

ay Organize
Division Here

mor That Troops Will See
Training Carried Further in Canada;
Canadians Mentioned in
Despatches; News of Our Soldiers

Monday, July 10.
It is reported that the militia department is considering the advisability of sending troops across the Atlantic and that divisions will be recruited, trained and equipped in Canada and be almost ready to take the field on arrival on British soil.

The following despatch appeared in the London Times of June 15.
War Office, June 15.
The following despatch has been received by the secretary of state for war in General Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B., commander-in-chief of the British forces in France.

General Headquarters, April 30.
Sir—I have the honor to forward herewith the names of those under my command whom I wish to bring to notice for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field. I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. HAIG,
General Commander-in-Chief the British forces in France.

In the list which contains 4,500 names found: Canadian artillery—Lieutenant W. O. H. Dodds, Major S. B. Anderson, Major G. E. Vansettart, Captain Taylor, Temporary Lieutenant B. Garland and Lieutenant O. A. Mowat. The latter is the son of Ollie Mowat of Campbellton (N. B.), and well known throughout the province.

John Killian.
Another returned hero is coming back to join the staff of the 23rd militia battalion, in the person of Private Robert Hagan, son of the late Staff Sergeant Instructor Robert Hagan formerly of the Royal Canadian Regiment. He is coming back from the front to be recognized in Colonel Guthrie's new battalion.

To avenge his brother's wounds received on the western front, Lieutenant R. Veit's prominent civil servant at Lawton and private secretary to Sir Thomas White has enlisted in the 207th battalion, "McLean's Athletes."

Word was received from Major Malin McKay, of the 104th Battalion, by a messenger in the city that the battalion is now safely encamped at Caesar's camp, Blesstone, England.

Line Recruits.
Nine recruits were secured on Saturday at the recruiting office in Prince William street, and nine at McAdam for construction corps.

JOHN BOOTH, St. John (N. B.), No. 1 Construction.
JOSEPH P. AMBERG, St. John (N. B.), No. 1 Construction.

ROBERT AITKEN, St. John (N. B.), No. 1 Construction.
WALTER M. HOYT, Norton (N. B.), No. 1 Construction.
FRANK GARDNER, St. John (N. B.), No. 1 Construction.

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, Rothesay (N. B.), No. 1 Construction.
CHARLES LAWTON, St. John (N. B.), No. 1 Construction.
McAdam Recruits.

The men secured on Friday night at McAdam were:
ARTHUR MAYE, Hoyt (N. B.)
CECIL MAYE, Hoyt (N. B.)
HAROLD MACDONALD, McAdam (N. B.)

THOMAS GIBSON, St. John (N. B.)
MAX ESTABROOKS, McAdam (N. B.)
CARI SPEEDY, McAdam (N. B.)
JOE PURDUE, McAdam (N. B.)

assaults.
The names of nine New Brunswick men appear in the midnight casualty list. Wounded—Andrew Walls, Newcastle; killed in action, Irvine Long, Father's Lake; died of wounds, T. P. E. Bathurst; died, Earl Morris, Killburn; killed, Charles L. McQuaid, St. Andrews; wounded, Lewis R. Sheldon, Redbank; corporal Kenneth Cosseboom, St. Stephen; Edward Keating, St. John and Harold Englehart, Wyers Brook.

James A. Barter, ex-president of the Charlott County Liberal Association, has returned after an extended trip through the west. He has four sons and one grandson in khaki, James and John of the 143rd, William of a British Columbia battalion, Samuel of the 10th and a grandson who is at present in the trenches.

Corporal Aleyne Y. Clements, son of Mrs. W. H. N. Clements, of Claremont, York county, who was reported missing as a prisoner of war, has returned.

The wedding of Sergeant James J. Jones, who was at the front with the 10th Battalion, and Miss Jane Challenger of Fredericton, will take place at St. Dunstan's church this afternoon. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. F. L. Carney of Fredericton.

William Sebery, of 53 Broadview, has given a writ which by his fellow employees of the Norton Griffiths Company on Saturday. The presentation was made by Fred Quinn. Mr. Sebery has joined No. 1 Construction corps and will leave the city at an early date.

Lines to the Pullman Car Wash Room.
Oh wash room in a Pullman car
How thoughtless all your tenants are!
How different in your tiny space
Appears the well-known human race
Where some of us our stuff might place
Where man has all the room he wants.

Oh wash room in a Pullman car,
How sad your influences are!
Why is it that when he's behind
Your curtain you can grow so kind,
And all his finer instincts smother
To play the hog among his brothers?

