

SUCCESS IN THE DARDANELLES WILL BE A VICTORY IN THE FULLEST SENSE OF THE WORD

Winston Churchill's Speech at Dundee on June 5 — Must Expect Losses in Dardanelles, but Prize is Great — Ships Being Used Would Otherwise Have Been Idle — Does Not Think Government Will Have to Resort to Conscription — England's Navy Growing Day by Day and No Hostile Flag Flies on Whole Surface of World's High Seas.

The following is a verbatim report of the extremely interesting speech delivered by the Right Hon. Winston Churchill at the meeting of his constituents in Dundee on June 5th, brief extracts from which have been already published in Canada.

Mr. Churchill said: I thought it right to take an opportunity of coming here to my constituency, in view of the events which have recently taken place and also of the fact that considerably more than a year has passed since I have had the opportunity of speaking in Dundee. I have not come here to trouble you with personal matters — (hear, hear) — or embark on explanations, or to indulge in reproaches or reprimands. (Hear, hear.) In war time a man must do his duty as he sees it and take his luck as it comes or goes. (Hear, hear and cheers.) I will not say a word here or in Parliament which I cannot truly feel will have a bearing on the only thing that matters, on the only thing I care about, and the only thing I want you to think about, namely, the waging of a victorious war upon the enemy. (Cheers.) I was sent to the Admiralty in 1911 after the Agadir crisis had nearly brought us into war, and I was sent with the express duty laid upon me by the Prime Minister to put the fleet in a state of instant and constant readiness for war in case we were attacked by Germany. (Cheers.) Since then, for nearly four years I have borne the heavy burden of being, according to the time-honored language of my patent, "responsible to Crown and Parliament for all the business of the Admiralty," and when I say responsible, I have been responsible in this real sense, that I have had the blame for everything that has gone wrong. (Laughter and cheers.)

Those years have comprised the most important period in our naval history—a period of preparation for war, a period of vigilance and mobilization, and a period of actual war under conditions of which no man had any experience. I have done my best — (prolonged cheers) — and the archives of the Admiralty will show in the utmost detail the part I have played in all the great transactions that have taken place. It is to them I look for my defence. I look also to the general naval situation. The terrible dangers of the beginning of the war are over; the seas have been swept clear — (hear, hear) — the submarine menace has been fixed within definite limits; the personal ascendancy of our men, the superior quality of our ships on the high seas, have been established beyond doubt or question — (cheers) — our strength has greatly increased actually and relatively, from what it was in the beginning of the war, and it grows continually every day by leaps and bounds in all classes of vessels needed for the special purpose of the war. Between now and the end of the year the British navy will receive reinforcements which would be incredible if they were not actual facts. Everything is in perfect order; nearly everything has been foreseen. All our supplies, stores, ammunition, appliances of every kind and drafts of officers and men — all are there. Nowhere will you be hindered. You have taken the measure of your foe; you have only to go forward with confidence. (Cheers.) On the whole surface of the seas of the world no hostile flag is down. (Loud cheers.) In that achievement I shall always be proud to have had a share.

Dardanelles Success Will be Victory in Full Sense of Term.

My charge now passes to another hand, and it is my duty to do everything in my power to give to my successor the best support in act, in word, and in thought. (Cheers.) I am very glad indeed that Mr. Balfour — (cheers) — has been able to undertake this great task. (Cheers.) The operations which are now proceeding at the Dardanelles will give him the opportunity of using that quality of cool, calm courage and inflexibility which fifteen years ago prevented Lady Smith from being left to its fate and surrendered to the enemy. I have two things to say to you about the Dardanelles. First you must expect losses both by land and sea. But the fleet you are employing there is your surplus fleet, after all other needs have been provided for. Had it not been used in this great enterprise it would have been lying idle in your southern ports. A large number of the old vessels of which it is composed, have to be laid up in any case before the end of the year, because their crews are wanted for the enormous reinforcements of new ships which the industry of your workshops is hurrying into the water. Losses of ships, therefore, as long as the precious lives of the officers and men are saved — which in nearly every case they have been — losses of that kind, I say, may easily be exaggerated in the minds of both friend and foe. Military operations will also be costly, but those who suppose that Lord Kitchener — (loud cheers) — has embarked upon them without narrowly and carefully considering their requirements in relation to all other needs and in relation to the paramount need of our army in France and Flanders — such people are mis-

WARM TRIBUTES FOR HEROIC AIRMAN



LEUTENANT R. A. J. WARNEFORD, V.C.

