H. Balmain, H. D. Warren and O. J. Larzoon, platoon commanders.

"B" company's officers are: Major W. J. Osborne, O.C.; Lieuts. A. L. Philps, G. A. Wallace, H. S. Murray, F. D. Foley and B. Smith, platoon commanders.

"C" company's officers are: Capt. H. F. G. Woodbridge, O.C.; Lieut. R. D. Rogers, second in command; Lieuts. R. T. Patchell, S. MacDonald, S. H. Simpson, R. B. Coster, platoon commanders.

"D" company's officers are: Major E. C. Weyman, O.C.; Capt. A. A. Major, second in command; Lieuts. R. L. Murdoch, F. J. Corr, J. M. Lamb, P. S. Hunter, platoon commanders.

Corporal J. J. Ryan, "D" company, is attached to paymaster's office, Liphook; also A Sergeant W. A. Shannon, of "B" company. Private J. L. Townsend is attached to headquarters, Canadians, Bramshott.

**New Appointments.**

Appointments have been made as follows: Sergt. F. W. Stringer "D" company to be acting assistant sergeant-major; Sergt. H. P. Wilson to be acting assistant regimental quartermaster-sergeant; A Sergt. R. L. McCutcheon to be sergeant cook.

Many of the officers are now at Shorncliffe taking special courses.

Lectures are given several times a week to the officers, among them being one on typograph, by Major H. S. Jones; on night movements, by Capt. Woodbridge, and one first aid, by Capt. Gardiner.

Church parade service was held on Sunday. The Roman Catholic service in the hospital hut and the Protestant service on the ground in front of the race course grandstand, the steps of the stand being used for a pulpit. This latter service was conducted by Chaplain Thomas and the address was delivered by Chaplain Whalley.

Major W. J. Osborne and Capt. R. R. Rankine, both of whom are taking courses at Shorncliffe, were visitors to the battalion on Sunday. Capt. G. H. Campbell, who has been confined to the Dover military hospital, suffering from an accident, is now able to be out. The undermentioned men have been transferred to the Canadian Army Service Corps: Privates A. Adams, A company; H. Burchill, A company; L. Walsh, D company; J. Connor, D company; H. Chamberlain, D company; F. Kelly, A company; H. McHugh, D company; F. C. Boucher, D company; F. McPeake, C company; W. J. Stone, C company; H. Buhar, A company; R. Tyler, B company; A. Buckley, B company.

Lieut. Lloyd Sands, of Moncton, visited the camp lately. Lieut. Sands joined the navy branch of the flying service and is about to enter one of the training camps here.

Major E. C. Weyman and Capt. C. Williams have returned to camp, having completed their courses at Shorncliffe.

**Soldier Thanks Comfort's Association.**

The mail from the Canadian front brings the following letter of thanks to the Soldiers Comfort's Association:

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—Allow me space in your paper to thank the members of the West St. John Soldiers Comfort's Association for the kindness I have received from their hands. Parcels received by me from the association were very appropriate and I appreciate them very much. I have received socks and mittens galore and many such necessities as soap, handkerchiefs, stationary, etc., in addition to such luxuries as chocolate, cocoa, candy, etc. Many a weary night of picket or guard has been made endurable by a pair of warm dry socks and mittens, and many a dinner has been made more tasty by a cup of good cocoa from the West St. John Comfort's Association. Good luck to it. It is doing a good and very helpful work.

GEORGE H. FLEWELLING,
No. 1 Sec., 1st Div. Am. Column,
"Somewhere in France."

**Not Killed, but a Prisoner.**

That Private Joseph Allingham of this city was not killed in action, but is a prisoner in Germany was the word received by Miss Speight yesterday from her brother, Private Edward Speight who is a prisoner in Germany.

Some time ago Mrs. Allingham asked Miss Speight to write her brother and ask him if by chance he ever saw or heard of her husband. Yesterday an answer was received. He said he saw him in one of the German camps, but was unable to speak to him. He promised to write more details to Mrs. Allingham in the near future.

Private Speight said he was in good health and spirits. He acknowledged receipt of some parcels sent. The post office mark on the card was Cellelager. Other marks indicated that it had been thoroughly censored before it was placed in the mails.

