

## HUN DRIVE FAILS!

### WAS NOT CURRIE'S JOB TO RECTIFY ACCOUNT

Speaker of Legislature on Stand Tells Hon. Dr. Baxter It Was Not His (the Speaker's) Concern To Adjust Stumpage Bill Under Which Continental Lumber Co. Paid Much Less Than It Owed.

Hon. Mr. Currie When Pressed As To His Duty As Member of Legislature Said He Was Not Interested in Rectification of Stumpage Bill—Lively Colloquy.

Special to The Standard.  
Fredericton, July 17.

"It was not my job."  
"It was not my concern."  
"I was not interested."

These were the only reasons Hon. William Currie, Speaker of the Legislature, could give yesterday afternoon for his failure to rectify the government stumpage bill under which the Continental Lumber Company, of which Mr. Currie is general manager, paid much less stumpage than it should have paid and much less than it owed to the province. Mr. Currie admitted, under pressure from Hon. Dr. Baxter that if a private merchant sent him a bill for supplies furnished to his lumbermen and that bill was too small it would be his duty to rectify it, but he did not think that he had a similar duty toward the government of the province, and time and again resorted to the old excuse, "it was not my job."

At yesterday morning's session it was definitely established by Col. T. G. Loggie, deputy minister of the crown land department, that the cheque signed by Currie, which was sent to the department for stumpage paid for exactly the number of feet in the statement submitted by Sealer Murchie after his famous visit to the Currie mill, on which occasion Murchie swore he was requested by Currie to keep the stumpage down to 4,500,000 feet and to promise immunity if he should get into trouble as a result of his action. Mr. Currie denied under oath that such a promise was made or that he asked Murchie to reduce the cut. He also claimed that he advised Murchie not to get himself into trouble for any one, but could give no clear reason why such peculiar advice was given, particularly as he swore that nothing in the preceding conversation furnished any excuse or reason for it.

Taken together Mr. Currie was not a striking success as a witness. At times he was troubled with a faulty memory. His cross-examination by Dr. Baxter was severe and he did not emerge from it with flying colors. Altogether the senior member for Restigouche and Speaker of the Legislature had a rather disagreeable hour.

The other witnesses called were Col. Loggie, deputy minister of the crown land department, and Daniel E. Richards, president of the Continental Lumber Co.

The hearing was resumed at ten o'clock in the morning in the corporation committee room of the provincial building and lasted all day. An adjournment was taken until August 6th, but it was not decided whether the next session will be held in Campbellton or Moncton.

(Continued on page 3).

### A BROTHER OF ST. JOHN MINISTER IS HURT BY CODFISH

Warren E. Poole of Sand Beach Meets With Painful Accident When Gull of Fish Is Squirted Into One of His Eyes.

Special to The Standard.  
Yarmouth, N. S., July 17.—Warren E. Poole of Sand Beach, brother of Rev. S. S. Poole of St. John's, met with a painful accident a while ago out on the fishing grounds. Mr. Poole was in the act of opening a good sized cod fish when some of the gull squirted into one of his eyes, and for two days he suffered agony. The strong acid contained in this substance seems to have had a highly deleterious effect on the eyeball, but it is thought the eye can be saved.

The following have been appointed delegates from this county to the Halifax Fisheries convention in August.—District from Yarmouth Bar to Fort Maitland, C. Churchill; Shore Beach—Chetogueriver, Mr. Scott; Wedgeport, Capt. James LeBlanc; Wedgeport and Islands, Zacharie Gotreau; Pubnico, Leander Amiro.  
Mayor J. W. Grant says that at three o'clock this afternoon \$10,544.48 had been received from the Red Cross Drive twelve more places to hear from from. The objective for Yarmouth was \$10,000.

### HOT IN BOSTON

Boston, July 17.—Boston is having the hottest weather of the season this week, the temperature moving up to the nineties. This city with the exception of Washington is the hottest place in the country just now. Prostrations have been quite frequent during the past few days.

### Col. Roosevelt And Mrs. Roosevelt Receive The News of Son's Death

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND PART OF HIS FAMILY PICTURED AT THE MARRIAGE OF HIS DAUGHTER



Former President Theodore Roosevelt was photographed as he watched his daughter Ethel, now Mrs. Richard Derby, leave Oyster Bay on her honeymoon. With him are pictured his oldest daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, and his two sons, Archie and Quentin.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 17.—"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he has had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the staff that was in him before his fate befell him."

This statement was issued by Col. Theodore Roosevelt today after press despatches had furnished confirmation of early reports that his son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt had been killed in an aerial battle in France. London, July 17.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, Col. Theodore Roosevelt's youngest son who has been attached to the American line forces on the Marne front, was killed at Chateau Thierry on July 14, says a despatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, the despatch says, was returning after a patrol fight, when he was attacked by a German squadron. It was seen that Roosevelt suddenly lost control of his machine, having probably received a mortal wound.