Warm tributes are being paid to the heroism of Lieutenant Warneford, the brave British aviator, who succeeded in destroying a Zeppelin by dropping bombs from a perilous height, only to meet his death a few days later on a practice flight with an American newspaper correspondent. The young hero was buried with full naval honors. Between forty and fifty thousand persons gathered at the cemetery. The royal naval division furnished an escort to the cemetery and a firing party, which gave the last salute at the grave.

taken, and not only mistakes, they are presumptions.

My second point is this. In looking at your losses squarely and soberly you must not forget at the same time the prizes for which you are contending. The army of Sir Ian Hamilton, the fleet of Admiral de Robeck are separated only by a few miles from a victory such as this war has not yet seen. When I speak of victory I am not referring to those victories which crowd the daily placards of our newspapers. I am speaking of victory in the sense of a brilliant and formidable fact shaping the destinies of nations and shortening the duration of the war. Beyond those few miles of ridge and scrub on which our soldiers, our French comrades, our gallant Australian and New Zealand fellow-subjects are now battling, lie the down-fall of a hostile Empire, the destruction of an enemy's fleet and army, the fall of a world-famous capital, and probably the accession of powerful allies. The struggle will be heavy, the risks numerous, the losses cruel, but victory when it comes will make amends for all. There never was a great subsidiary operation of war in which a more complete harmony of strategic, political, and economic advantages were combined, or which stood in truer relation to the main theatre, which is in the central theatre, through the Narrows of the Dardanelles and across the ridges of the Gallipoli peninsula lie some of the shortest paths to a triumphant peace. That is all I say upon that subject this afternoon, but later on, perhaps, when the concluding chapters in this famous story have been written, I may be allowed to return again to the subject.

No, gentlemen, I am not with the croakers. (Cheers.) I see some of our newspaper friends are reproaching me for having been too optimistic. Let them lay their conscience to rest. It is the general duty of the press, for the most part faithfully discharged, to sustain the public confidence and spirit in time of war. All the great commanders of the past, the rulers of the states in times of crisis, have always laboured to discourage pessimism by every means in their power. (Cheers.) Our Allies, the French, have a recent saying that pessimism in the civilian is the counterpart of cowardice in the soldier. That does not mean you must not face facts, but surely from the facts of our situation you will find the means of deriving much encouragement. Why, when we look back and remember that we entered this conflict of military nations, of great states prepared mainly for war — that we entered this conflict ten months ago a peaceful civilian nation, that no part of our national life, excepting always the navy — (Cheers) — the British navy was as ready as the German army — (loud cheers) — and has proved itself more equal to its task — (Cheers) — but when we remember that no part of our national life except the navy have we not in all that has happened since much to be proud of and much to be thankful for? (Cheers.) Isn't it wonderful, for instance, that after so many years of peace we should have found ready to hand a Kitchener to recruit and organize our armies — (Cheers) — a dauntless leader like Sir John French to command them — (Cheers) — skilful generals like Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Ian Hamilton, a

naval commander-in-chief like Sir John Jellicoe, admirals like Beatty and Sturdee and De Robeck, and the gallant commodore who flies his broad pennant in the saucy Arethusa. And depend upon it behind them there are many more only waiting for the golden gleam of opportunity to perform surpassing deeds of merit in our cause. It is the duty of all in times like these to give loyalty and confidence to their leaders, be they the soldiers in the active sphere or the statesmen who sit in anxious council here at home. Give them loyalty and confidence, not only when all goes smoothly, but when it is easy, but make them feel that they will not be blamed for necessary losses incurred in valiant enterprise, or rounded on in reproach at the first check or twist of fortune. Then you will get from your leaders, be they military or civilian, the courage, the energy, the audacity, and the readiness to run all risks and shoulder the responsibilities without which no great result in war can ever be achieved. (Cheers.)