**Wounded Man Well Known Here.**

Egbert Robertson of the 26th Battalion, whose name appeared in the casualty list yesterday as wounded, is a son of Egbert M. Robertson, formerly of the staff of T. H. Estabrooks & Company in this city, but who has been residing in Digby, N. S., for several years. Private Robertson, who is twenty-two years of age, returned to St. John to enlist and joined the signalling section of the 26th, in which several of his chums had enlisted. Hi is a grandson of William Hawker of this city.

Lieut. A. C. Gilmour, of B Company, 115th battalion, yesterday received a letter dated Feb. 14, in which is set forth the circumstances under which Pte. Egbert Robertson was wounded. The writer is Lance Corporal Simms of the Signal Corps, and he writes as follows:

"Heavy fighting on our left gradually extended to our lines and the air was rent with the crash of high explosives. Our front lines caught it, but, as usual, not many shells found a better mark than the sand bags. One, however, found its mark—the signallers' dug-out again, and, in the twinkling of an eye, one of the finest specimens of manhood showed the stuff that was in him. He escaped by a miracle. The dug-out was blown to bits. He was wounded in the foot, but was not unnerved and was keeping his head. When found he was groping his way around, hunting for the telephone to report the accident, and he told us in the dressing station: "I tried to walk to it, but my feet were dead." It was a couple of hours before we got him out to the dressing station, but we saw him there and he was as cheerful as could be. He said that he guessed that he was out of the game for a while, but would pull through all right. He ought to be recommended for the D. C. M. by the O. C. Names are not allowed to be given in letters, but, by the time you receive this letter the casualty lists will be out and you will know to whom I refer. My God, boy! that chap has nerve enough for a whole battalion. The stretcher bearer who rushed across the open field to dress his wounds thereby saving his life, is another hero—so the war goes on.

P. S.—Poor old Robertson. We wonder today how he fares, though we know that he is in the best hands in the world, and we anxiously await good news from him."

Lieut. Gilmour, Lance Corporal Simms and Egbert Robertson were school friends together and, in his letter to Lieut. Gilmour, Lance Corporal Simms refers to the wounded man as "Cakes," a nickname which had endured from school days.

**Saw Huns at Close Range.**

A very interesting letter descriptive of conditions at the front has recently been received in Woodstock from Private Earl Maxon, formerly of that place but whose post office address is now "Somewher in France." He says in part as follows:

"This is Sunday morning, and I am feeling great. Had a good wash in a pond of rain water. At present we are not in the billets or the trenches, just a half-way place where we stay when not in the trenches and at work. At present I am at work on new trenches, as the old ones are no good. I do not know if I told you before or not, but I spent Christmas in the trenches. Christmas day passed very quiet; no rifle or artillery fire to speak of along our front. About 2 in the afternoon I noticed the fellows on our left with their heads over the parapet, and I with the rest found a very interesting view of the Germans doing the same on their side. They did no talking and made no noise of any kind, but just waved their handkerchiefs, and to my surprise their handkerchiefs were clean and white, which we could not say of ours, and with our glasses we noticed they were clean sort of chaps and looked fine in gray suits That was the first good view I had of them when not in action. Then you would not take any notice of their personal appearance.

"You asked me if I ever get homesick. Well, I have not had time to. We are on the go a lot. When I lie down for a sleep I always think of home and loved ones, and with those thoughts on my mind I fall off in a peaceful slumber, sometimes to be wakened in a few hours for attack or to 'stand to.'

"About the only time I get lonesome is when in the billets. Most of the boys take a drink or two and enjoy themselves that way, and, as I do not take a drink myself, it makes a fellow feel sort of blue sometimes, as they seem to enjoy it so much. They are all good fellows to me and we get along great.

**Trenches Were Flooded.**

"I will explain the trenches to you as they are along our front—and ours is just as bad as any. About two months ago we had fine trenches, but rain came and soaked in the earth, loosening up the sides and the trenches fell in, mostly at the back, as the front had sand bags to hold it up, but most of that fell in, too. The earth falling in had filled the trench, then water drained in and made mud. So there you had your mud and water. We very often had to stand in it for a while if we could not get a plank or trench mat to stand on, but we get busy and drain the water off, and in many cases the water flowing over the mud has made the mud hard. Along our line is a brook. Where the water is going I don't know. We are very busy at present building up our trench and getting things right again.