I've watched you on many a trip,
I've watched your tenant with the grip
That covers every inch of space
Where some of us our stuff might place,
And needs that he may share himself,
The contents of a drug store shelf.

But worst of all your pests is he,
Who, finished dressing, will not see,
But sprawl himself upon a seat
And lets men tumble o'er his feet
And though he's not had breakfast, yet
Sticks till he's smoked a cigarette.

Oh wash room in a Pullman car,
How disgusting men are!
How thoughtless of their fellow kind
When once you curtain they're behind
What is there in your narrow range
That so completely men can change?

Edgar A. Guest.

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT NEVER AGAIN TO CEASE; RUSSIANS STRIKE HARD ON TURNING MOVEMENT

STRONG TICKET IN WESTMORLAND

Opposition Selects Five Representative Men for City and County

Hon. C. W. Robinson Nominated in Moncton City and Dr. E. A. Smith, Hon. F. J. Sweeney, C. M. Leger and Fred Magee in the County—Largest and Most Enthusiastic Convention Ever Held in Westmorland County—Stirring Speeches in Behalf of Honest Government Arouse Great Enthusiasm.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Moncton, July 13.—The opposition party of Westmorland, the men who fought and beat the forces of the provincial and dominion governments May 30, in the now famous by-election when Minister of Public Works Mahoney was served with a notice to quit, met again this afternoon in great numbers in the city of Moncton and named four candidates for the general elections, no matter when they are held, "next week, next month or next year." This was the first time the friends of good government, supporters of the opposition, had an opportunity to meet since their great feat in wresting victory from an undeserving government, and they made the most of the occasion. They came in scores from every parish and with them came many who had supported Mahoney in the last election—many who resent his holding on to office after the verdict of the people.

A STRONG TICKET.
When the electors separated after three hours of good fellowship in a wrestling heat there were five opposition candidates named for the city of Moncton and the county of Westmorland. They were: city of Moncton, Hon. C. W. Robinson, county of Westmorland, Dr. E. A. Smith, of Souda, Fred Magee, of Fort Elgin, C. M. Leger, of Grandpré, and Hon. F. J. Sweeney, of Souda, but now residing in Moncton.

Boundless enthusiasm greeted the presentation of the names by the nominating committee. The acceptance by Hon. C. W. Robinson of the nomination for Moncton city was one of the surprises of the convention to the most of those present. But the surprise was of such an agreeable nature that the delegates cheered him again and again. That he could be persuaded to again give his services to the province was not in the thoughts of many outside the organizers and the committee that has interviewed him. In spite of his refusal to be a candidate in 1912 and of his retirement from the party leadership in January of this year, Hon. C. W. Robinson has too strong a hold upon the regard and esteem of his fellow citizens who are best acquainted with his integrity, upright-ness and ability for them to miss any effort to persuade him to serve them and the province. He admitted this afternoon in his speech of acceptance that the persuasions of his fellow citizens had much but not all to do with his acceptance. He spoke of the great need there was for every man to serve his province when the call came and surely at this time there was an imperative demand for the best service of all men interested in the welfare of New Brunswick. His acceptance had but one condition. If the general election was held this year he would be a candidate, but if not until 1917 he wanted the people of Moncton to meet again to either testify his candidature again or choose another man. For he did not want to be considered as crowding out any man or men.

In this connection he paid a glowing tribute to the energy, worth and ability of John T. Hawke, the editor of the Transcript, who, he said, would wonderfully represent any constituency. His reference to the defeat of Mr. Mahoney, and his holding on to office after that defeat, was listened to with utmost attention. There is nothing in the county of Westmorland that has condemned the government so much.

Strong Appeal for Good Government.
There were other outstanding speeches of acceptance. Dr. Smith made a notable effort and Fred Magee in a thoughtful speech of high character appealed for better and purer government without graft or corruption. He extended an invitation to the government candidates, whoever they may be, to agree with the opposition not to spend a dollar illegally. As for him he did not propose to do so no matter what the government men did.

C. M. Leger, who was a former member, got a great reception and Hon. F. J. Sweeney must have been flattered by the cordial nature of his greeting. He refused to be a candidate in 1912, but in the recent by-election he was urged so strongly by the people to consent that he promised that if Newton Killam did not want the nomination he would give it consideration. Mr. Killam refused to entertain the nomination this afternoon and Mr. Sweeney was the unanimous choice of the convention. His speech of acceptance was of a rousing character and the delegates cheered him to the skies. "The old government" and Mr. Sweeney's brief connection with it, have an interest for the opposition electors of Westmorland.

