

POSITIONS RUSSIAN COUP WILL MAKE ENEMY'S ADVANCE COSTLY

PRESIDENT OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF E. S. CARTER

T. H. Haley Declares no Liquor Dealer Contributed Money to Members or Supporters of Government, Neither Were They Asked for Any—Complete Repudiation of Scandalous Statements—Another Cheap Lie Publicly Nailed.

St. John, N. B., July 23, 1918.

The Editor of The Standard,

Sir:—The men engaged in the liquor business were surprised to read in the Daily Telegraph of the 23rd inst., that they, or anyone representing them were called upon to pay and did pay large sums of money in connection with legislation at Fredericton, affecting their interests.

The Telegraph asks:

"Did agents representing, or purporting to represent the local government or members of it, blackmail the brewers, hotel keepers and liquor dealers of St. John City and County to the tune of thousands of dollars last spring when the government was giving the temperance people hope that prohibition would be introduced?"

"Were the liquor men told—before they paid their money—that the government in conference had been in favor of a prohibitory measure by one vote? And were they told after they paid their money that the government had decided against prohibition by one vote?"

To all of the above questions, I acting for the liquor men as President of their association, and personally as a member of the Executive and having full knowledge of all business in connection with the liquor interests, say emphatically that there is no truth whatever in Mr. Carter's charges and I answer "no" to all of the questions asked.

Understanding that legislation effecting the liquor law would be considered at the session of the local legislature just ended, we retained men to act for us as has been our custom for years past. We believed and we still believe that it is our privilege, just as it is the privilege of corporations to be represented at Fredericton when legislation affecting our interests is contemplated. We did not directly or indirectly, receive a promise from the government, any member of it or any member of the legislature respecting our interests. Neither did we send a delegation to wait upon the government and none went. We did not pay one cent directly, or indirectly, to a member of the government or a member of the legislature, neither did we contribute, directly or indirectly, or promise to do so, to any campaign fund. We were not held up by solicitors or agents for any money whatever or for any promises and every cent we paid was paid for services rendered and was paid legitimately, freely and voluntarily and not the slightest threat was made or compulsion used.

It seems to us that knowing as we do that the Government, the members of the Government individually and the members of the legislature did not receive a promise or a cent from us or from any person representing us, directly or indirectly, that these charges are made for the purpose of placing those engaged in the trade in an unfavorable light; and I say emphatically the charges made by E. S. Carter are without foundation in fact and are wholly false and untrue.

Yours etc.,

T. H. HALEY,

President of the St. John Licensed Victuallers' Protective Association and for the Executive of the Association.

RECRUITING MEETING BROKEN UP BY ROWDIES

Disgraceful Scene at La Fontaine Park, Montreal, Speakers Stoned—Protest Against Conscription

Montreal, July 23.—Between 1,200 and 1,500 disorderlies, among them a great number of boys, shouting, "We won't have conscription," succeeded by organized hooting, hissing and stoning and egg throwing in breaking up a recruiting meeting at La Fontaine Park tonight when more than five thousand persons were gathered to hear Major Emile Ranger, recently returned from the front, appeal for recruits for the Sixtieth Battalion, one of the newer units being organized under French-Canadian auspices. Major Ranger was not allowed to speak, and when he tried to secure a few

minutes' hearing he and several officers from local battalions, with an escort from the 65th Regiment and the band of the 60th Battalion, became a target for the stones and eggs. Finally all left the platform and the park, a path being forced through one side of the audience.

La Fontaine Park, which is in the heart of the French-Canadian section of the city, has been the scene of such disorders on three successive nights. Crowds of men and boys, plainly organized, have attempted to create a disturbance whenever the speakers in behalf of the units being organized attempted to address them. Socialists and Nationalists are said to have been in evidence and leading the uproar.

A meeting was to be held tonight under the auspices of the staff of the Sixtieth Battalion. Before eight o'clock many thousands of persons were gathered about the platform, and it was apparent from the attitude of a large number of groups scattered through the audience that trouble was coming. At eight thirty o'clock, when Major Emile Ranger, and Captain C. Zeug and Lieut. Le Blanc of the 65th Battalion, who were to be the speakers, arrived, escorted by a company from that regiment, and the band of the 60th Battalion, they were greeted with hoots and hisses. Major Ranger walked to the front of the platform and asked for a hearing, but the uproar was redoubled, voices shouting "we don't want conscription," "we won't have conscription." The police charged the disturbers and ejected several, but with no re-

MARYSVILLE LODGE OF PYTHIANS SHOW THEIR PATRIOTISM

Inaugurated a Campaign to Raise Fund to Purchase a Machine Gun

Fredericton, July 23.—Marysville lodge, Knights of Pythias, have taken the initiative in starting a campaign to raise a fund in Marysville for the purchase of a machine gun for the overseas contingent from that town. At a special meeting last evening it was decided to hold a field day on August 6th to raise funds and ask co-operation of other societies as well as of the churches of Marysville to assist in making the affair a success.

After a half hour wait the party left the park. Afterward the mob began a march through the streets toward the newspaper offices, threatening to "smash them up," but police reserves arrived and dispersed them before they had gone many blocks.

KILLING OF NEUTRALS INDEFENSIBLE

Washington Informs Berlin in Note Made Public Yesterday.