Now, I would like to say something which will get me into trouble. (Laughter.) I do not think newspapers ought to be allowed to attack the responsible leaders of the nation — (loud cheers again and again renewed.) Whether in the field or at home, or to write in a manner which is calculated to spread doubts and want of confidence in them or in particular operations, or to write anything which is calculated to make bad blood between them. (Hear, hear.) I apply this not only to the Admiralty and the War Office, but to the principal Ministers at home, and especially the heads of the great fighting departments. No other nation now at war would allow the newspapers such a license in the present time — (hear, hear) — and if there is to be criticism, if there must be criticism, first it should be only the loyal criticism of earnest intention, but if there is to be criticism let it be in Parliament. Let the speeches be such that we cannot allow the enemy to be a party to our discussions, then let Parliament, as it is its right, sit for the time being with closed doors — (cheers) — but it seems imperative in the interests of the country for the future, and for the safety and success of our arms, that irresponsible or malicious carping should not continue. (Hear, hear and cheers.) We in this country are free supporters of a free press. A free press is a natural and healthy feature in national life so long as you also have a free Parliament and a free platform; but when, owing to war conditions, Parliament observes a voluntary but severe restraint, and when many of the subjects cannot be freely discussed without giving information to the enemy, then the balance of society is no longer true, and grave injury results from the unrestrained licence of the newspapers. (Hear, hear and cheers.)

A Tribute to Lord Haldane

I have very much regretted that the Liberal Government which is now no more had no opportunity of stating its case in Parliament. It would, I think, have been found that Lord Haldane had a very strong case to unfold on behalf of the War Office, and even I might have had something to say on behalf of the Admiralty. (Cheers.) But the Government has perished. Its long career so

(Continued on page 7)

Fierce Battle Raging Around Przasnysz

German advance stopped by Russians and heavy fighting continues — Czar's forces take 3,000 prisoners — Inflict heavy losses on the enemy.

Petrograd, June 26.—The following official statement was issued today at the headquarters of the Russian general staff:

"As the result of a strong German offensive in the direction of Przasnysz Friday a desperate battle, which continues, began in that region.

"The enemy attacked Friday in the region of Rakva-Rucka, and the number of prisoners was increased to 150.

"In the Orzyo Valley, on the night of the 24th-25th, we repulsed a fresh offensive by great enemy forces. Then, following a counter-attack we captured a work we lost the day before, and took five machine guns.

"Northwest of the town of Zawichvo an enemy battalion which imprudently approached our entanglements was annihilated by our cross-fire."

SOCIALISTS ISSUE APPEAL FOR PEACE

Socialist Democratic Party calls on Gov't to begin Peace Talk with other Belligerents.

Amsterdam, June 26.—The Berlin Socialist paper Vorwaerts prints an appeal, signed by the Social Democratic party, calling upon the government to convey to other powers its willingness to discuss peace terms, according to Berlin despatches today. The appeal declares that German Socialists, from the start, have opposed war for purposes of annexation, and will support a peace agreement on those terms. It concludes by urging Socialists in other belligerent countries to use their efforts to end the war.

FORMER RESIDENT OF FREDERICTON DIES IN ENGLAND

Special to The Standard.

Fredricton, June 27.—Ex-Ald W. W. Boyce has received a cable conveying the sad intelligence of the death of his father, Wm. H. Boyce, which occurred at Kingslynn, Eng., after a long illness of internal trouble. Deceased, who was 76 years of age, was a former resident of this city, having made Fredricton his home about 15 years ago. He returned to his native land and since resided at Kingslynn. During one of the early Zeppelin raids on the English coast towns, a bomb was dropped in front of the house occupied by the late Mr. Boyce, and the shock of this affair no doubt hastened his death. Besides his widow he is survived by five sons, Walter, of this city, Arthur of Connecticut, Ernest of N. Y. State, Thomas of Edinburgh, N. B., Herbert H. of Australia, and seven daughters, Mrs. Ashenboller of New York State, Mrs. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Mrs. McInnis and Mrs. Campbell of Connecticut, and Misses Grace and Edith at home. Two brothers, Fred and Charles, both of England, also survive.

Indiantown Ferry Disabled

While making the noon trip yesterday, the ferryboat E. Ross, running between Indiantown and Milford, in backing out for her wharf at Indiantown ran foul of a submerged log with the result that her propeller shaft was broken. A motor boat towed the disabled craft through the falls in the afternoon and she is now on Hilyard's blocks awaiting repairs.

The ferry will probably be out of commission for two days, during which time the service will be carried on by a large motor boat belonging to Thos. Carter.

Presentation

His Honor Judge Armstrong was presented with a handsome case of pipes by officials of the board of health on Saturday. Judge Armstrong has been solicitor for the board during the last thirteen years. The presentation of pipes was made by T. M. Burns, secretary of the board of health in the rooms, Princess street.