Largest Ever Held in Westmorland.
The convention was the largest ever held in Westmorland. Everybody was in earnest. No one feels any doubt of the result whatever in a by-election or a general election. An organization was begun and a county association formed with I. N. Killam, president; T. M. Gould, vice-president; John Hickman, treasurer, and Ferdinand Bourgeois and W. A. McQueen, secretaries. There were speeches during the afternoon by A. B. Copp, M.P., and organizers E. S. Carter and P. J. Veniot who had splendid receptions. Victory is surely in the air in Westmorland for the opposition forces and good government.
The Nominations.
The convention opened about 9 o'clock this afternoon in Gallagher's hall, Robinson street, Fred. Magee, Fort Elgin,

HOLIDAYS SUSPENDED AS GREAT OFFENSIVE BEGINS

Munitions Workers and Bank Officials to Stay On the Job

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT "CONTINUED INDEFINITELY"

Premier Assquith Announces There Will be No Cessation In Intensity of Fire Until Victory is Achieved—Lansdowne Replies to Redmond.

London, July 13.—The Allied offensive on the western front is only in its beginning, declared Premier Assquith today in announcing in the house of commons that the government had decided to ask workers to forego their August holidays because of the demand for munitions in France. He expressed the conviction that the workmen would keep in this plan so as to make it plain to Great Britain's foes that the offensive, in its present intensity of bombardment and assault, would, if necessary, be "continued indefinitely."

The premier also announced that by royal proclamation the August bank holidays would be postponed, and he appealed to all classes for postponement of all holidays until further and definite progress of the offensive had been secured.

The premier recalled that the June and July holidays had been postponed in view of the urgent military requirements of the movement, and he had to acknowledge, on the part of the government, a very full response by the workers to his appeal at that time.

"Great and Favorable Change."
Since then, he added, a great and very favorable change in the military situation has been produced by the Allied offensive now in progress. "That offensive," he continued, "is only in its beginning, and it necessarily requires for its success a continuous supply of munitions of all kinds. From the success achieved we have been able to gauge the permanent necessity of avoiding even the slightest risk of restriction of the use of munitions in the field, not merely in the weeks immediately before us, but until our objective is achieved. In the opinion of the commander-in-chief, there must be no slackening in the output, even for a moment. I therefore appeal to the patriotism of the workers and the public generally to again postpone their holidays in order that the attack, so brilliantly begun, can be carried through to triumphant conclusion."

Where health required, continued, the premier, leave of absence would be granted, and the government held themselves responsible for seeing that the holidays were merely postponed, and not abandoned.

Representatives of the admiralty and the ministry of munitions, he added, would meet representatives of the workmen and employers to secure their co-operation, and he was sure this would be forthcoming, and that the forces in the field would be given encouragement, and the enemy discouraged, in the certain knowledge that the present intensity of the bombardment and assault will, if necessary, be continued indefinitely.

Lansdowne Represents Government.
London, July 13.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying in a written statement today to John Redmond's charge that his speech at the house of lords on Tuesday was a declaration of war against Ireland, announced that his speech was made after consultation with Premier Assquith and other members of the government.

"In making my statement," he writes, "as to the permanent character of certain provisions of the amending bill, I did not intend to go, and I do not consider that I did go, beyond the declaration made by the prime minister in the house of commons that union of six counties with the rest of Ireland could only be brought about with, and could never be brought about without, the free will and consent of the excluded areas."
"My statement with regard to the government of Ireland during the interval which must elapse between the present moment and the passing of the amending bill represented what I believe to be the views of the government and were made after consultation with the prime minister and others of my colleagues."
In Lord Lansdowne's speech on Tuesday he declared that the amending bill would make structural alterations in the home rule act of 1914, while other provisions were merely temporary. This statement evoked a passionate protest from Mr. Redmond, who declared that it indicated a gross breach of faith and was a gross insult to Ireland. Mr. Redmond asserted that "if this speech be taken as representing the attitude and spirit of the government towards Ireland, there is an end to all hopes of a settlement."

RUSSIANS OUTFLANK BOTHMER ON STRIPA

New Movement Wins 2,000 Prisoners as Bitter Fighting Goes On Along Stokhod

British Make Appreciable Advances on Somme Besides Consolidation of Gains—French Report Briefly Artillery Battle at Verdun—Berlin Admits British Are Firmly Established in Contalmaison.

London, July 13.—The most violent fighting in the great Allied offensive is on the eastern front where General Brussiloff's tremendous blows are being continued without apparent lull or hesitation. Temporarily at least the Austro-Germans appear to have halted the Russian advance along the Stokhod. Both sides are reported to be hurrying huge reinforcements of men and guns into this titanic struggle, the price of which is the immensely important strategic town of Kovel.