"The winter here has been wet but no snow, and for only one week did we have frozen ground so far. But rain—

## FROM OVER THE SEVEN SEAS

Photo shows eighty West Indians w ho recently arrived in London and were sworn in by the Lord Mayor for service with the British.

lots of it, and if it was not for the work he have to do we would almost freeze some nights, although it is not so cold. In this respect the worst I find is carrying rations and other things on a dark night, plowing through the mud and maybe trip or your rubber boots come off and you fall in the water and mud. Then you will wish for home.

**Does Not Mind Noise.**

"The noise of the big guns is not nearly so bad as you think. Artillery fire in the morning usually, then quiet; not much rifle fire and very often no artillery fire either. The big noise is when the German shells burst near you, but they don't seem to have many to spare now. About once a week you can look out for their fire. The bursting of their shells on your right or left does not bother any, nor does the noise from our own shells, for we enjoy seeing them go off. There is no kick coming about noise, only when a charge or advance on either side comes and the bombs come into use and the machine guns and all the other guns open up their noise.

"As far as pulling through this affair is concerned, I don't see why I should not. I have not been sick yet, and as far as bullets go I am not worrying about them, at least I am not looking for any. But, as I told you before, I am not much of a hand at telling what I have done, the hand to hand affairs I have had, my escapes and what I went through where others fell, and I don't know why I should not continue when I have a mother praying on her knees every night for me, and if God spares me to her again I'll make the rest of her life an easy one."

**Sergt. Bull's Heroic Death.**

Mrs. Bull, wife of Sergt. J. A. Bull, of Woodstock, who was recently killed in action in Flanders, received the following letter from the front telling of her husband's death:

You have by this time no doubt heard through Ottawa about your husband, Sergt. Bull, that he met his death on Tuesday morning, Feb. 8. I should have written you before, but even now I feel it hard to write you and adequately express my sympathy for you and yours in this time of sorrow and bereavement.

Sergt. Bull was a favorite with all ranks, and his rapid rise from the ranks to lance-sergeant is a proof of his ability as a soldier. He was struck down while carrying some steel helmets to his men and that he met his death instantly and painlessly, instead of having to suffer, is in a way a comfort.

It is hard to comprehend, or understand why, he was the one to be taken—the first in old "B" squadron—one who had so much to live for. Only the day before his death I censored a letter of his to you in which he expressed such confidence as to his return to his wife and child. He was buried in the little cemetery in which the others of his regiment who have made the great sacrifice are resting, by the Church of England chaplain. I was unable to be present, as I only had one other officer to assist me in the trenches, and he had to go out with an officer suffering from shock.

There is one thing, Mrs. Bull, and that is your husband was a brave man, and he died the noblest death one can die, fighting for the great dominion of ours which we out here all love so well.

The sincerest sympathy of myself and other officers and the men of "D" company goes out to you in your hour of sorrow.

Sincerely yours,
MORRIS A. SCOVIL,
Capt. O. C. "D" Company, 4th Batt., C. M. R.

## SOFT COAL MINERS AND OPERATORS AGREE

New York, March 8—After a warm debate lasting nearly six hours, the interstate joint conference of miners and operators from the soft coal fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, representing nearly 200,000 mine workers, today adopted the new wage contract agreed upon by the subcommittee of employers and employes.

The agreement will increase the income of the mine workers in those states about $15,000,000 during the two-year period the contract is to run, and will have an influence on the wage conferences to be held in the bituminous fields of central Pennsylvania, west Virginia, Michigan, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Wyoming, Montana and Washington, as the agreements in those states are based largely on the action taken in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

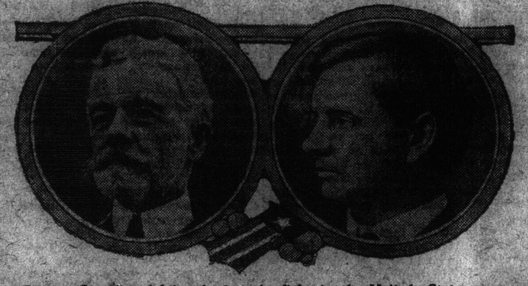
The committee of the United Mine Workers will meet in Pittsburg March 16 to decide on the method of ratification by the full membership of bituminous mine workers.

Indiana delegates refused to vote to adopt the scale.

If the Indiana miners refused to accept the scale, and go to the extreme of a strike, it is said, they will not have the support of the international organization.

Fredericton, March 7—(Special)—A seizure of liquor was made by the police this afternoon at two hotels, under the Canada Temperance act search warrants. A considerable quantity of liquor was seized in each case.