FREEDOM OF HIGH SEA WILL BE INSISTED UPON

Germany is Expected to Make Immediate Reparation for Lusitania Disaster, Note Says.

Washington, July 23.—The text of the American note on submarine warfare, presented at Berlin today by Ambassador Gerard, was made public here tonight. It reveals that the imperial government has been informed it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will insist upon freedom of the high seas, "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was received as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe. President Wilson returned to Cornish, N. H., tonight to await developments.

Referring to the German government's expression of hope in its last note that the freedom of the seas may be established in some measure before the end of the present war, the United States declares that this object can be accomplished and invites the practical co-operation of the imperial government. The American government adds, moreover, that it "holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way" to assist in establishing the freedom of the seas.

DECISIVE ACTIONS ON EASTERN FRONTS NOT EXPECTED FOR FEW DAYS

Austro-German Drives Against Warsaw Continue, but Natural Defences Favoring Russians Who Have Prepared Strong Positions—Reported Enemy is Massing Troops at St. Mihiel, in West, for a Drive Against British and French.

PRESS COMMENT ON NOTE TO BERLIN

New York World: "The issue now rests with Germany: even the military-made atrocity of Berlin can have no excuse for mistaking the press in temper and in content the whole mind of his fellow citizens."

New York Times: "With courage and with firmness President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have responded to the hopes and the deep conviction of the American people. In the controversy with Germany it was time that there be an end of the long parley in which our protests and our demands drew forth only evasions and irresponsible counter proposals."

New York Herald: "The most frequent comment put upon the last German note was that it was studiously flippant and irrelevant. The comment most pertinent upon the construction of the last American note is that it is cutting direct and designedly severe. Probably no diplomatic note that did hammer in its facts, it is impossible for the German foreign office longer to misunderstand."

New York Journal of Commerce: "Notwithstanding the rather complete forecasts already published of the final note of the government of the United States to the Imperial government of Germany regarding its submarine warfare, the plain and positive language of the official text comes somewhat as a surprise."

WESTERN FRONTS NOT EXPECTED FOR FEW DAYS

London, July 23.—The Austrians and Germans are pushing their three great attacks against the Russian armies defending Warsaw with undiminished energy, and at some points report that progress has been made.

The Russians, however, have had lots of time to prepare a series of positions and it is believed that they will make every effort to hold them until, if it becomes necessary, their army is able to retire from Warsaw.

The northern German army under Field Marshal Von Hindenburg also is reported to have made progress; but it is stated that it has not yet been able to cross the Naraw river, another natural defense of the Russian triangle behind the Polish capital.

Paris, July 23, via London.—The following official statement was issued by the French War Office tonight: "Today it was comparatively quiet along the whole front. In Artois there was the usual artillery activity on both sides. Some shells were fired on the suburbs of Soissons and on Rheims. In the Forest of Le Petre on the course of last night we regained a line of trenches previously lost. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed with considerable losses to the enemy."

ONLY ONE-FIFTH OF RECRUITS ARE CANADIAN BORN

Stratford, Ont., July 23.—Of the 101 recruits so far signed up here for the Fourth Canadian contingent, but 21 are Canadian born. Over fifty per cent of the men are natives of England.

THREATENED SALT FAMINE IN Nfld. HAS BEEN RELIEVED

St. John's, Nfld., July 23.—Two large steamers with cargoes of salt from Spain arrived here this week, thus relieving the salt famine, which previously existed and threatened seriously to hamper operations for fishermen around the seaboard, who required salt for curing their catches.

ENEMY MASSING TROOPS AT ST. MIHIEL

Severe fighting is still going on in the Argonne and in the Vosges on the western battle front, but without bringing any very material changes in the positions of the opposing armies. It is reported unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive, but the official communications do not indicate that anything in the nature of a serious engagement has taken place there as yet.

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Petrograd Report of the Struggle. Petrograd, via London, July 23, (10:45 p. m.)—Field Marshal Von Mackensen, operating between the Bug and the Vistula, continues his wild sledge hammer blows against the Lublin-Cholm line of the Russians, directing them now particularly against the city of Lublin. His immediate objectives are Belzyce, Travnik, Voselavitz and Grubecow. Belzyce is twelve miles southwest of Lublin. Of only slightly less importance in this region are the battles on the Bug, between Krylow and Dobrotova. West of Warsaw the Russians have moved back to their second line of defenses at Blonie and Nadaryn and their positions in front of Ivangorod. The latter positions are regarded the strongest in the Russian line, as is indicated by the fact that the Germans assaulted them furiously in their two former campaigns against Warsaw and were unable to breach them. To the northward battles are raging at Novo Georziensk and along the Naraw line, which embraces the strong points of Pultusk and Rosen, commanding the crossings in the bend of the river. On the Niemen front the fighting is concentrated at Koslovaruda, southwest of Kovno, on the railroad which runs to Gumbinnen. In the Baltic region the Germans are seeking contact with the Russian main forces between Mitau and Shavli. The Germans appear to be more closely co-ordinating these separate movements. The resulting general battle on the three fronts protecting Warsaw is regarded by the Russian military critics as the most important of any struggle heretofore in the eastern theatre. They compare the entire circumscribed region to a great fortress. The central idea of the German campaign is assumed to be to secure control of the Vistula line. With this strong natural barrier adequately fortified, the military critics say, Germany might hope to keep Russia in check with comparatively small forces and then throw her entire weight against France.