Quentin Roosevelt was about 22 years of age. He leaves besides his parents, his half-sister, Alice, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, one sister, Ethel, Mrs. Richard Derby, and three brothers, Theodore, Jr., Kermit and Archibald. His mother was formerly Miss Edith Kermit Carow, of New York.

### FRENCH POSITIONS CONTINUE INTACT

Heavy Fighting Continues Throughout the Day and At Some Points Germans Able To Make Gains, But Only One Important--Enemy Meets Powerful Resistance and Has Slowed Down--Numerous Teuton Dead.

Paris, July 17.—The French positions remain intact along the western front according to the war office statement tonight. Heavy fighting continued throughout the day, and at some points the Germans were able to make gains, but they met with powerful resistance everywhere.

The text of the statement reads: "The battle continued today with stubbornness along the whole front, west of Rheims. Despite his efforts, the enemy was not able to make further advances. Our troops by their heroic resistance and incessant counter-attacks checked with alternative advance and recoil, the thrust of the enemy."

South of Marne. "South of the Marne the fighting proceeded on the wooded slopes north of St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Montillon. Very spirited actions north of Comblivy and Pestilly enabled us to hold the enemy on the southern outskirts of Bouquigny and Chataignieres. East of Comblivy, the Germans succeeded in regaining a footing in Mont Volain."

"Between the Marne and Rheims the battle continued north of Reuil and in the Bois Du Roi, which the Germans penetrated and which our troops defended foot by foot."

The Forest of Courton likewise was the theatre of violent engagements. The enemy holds the line west of Nanteuil-La-Poisse. Gallant Italians. "Poetry, the objective of powerful attacks, several times renewed, could not be reached by the Germans. A brilliant counter-attack by the Italian troops west of this village drove back the enemy into the Ardre Valley. Numerous enemy dead before our lines testify to the heavy losses suffered by our adversaries."

"The situation is without change in the sector of Virigny and southwest of Rheims. "East of Rheims, we broke up an attack between Beaumont-Sur-Vesles and Sillery. Our positions remain intact along the whole Champagne front. "Eastern theatre—The usual artillery activity was displayed along the whole front. In Albania our troops made new progress north of the river. We occupied the village of Mevan, capturing about thirty prisoners."

for the same scale as the Brockton cutters ask. "The Haverhill shoe strike continues and the numerous shoe factories there may have to shut up shop. "Ten thousand hands are idle as the result of the General Electric strike in Lynn."

Thirteen hands at the National India Rubber shoe factory at Bristol, R. I., are on strike for more pay and it is expected 470 employees will be thrown out. "The several thousand jewelry workers of Attleboro have voted to go on strike later in the month for an increase in wages. "The strikes at the Amoskeag and Stark cotton mills in the Blackstone Valley continue. About 30,000 cotton operatives are idle."

### HUNS KILL THEIR OWN

Paris, July 17.—(Havas Agency)—Ninety-four Germans were killed and 74 Germans were wounded on the night of July 15-16 when five German aviators bombed a prisoners camp in the region of Troyes.

### CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY MAKING BIG EFFORT TO CAPTURE EPERNAY AND COMPEL EVACUATION OF RHEIMS

#### SUBMARINED CREW ROW TO CANSO

Big Full-Rigged Ship Marosa of Drammen Sent To Bottom.

#### CREW ROWED FOR MANY WEARY DAYS

#### Norwegian Bark Went Out of Way To Aid Castaways.

Canso, N. S., July 17.—Reporting the sinking of their vessel on Sunday, July 15, by a U-boat, twenty-two men of the crew of the Norwegian iron sailing ship Marosa arrived here early this morning in the two boats in which they had made their escape before the submarine sank their vessel. "They said that the Marosa, bound from Newport News, Va., with cargo of coal for Buenos Aires, was held up by a submarine in latitude 40 W, longitude 63 W, about seven hundred miles southeast of this coast. "The commander of the U-boat, after firing a warning shot, ordered Captain Nyhus, master of the Marosa, to leave to and abandon his ship. This he did, taking with him plentiful supplies of food and water, also compasses, sextants and a chronometer. The U-boat, which the Norwegians describe as a large one, then fired shell after shell into the Marosa's hull until she sank. "Heads for Canso. "To the Canadian Press tonight Captain Nyhus said that, after he saw his vessel sunk, he decided to make for the Nova Scotia coast. "We had a long journey ahead of us," he said, "but with the prevailing southerly winds it was the best course to take and I calculated that we would be able to make land safely. We had good weather and favorable winds and had travelled several hundred miles when on Thursday, July 15, when it was about 11 o'clock, we sighted a Norwegian bark bound for a South American port. We were taken on board and her captain agreed to take us as close to the Nova Scotia coast as we considered necessary. The bark then changed her course and sailed north until Saturday, July 15, when she was about 100 hundred miles south of Canso. "The Marosa's crew then once more took to their boats, shouted good-bye to the crew of the Norwegian bark and to the crew of the Canso and set sail for here. The boats were able craft and Captain Nyhus had no fear that he and his crew would not be able to make port. Shaping their course for this port, the two boats kept close together and made good progress with fair winds. "Sighted Welcome Light. "The boats had no difficulty in making the coast and shortly after Tuesday midnight they were sighted off Cranberry Light, near the Canso Harbor entrance. They came up the harbor and this morning the crew came ashore and told their story to persons here who at once saw to it that they were given shelter and rest. Captain Nyhus said that he and his men had no great hardships during their long voyage in the open boats. "The Marosa was a ship of 1,822 tons, and was built at Liverpool, England, in 1888. She was originally owned in Scotland and was named the Buccleuch, but a number of years ago was purchased by the Brunsøgaard firm of Drammen, Norway, and her name changed to her present one. She was bound with a cargo of coal from Newport News, Va., for Buenos Aires. "This is not Captain Nyhus' first experience with a U-boat. Off the Irish coast last year a sailing ship, of which he was in command, was torpedoed and sunk."