## FOR AND AGAINST THE PRESIDENT



Senator Gore (on right), who lost the fight in the United States senate against interference with President Wilson, and (on left), Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, a Republican who supported Wilson on the tabling of the Gore resolution.

Washington, March 7—The house tonight, by a vote of 276 to 142, tabled the McLemore resolution to warn Americans off armed merchant ships of European belligerents.

# DEATH LOSS IN AIR RAID NOW RAISED TO 18

### Twenty-two Women and Eight Children Also Injured—Report That One Zeppelin Met Just Fate.

London, March 8, 10.05 p. m.—The war office announces that five of the persons who were previously reported as having been injured in the recent air raid have died. The total number of casualties in all the areas attacked by the airships follows:

Killed, nine men, four women and five children.

Injured, twenty-two men, twenty-two women and eight children.

Messages received here from newspapers in Kent assert that one of the Zeppelins that took part in Sunday's raid was damaged by anti-aircraft guns.

One message states that a Zeppelin which passed over the Kentish coast homeward bound early on Monday morning was seen to be in difficulty. Another despatch says it is reported that an explosion took place on board the Zeppelin when it was hit, and this partially crippled it. A broken portion of a Zeppelin propellor was found.

## Dutch Trawler Reports Seeing Fifty Warships, Followed by Trawlers and Zeppelins

London, March 8, 7.13 p. m.—A German fleet, consisting of at least fifty big warships, followed by a large gray-painted armed trawler fleet, two big Zeppelins, and numerous submarines, was sighted Monday afternoon in the North Sea off Terschelling Island, North Holland, according to the report of a steam trawler which arrived at Ymuiden, says Reuters Amsterdam correspondent. The fleet was proceeding westward.

The correspondent adds that Monday morning five large cruisers of unknown nationality passed Ymuiden at full speed.

The German fleet returned to its base this morning, says Reuter's Ymuiden correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday.

"A Dutch trawler which was searched by one of the warships," the correspondent adds, "reports that many of the vessels had a peculiar appearance. Those carrying several funnels had a sternmost funnel painted yellow or covered with yellow cloth, while the other funnels were grey."

## Complete Third Division of Canadians Now at Front

Ottawa, March 8.—The third Canadian division, most of which crossed to France two months ago, is now right up on the firing line. It consists of three infantry brigades, the 7th, 8th and 9th, and the usual subsidiary units.

The 7th brigade is made up of the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Pats, the 42nd Battalion of Montreal, and the 49th of Edmonton. It is commanded by General Tuxford during the illness of General Macdonnell.

The 8th brigade is made up of the Canadian Mounted Rifles from different parts of the country, a mounted organization now in service as infantry. The commandant is General Victor Williams.

The 9th brigade comprises the 25th Battalion of Halifax, the 26th of St. John, 52nd of Port Arthur and 58th from the west.

## Will Churchill Re-Enter Politics?

London, March 9—There are many evidences of a highly charged political atmosphere as a result of Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill's sensational reappearance in the house of commons Tuesday, and the equally sensational reply to Colonel Churchill made yesterday by Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty.

"Is Colonel Churchill preparing to return to politics?" is the question on many lips. Yesterday he attended a meeting of a self-appointed committee of Liberals, who suggested to him that he ought to come back into the parliamentary forum.

Colonel Churchill replied, according to those present, with a speech criticizing the work of the present admiralty, and said he was "gravely considering" what course it was his duty to pursue.

Colonel Churchill's intentions in this respect are of such importance that the morning newspapers today show reluctance to hazard any guesses, although none of them hesitate to censure, even more harshly than yesterday, the manner in which he brought himself back into the limelight.

Most of the newspapers praise Mr. Balfour's reply to Colonel Churchill, but the Daily Telegraph fears that the first lord of the admiralty, in the heat of the moment, may have said things which he likely will regret later. The Daily Telegraph, which thinks both Mr. Balfour and Colonel Churchill were in bad form and are doing the country great harm, says:

"Mr. Balfour is apt to speak in haste and repent at leisure. He admitted that the completion of dreadnoughts had been delayed and asserted that this was due to actions of Mr. Churchill. He revealed that a number of the guns on monitors came from America and stated that certain of Churchill's schemes are so faulty that they are unuseable. These are grave statements, and we regret both the attack which prompted them and the detailed nature of Mr. Balfour's reply. We believe that the nation not only will not approve, but will be gravely disquieted by the whole incident."

