

Casualties Among British Forces on Land From Beginning Of War to End of May 258,069, Premier Asquith Says

WOULD COMPEL ALL IDLERS TO JOIN ARMY

Baron St. Davids Believes Men Who Refuse to Work Should be Forced to Fight

London, June 9.—The Ministry of Munitions bill, establishing a department to attend to the furnishing of supplies of munitions on an adequate scale, was passed by the House of Lords today, and received Royal assent.

In the debate in the House of Lords on the Ministry of Munitions bill, Baron St. Davids, Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokehire, thought it "a pity that the bill did not give power to requisition men, as well as workers." He wished to dissociate himself, he said, from attacks on the working classes. The upper classes, as a rule, Lord St. Davids said, had come out of this trial wonderfully well, but there were idlers still among them. Even among the members of the Upper House, he ventured to say, they would find men who had never done a day's work for themselves or for anybody else since they were born, and that the sons of some of them still were hanging about the theatres and music halls.

While that was going on, the Baron contended, they might save themselves the trouble of looking for workmen and talking of conscription and compulsory service. Men who refused to work should be made to fight, whether they like it or not.

MORE MEN FROM NORTH SHORE FOR THE 55TH

Newcastle, June 9.—Following the recent recruiting meeting at Redbank, Lieuts. Smith and Murray visited Redbank and vicinity and the lumbermen on Seville and the Little Smithwest and secured seven recruits. Two more signed in Newcastle, making up to Monday night twenty-four for the 55th from Northumberland West.

DR. MACLAREN HOSPITAL.

The Brunswick Chapter I. O. D. E. gratefully acknowledges the following donations towards the equipment of the New Brunswick ward in Dr. MacLaren's hospital in France:

St. John friends of No. 5 Co. C. A. S. C. \$100.00 (Collected by Miss Ethel Seely and Miss Jean Moore).

- People of McAdam, N. B. 50.00
 - St. David's church 50.00
 - Young Peoples' Association of St. David's church 50.00
 - Mrs. Wm. J. Fraser 50.00
 - Emerson & Fisher, Ltd. staff 50.00
 - Family of the late Hon. John V. Ellis 50.00
 - St. Andrew's Cadet Corps 50.00
- H. M. ALLINGHAM, Secretary Brunswick Chapter I. O. D. E.

Miss Kirby To Wed
The banns of marriage were published at St. Anthony's church on Sunday of Miss Margaret Kirby of Stanley and Mr. William McCann of Douglas.

Doctor Said She Had Bright's Disease.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER.

Bright's disease is a term applied to one of the most serious of all diseases of the kidneys, the symptoms of which are often of a severe character. Severe pains in the back appear at first and are followed by disturbances of the urinary organs which show that the urine contains a large amount of albumen. Dropsy is also another forerunner of the dreaded Bright's disease. On the first sign of any kidney trouble you should at once put the kidneys right by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. The pill that cures kidney troubles only.

Mrs. C. A. Helstead, Moores, Alta., writes: "Last May I was taken down sick. The doctor told me I had Bright's disease. My kidneys got so bad I could not rest day or night. The doctor's medicine did not give me any relief. I used four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, and they put me in good shape again."

Doan's Kidney Pills are the original kidney pill, so when you ask for "Doan's" do not accept any others with similar names.

Price, 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

AN ODD CRAFT THAT SWALLOWS SUBMARINES AND THEN DISGORGES THEM AFTER CROSSING OCEAN



SUBMARINE ENTERING THE KANGAROO



BOW PLATES REMOVED, PREPARING TO TAKE IN SUBMARINE. INTERIOR VIEW OF THE KANGAROO

Many a startled skipper rubbed his eyes when the Kangaroo, the oddest looking craft which has entered New York Harbor for some time, slipped by on her way to anchor off the Statue of Liberty, in the upper bay. A sheer, high riding envelope of steel, she is devoid of superstructure save for a tiny deck house perched aft. Behind the deck house looms a pudgy smokestack, and at intervals there rise three great masts, surrounded by circular houses of steel. The Kangaroo, which arrived from Bordeaux, France, is the only vessel of her kind afloat. She was built to transport submarines. Her bow is removable, and the submarine, after being floated into the vessel, is carried in her hold until the point of destination is reached, when the bow of the Kangaroo opens again and the undersea terror is disgorged. She was the result of much experimenting, and the building of such a craft was hailed as a remarkably clever feat of marine engineering. In a calm sea it takes two days to remove the bow plates and load a submarine. Captain Felix Gerhard, her commander, says. She left Bordeaux in December for Rio de Janeiro, carrying her last submarine, delivered it and went back to Bordeaux with a general cargo. She arrived at New York in ballast, to return with 3,400 tons of general cargo. Her total carrying capacity is 3,600 tons.

TWO OF POINTS ON WHICH BRYAN AND WILSON DIFFER

Investigation of Washington-Berlin Difficulties by International Body and Warning to Americans Against Travelling on Belligerents' Ships or Those Carrying Ammunitions, Two of Plans Favored by Bryan.