Thus Far Von Ludendorff's Ambitious Campaign of Present Week Has Been Failure — What Ground He Has Gained Has Been Taken At the Fearful Cost of 100,000 Men.

Germans Yesterday Advanced Three Miles Eastward Towards Epernay Which Forms the Danger Point of the French Line, But Do Little Elsewhere — Americans Take Rest.

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Arthur S. Draper).

London, July 17.—The most significant feature in today's battle consists of the renewal of the German attack towards Epernay. At the deepest point the Germans advanced another three miles eastward, and are now just half way to their objective. Epernay forms the danger point in the French line. The Rheims positions are fed by a single line of communication from Epernay and Rheims must be given up if the Germans sever this main artery.

Late reports show that the Americans are no longer taking a great part in the fighting. Having regained their original positions along the south bank of the Marne they are now holding the old line, except where the river bends to conform to the French positions on the right. The American sector is reported to lie from Surlin river along the bank of the Marne, then northward to north of Vaux. Not more than one American division is said to have been engaged in the hottest of the fighting. A few American troops, it is stated, are brigaded with the French a little further east of the main American sector.

On the right of the American sector the French yesterday delivered a very successful counter-attack at midday which lasted until four p.m. and they took back about half the ground which the enemy had captured south of the Marne.

#### French Line Held.

This counter-attack placed the German troops across the river in a dangerous position. The communications over the Marne, by this counter-attack again came under moderate sized artillery fire, such as six inch howitzers. In the evening the Germans tried to improve their position by fresh attacks by new forces. The French held everywhere on the southern slopes of the high ground south of the Marne and from Surlin River the line now passes through a point about a mile south of Reully, continuing almost straight to the southern outskirts of Bouquigny and Nesles Wood. "The big German thrust for Epernay occurred on the front from Nesles wood northward of Belval, on both sides of the river Marne. From Mauvilleport, which the French reported they were holding yesterday, the Germans advanced over three and a half miles to Mont Volain, which town the French afterward retook by a counter-attack. Further southwest the Germans were reported at Feigny."

#### Strewn With Corpses.

Gourand's line from Prunay to Massiges is strewn with German corpses and derelict heavy German tanks destroyed by artillery or blown up by land mines. In the attacks here the Germans are using a new anti-tank gun said to weigh about 35 pounds and firing a pointed bullet. "A German report affirms General Von Mudra commands the Crown Prince's army around Rheims and Von Boehm on the Marne on his left. "The fighting until mid-day today is reported to be of a character which produced no great change in the battle situation. "So far thirty German divisions have been actually identified, which on the present fighting front of about 50 miles is roughly the same as the 41 divisions which the Germans employed on the 76 mile front in the March offensive. "Probably more than thirty divisions have been employed in the present drive but that number have only been identified. "Hun Losses 100,000. "The French state that the German losses approach 100,000 but this is only an estimate. No new German move at another part of the front is reported. (Continued on page 2)

#### Crosses Marne.

From Mont Volain the line crosses the Marne, the Belval and then runs through Courton wood, where bitter fighting was reported. Here the Germans are trying to press Foch's troops back to what is probably the best line of defense both of Rheims and Epernay, the heights along the Brunet River flowing into the Marne at Damary. The fate of Rheims probably depends on this line. "The whole offensive also depends on whether the Germans are able to capture Rheims and Rheims mountains, between Rheims and Epernay, which overlook the land to the south of the Marne and which captured documents show the Germans hoped to overrun after taking Rheims mountains. "According to the German programme Poperay, northeast of Epernay, and Meenil eight miles southeast of Epernay were to be taken during the first day of the offensive. "The whole German offensive is