# Karl Vroom, of 26th, H. A. Burdon, of 4th C. M. R., Wounded

Ottawa, March 6—The casualty list issued tonight had the name of Karl Vroom, St. Stephen, as wounded with the 26th battalion, and Herbert A. Burdon, Queen street, Fredericton, reported wounded with the Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The list is as follows:

SECOND BATTALION.

Died of Wounds—Oscar R. Kerr, Franklin (Man.)

Severely Wounded—William Haney, Wayne (Okla.)

FOURTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Andrew Rodger, Scotland; William Best, Ireland.

FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Henry Tredwell, England.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—GORDON W. MANDERSON, MALPOQUE (P. E. I.)

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.

Slightly Wounded—Lieut. Alfred H. Burton, England.

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded—William M. Bailey, Dartford (Ont.)

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded—Louis Boily, Montreal.

Wounded, Return to Duty—Alphonse Marquis, Lachine (Que.)

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Henry Shefford, England.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded—
KARL VROOM, ST. STEPHEN (N. B.)

Accidentally Wounded; Return to Duty—John Bosfet, France.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Sergt. Hugh L. Allingham, Millbank (Ont.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Died March 4—Stephen Carr, Toronto.

FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded—William T. Pearce, Toronto.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Wounded—ERNEST GRAHAM, FLORENCE (C. B.)

FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—HERBERT A. BURDON, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON (N. B.)

FOURTH ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Killed in Action—Gunner Edward Turner, England.

NINTH ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Seriously Ill—Driver Edgar L. Cox, Todmorton (Ont.)

SIXTEENTH BATTERY.

Seriously Wounded—Gunner Henry Warren, England.

RESERVE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Died—Driver Arthur G. Buchanan, England.

Ottawa, March 7.

Last night's casualty list had the names of several men from the maritime provinces. William Gifford, of this city, 26th Battalion, and Harry B. Swetnam, of Moncton, 55th Battalion, are reported wounded, and Frank B. Estey of Fredericton, 1st C. D. E., is also reported wounded.

FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action—Lorne Ross, Detroit (Mich.)

SECOND BATTALION.

Severely Wounded—William V. Riddell, Britannia-on-the-Bay (Ont.)

Wounded—William Sheriff, Toronto.

Killed in Action—James Allan, Oaknerm (Man.)

THIRD BATTALION.

Wounded—William Morrison, Toronto.

Seriously Ill—Gerald Russell, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Accidentally Wounded—Alex Telford, Hamilton (Ont.)

Killed in Action—Edward McKay, Edmonton (Alb.)

FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—W. BECK, UPPER PROSPECT, HALIFAX (N. S.)

Died of Wounds—Ernest Harrison, Vancouver (B. C.)

SEVENTH BATTALION.

Previously Reported Prisoner of War, Now Unofficially Died While Prisoner of War—J. M. Maybin, Scotland.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Severely Wounded—Sergeant Robert Beamont, Toronto.

Wounded—Sergeant William Ferguson, Scotland; Peter Miedema, Netherlands.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION.

Slightly Wounded—Joseph G. Steele, Colquitz (B. C.)

Died of Wounds—MARK NEARING, DOMINION NO. 1 (C. B.)

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—William J. Lyon, Witche Falls, Texas (U. S. A.); Maurice Heath, England.

NINETEENTH BATTALION.

Died of Wounds—Walter Fewson, Brantford (Ont.)

TWENTIETH BATTALION.

Accidentally Wounded—Corp. Percy F. Annis, Orillia (Ont.)

TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Killed in Action—William Glass, Toronto.

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Severely Wounded—Louis Palady, Montreal; Felix Robidoux, Manchester (N. H.)

Wounded, Returned to Duty—Victor De Montigny, Carmel (Que.)

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTALION.

Killed in Action—Reid Andrews, Port Huron (Mich.)

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Thomas Alden, Toronto.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded—SERGT. WILLIAM L. GIFFORD, NO. 98 ST. JAMES ST., ST. JOHN (N. B.).

JAMES R. GALLANT, CAMPBELLTON (N. B.)

THIRTY-FIRST BATTALION.

Severely Wounded—Alexander Campbell, Springfield (Mass.)

Wounded—Lance Corp. Hugh D. McKay, Scotland.

FIFTY-FIFTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—HARRY B. SWETNAM, MONCTON (N. B.)