In Warsaw June 28, Was Hindenburg's Promise

Papers found on German and Austrian prisoners show men were assured by Field Marshall they would enter Polish capital today.

London, June 27.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says:

"Papers found on Austrian and German prisoners show that the troops under Field Marshal Von Hindenburg were assured by their commander that 'We shall enter Warsaw' June 28; Galicia will be entirely cleared of Russians by June 30, and after that peace can be concluded with Russia."

"Virtually all males between the ages of fifteen and fifty left Lemberg before that city fell. Besides supplies of grain, oil, copper and other commodities, the Russians removed the valuable historical contents of the museum and art galleries before the evacuation."

Highlanders! Fix Bayonets!

—a remarkably thrilling patriotic song, on the July list of New Victor Records — on Sale TODAY.

It is sung by that celebrated baritone, Edward Hamilton, on Victor Record No. 1775 together with "The Soldiers of the King," sung by Herbert Stuart, — price 90c.

There are lots of other fine records on the July List, in fact, it's just crammed with good ones. A few are listed below, but you ought to go to the nearest "His Master's Voice" dealer TODAY and hear them all.

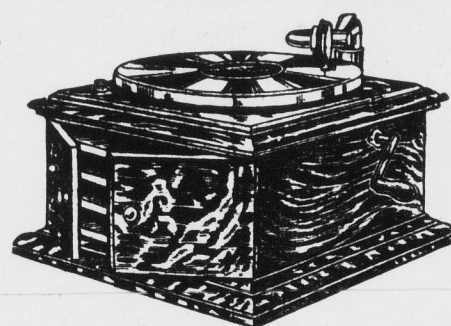
Ten-inch, double-sided Victor Records—90c for the two selections:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| Mother Machree | Charles Harrison | 1770 |
| A Little Bit of Heaven | Charles Harrison | |
| Down Among the Sheltering Palms | Lynne Quater | 1778 |
| When I Was a Dreamer | Macdonald and Lynne Quater | |
| Whispering Hope | Olive Kline—Elsie Baker | 1782 |
| Abide With Me | Olive Kline—Elsie Baker | |

New Red Seal Victor Records

John McCormack sings a favorite old English Ballad
Come Into the Garden, Maud
John McCormack—74434

Titta Ruffo sings "The Two Grenadiers"
The Two Grenadiers (in Italian)
Titta Ruffo—88527



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Flowers, etc.
Co. Ltd.
ery Sale

ding in the matter of sub-
boats which shall not endan-
ter interests of Germany's
warfare, either at the pres-
ent future."

DED SOLDIERS
SAIL FOR CANADA

June 27.—Following Col.
decision to allow invalided
on extended leave to return
overal has sailed for Canada,
y Captain C. W. Robinson, Cal-
th Battalion; Captain Allen,
7th Battalion, attached to the
tation; Lieut. Ryerson, Toron-
ut, Ballard, Hamilton, and
y. Chatham. A party of
added men have also sailed. An-
arty of men returned for Can-
sons sailed by the Pretoria
of Captain Weld.

June 27.—Baptiste Alavoine,
te in the 25th Chasseurs, is
st soldier convicted by court
who has profited from a sus-
of sentence to rehabilitate
by gallant conduct at the
Alavoine was sentenced a
months ago to ten years at hard
This sentence was wiped out
bravery, and he has been dec-
with the Military Medal.

RAISE ALL THIS
WEEK
UMMER SEASON
ICAL COMEDY
COMPANY
ONE ALIVE
ERS - SHOW GIRLS
TTY GIRLS
p" and is a "Live Wire"
in 2 Acts AT EVERY
PERFORMANCE
Novel Electrical Surprises
CHANGE OF PROGRAM
RTING THURSDAY
Regular Matinees
10-20c

TODAY
War Fiction
"Mars"
Present It:
..... Charles Kent
..... Dorothy Kelly
..... James Morrison
..... Charles Wellesley
..... Raymond Bloomer
..... L. Rogers Lytton
..... George Cooper
..... J. Herbert Frank
..... Richard Leslie
..... Karin Norman
SERVICE STORY
which in One of His Inimitable
FOR HIS BRIDE"
Plot of Fun
RUDD
an Clowning
Orchestra