Washington, June 9.—William Jennings Bryan's resignation as secretary of state took effect this afternoon, and he gave out a statement of his attitude. His personal statement on the reasons for his resignation contends the difficulties between Germany and the United States should be investigated by an international commission and that Americans should be warned to keep off belligerent ships or those carrying ammunition through the danger zone. In his statement Mr. Bryan further says:

"My reason for resigning is clearly stated in my letter of resignation, namely, that I may employ as a private citizen the means which the President does not feel at liberty to employ. I honor him for doing what he believes to be right and I am sure that he desires, as I do, to find a peaceful solution of the problem which has been created by the action of the submarines."

"Two of the points on which we differ, each conscientious in his convictions, are: "First, as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission, and second, as to warning Americans against travelling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition."

"I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case, the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the United States and thirty countries with whom we have made treaties providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature."

"These treaties, negotiated under this administration, make war practically impossible between this country and these thirty governments representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the world."

"Among the nations with which we have these treaties are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what disputes may arise between us and these treaty nations, we agree that there shall be no declaration and no commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission and a year's time is allowed for investigation and report. This plan was offered to all the nations without any exceptions whatever, and Germany was one of the nations that accepted the principle. No treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I cannot see that that should stand in the way when both nations endorsed the principle. I do not know whether Germany would accept the offer, but our country should, in my judgment, make the offer."

Secretary Bryan said, in giving out his statement, that while it mentioned only two points of difference, he reserved any others for presentation in the future.

"Such an offer if accepted, would at once relieve the tension and silence all the jingoes who are demanding war. Germany has always been a friendly nation and a great many of our people are of German ancestry. Why should we not deal with Germany

as we would accept the offer, but our country should, in my judgment, make the offer."

Seized With Paralysis Could Not Walk

Most Extraordinary Cure Effected by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

To have the nervous system paralyzed, to be unable to walk and scarcely able to talk, and then to be completely cured, is not a usual experience, but Mr. Hyatt tells in this letter what he passed through. Doctors told him his case was hopeless, and when they gave up he turned to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and obtained complete cure.

Mr. Avery Hyatt, blacksmith, St. Ann's, Lincoln Co., Ont., writes:—"I am a blacksmith by trade, and ten years ago became afflicted with paralysis. I could not walk or read or write, and could talk with difficulty, so that it was a hard matter to understand anything I would say. Being only a young man, I was nearly died. Two doctors told me it was brought on by overwork, and that my case was hopeless."

"One day my father read about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and advised me to try it. I bought 12 boxes, and when

according to this plan to which the nation has pledged its support?

"The second point of difference is as to the course which should be pursued in regard to Americans travelling on belligerent ships, or with cargoes of ammunition."

"Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by travelling upon a belligerent ship when he knew that the ship will pass through a danger zone? The question is not whether an American citizen has a right, under international law, to travel on a belligerent ship; the question is whether he ought not, out of consideration for his country, if not for his own safety, avoid danger when avoidance is possible."

"It is a very one-sided citizenship that compels a government to go to war over a citizen's rights, and yet relieve the citizen of all obligations to consider his nation's welfare. I do not know just how far the President can legally go in actually preventing Americans from travelling on belligerent ships, but I believe the government should go as far as it can, and that in case of doubt it should give the benefit of the doubt to the government."

"But even if the government could not legally prevent citizens from travelling on belligerent ships, it could, and in my judgment, should, earnestly advise American citizens not to risk themselves or the peace of their country and I have no doubt that these warnings should be heeded."

"President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there, and President Wilson has repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, was eminently wise, and I think the same course should be followed in regard to warning Americans to keep off vessels subject to attack."

"I think, too, that American passenger ships should be prohibited from

TOTAL CASUALTIES OF BRITISH ARMY QUARTER OF A MILLION

London, June 9.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the total of British casualties from the beginning of the war to May 31 was 258,069 men in killed, wounded and missing.

Divided into categories of killed, wounded and missing, officers and men, the list shows the following:

- Killed—Officers, 3,327; other ranks, 47,015; total, 50,342.
- Wounded—Officers, 6,496; other ranks, 147,482; total, 153,978.
- Missing—Officers, 1,130; other ranks, 52,617; total, 53,747.

The losses in the naval division are not included in this list.

Mr. Asquith's statement of losses was for the continental and Mediterranean forces of the Empire. He promised to give the losses in the naval division later. Neither did the list of today include the forces of Great Britain engaged in the various smaller wars in Africa and the Near East.

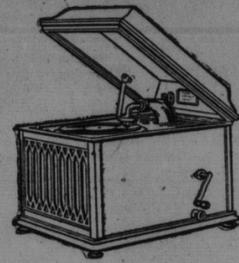
carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers ought not to be endangered by cargoes of ammunition, whether that danger comes from possible explosions within or from possible attacks from without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together.

"The use of one remedy does not exclude the use of the other. The most familiar illustration is to be found in the action taken by municipal authorities during a riot. It is the duty of the mayor to suppress the mob and to prevent violence, but he does not hesitate to warn citizens to keep off the streets during the riots. He does not question their right to use the streets, but for their own protection and in the interest of order, he warns them not to incur the risks involved

in going upon the streets when men are shooting at each other.

"The President does not feel justified in taking the action above stated. That is, he does not feel justified, first, in suggesting the submission of the controversy to investigation; or second, in warning the people not to incur the extra hazards in travelling on belligerent ships or on ships carrying ammunition. And he may be right in the position he has taken, but as a private citizen, I am free to urge both of these propositions and to call his attention to these remedies in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the President in employing these remedies, if, in the future, he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them."

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