Died—ARTHUR G. GOUGH, RIDGE, VICTORIA CO. (N. B.)

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Killed in Action—John Kernick, Sydney Mines (C. B.); Fred Knox, England.

Wounded, Still on Duty—LINDSAY SMITH, NO. 12 VEITH ST., HALIFAX (N. S.)

FOURTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—Frederick Steele, Hamilton (Ont.)

SIXTH HOWITZER BRIGADE.

Wounded—Gunner William Haslett, Red Deer (Alta.)

CANADIAN DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN.

Wounded—Driver William Minal, England.

THIRD FIELD COMPANY, FIRST CANADIAN DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Wounded—FRANK B. ESTEY, NO. 242 SAUNDERS ST., FREDERICTON (N. B.)

SECOND PIONEER BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—Sergt. Richard Maloney. (No address given.)

THIRD PIONEER BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—Maurice Collard, Duncaff (B. C.)

RAILWAY SUPPLY DETACHMENT.

Accidentally Wounded—Cyril H. McBride, Belleville (Ont.)

Ottawa, March 8—In the midnight casualty lists the names of two maritime province men appear. It is officially reported that Captain Eugene M. Papineau, of Dorchester (N. B.), of the 22nd battalion, has been wounded, and that Gordon W. Manderson, of Malpeque (P. E. I.), a member of the 14th battalion, had died.

John Doherty, of South Africa, a member of the 26th battalion, is officially reported among the wounded.

The list follows:

EIGHTH BATTALION.

Wounded—David D. Kincaide, Fort William (Ont.)

Died of Wounds—Lieutenant Shaver Eadie, Oakland (Man.); Samuel Moore, Ireland.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Died—GORDON W. MANDERSON, Malpeque (P. E. I.)

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—Norman A. Smith, Armstrong (B. C.)

Killed in Action—William H. Millard, Toronto; Corporal James Gleed, Toronto.

Slightly Wounded—Henry D. Hart, England.

TWENTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Wounded—CAPTAIN EUGENE M. PAPINEAU, Dorchester (N. B.)

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.

Wounded—onn Doherty, South Africa.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Wounded—Alfred W. Howe, Kamloops (B. C.)

Accidentally Wounded—David J. Budd, England.

FORTY-SECOND BATTALION.

Killed in Action—Charles J. McLeod, Ireland.

Wounded, Still on Duty—Harry Moore, England.

FORTY-NINTH BATTALION.

Seriously Ill—Charles A. Edenborough, Higgins, Texas, U. S. A.

Wounded—Arthur D. Wood, England; George P. Edmond, England; Richard Barcroft, England.

FIFTY-FOURTH BATTALION.

Died—Ebenezer W. Vans, Vernon (B. C.)

PRINCESS PAT'S.

Died of Wounds—Arthur E. Leemirig, England.

SIXTH HOWITZER BRIGADE.

Severely Wounded—Gunner George Nuth, England.

FOURTH FIELD CO., 2ND CANADIAN DIVIS. ENGINEERS.

Severely Wounded—Lance Corporal Alexander F. MacBrayne, Scotland.

TRAINING DEPOT ENGINEERS.

Seriously Ill—Sapper Claude Bailey, Florence Point (Que.)

## Bitter Reply by J. A. Balfour

London, March 8, 9.15 p.m.—Bitterness marked the reply of A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, in the house of commons today to Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill's attack on the naval administration, which the first lord said was unfortunate, both in form and substance, and likely to arouse misgivings among the people. While deprecating the controversy, Mr. Balfour declared: "I absolutely deny Colonel Churchill's charges."

"If the fleets at the command of this country at this moment are insufficient to secure safety, then in the whole history of Great Britain they have never been sufficient," was one of the parting shots uttered by Mr. Balfour.

Colonel Churchill retorted with a brief speech, repeating his doubts about the execution of the battleship and destroyer programme, and asserted that even Mr. Balfour had not given any assurance on this point. He admitted that there was no reason to suppose that the British margin of strength was not sufficient, but he thought the greatest efforts should be made to build at the highest possible speed.

A number of other departments of admiralty activity, such as requisitioning merchant shipping, arming of merchantmen, and air defense were subjected to discussion, but the committee of the house eventually approved a vote for 350,000 men for the navy and several "token," appropriations for navy expenditures, which had been introduced in this manner in order to avoid giving total amounts.