Further to the south a battle of almost equal intensity is raging on the Lower Stripa where the Russians are striving north in an effort to crush General Von Bothmer and flank the entire Austro-German line. The Austrians admit that the Russians penetrated Von Bothmer's front at some points, but assert they were driven out again in counter-attacks. The Russians claim to have taken 2,000 prisoners but make no mention of a gain in territory.

BRITISH CAPTURE UNDAUNTED GERMAN GUNS.
The British have held their gains on their portion of the Somme front and have appreciably advanced at some points. The usual period of consolidation and the pushing forward of the big artillery is presumed to be taking place. The British have also captured some German batteries with a quantity of ammunition, which "will be used against the enemy at a suitable opportunity."

A similar situation exists on the French line and a remarkably brief French official statement of Thursday night simply reports the continuance of the bombardment at Fort Souville, in the Verdun region.

The British expedition in Mesopotamia is still at Samarra about fifteen miles below Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris, according to an official statement issued today. The statement says that the British forces have been subjected to an ineffectual artillery attack.

Line Advanced on British Front.
London, July 13.—The British official statement issued tonight reads:
"The artillery on both sides has been active throughout the day. As a result of sharp infantry fighting we are not only maintaining our pressure on the enemy, but have appreciably advanced our line at various points on the battlefield."

"In one sector of the front we captured some German howitzers with a quantity of ammunition. These will be used against the enemy at a suitable opportunity."
Guns Trained on Souville.
Paris, July 13.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:
"Except for a somewhat spirited bombardment in the sector of Souville, on the right bank of the Meuse, there is no event of importance to report on the front."

Fighting on 100-mile Front.
Petrograd, via London, July 13.—The campaign in the southwest appears to be awaiting a decision in the struggle before Kovel, where the battles are increasing in intensity. Both sides are throwing more troops into this section, designated the "Lutsk breach" which extends a hundred miles along the Stokhod river.

Already there is said to have been noted the presence there of the Tenth Prussian Corps from Rheims, and the Fifth Bavarian from Arras, both newly brought up. The latest effort of the Austro-German forces to regain a foothold on the east shore of the Stokhod at Grovichka, immediately south of the Kovel-Sarny railroad has been repulsed.

A grand success for the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas is recorded in the fighting of Mamakhatum. The Russian advance westward of Erzerum reached this point several weeks ago, but it was later abandoned. The Turks, upon re-occupying this place, characterized it as the gateway to the Erzerum-Sivas line, operating to the base of their armies in the south.

"After hand-to-hand combats the Turks were driven from heights east of Balbut and are now retreating."
"Our offensive west of Mamakhatum continues successfully. After a violent night battle we occupied a series of heights southeast of Mamakhatum. The Turks attempted to take the offensive, but were thrown back. Pressing closely upon the enemy we took the villages of Djetjet and Almalik."
Gains in New Sector.
Petrograd, via London, July 13, 5.15 p. m.—The capture of more than 5,000 prisoners by the Russians, in desperate fighting to the west of the Lower Stripa, in Galicia, is announced by the war office in today's official statement. On the Stokhod in Volhynia there has been an artillery duel. The statement says:
"On the Dvina, above and below Friedrichstadt, we carried out successful reconnaissances."
"On the Stokhod there has been an artillery duel. Some squadrons of enemy aircraft flew behind our lines, dropping bombs and firing machine guns."
"In Galicia, in the region west of the Lower Stripa, desperate fighting has oc-

"Watershed Crossed, Initiative Wrested From Germans"

Lloyd George Declares Improved Equipment Has Started Victory to "Flow in Our Direction"—Turning Out Hundreds of Guns and Immense Quantities of Munitions But "Task Is But Half Accomplished."

London, July 13.—David Lloyd George, British minister of war, presiding today at an Allied conference on equipment, declared that the combined offensive of the Allies had wrenched the initiative from the Germans, never, he trusted, to return.

"We have crossed the watershed," he said, "and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment."

The conference was held at the war office, and was participated in by Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions; General Belloff, assistant minister of war of Russia; General A. Dall'Olio, member of the Italian ministry of war, and the new British minister of munitions, Edwin Montagu.

"Since our last munitions conference," said Mr. Lloyd George, "there has been a considerable change in the fortunes of the Allies. On that date the great Champagne offensive in the west had just failed to attain its objective, and the French and British armies had sustained heavy losses, without the achievement of any particular success. In the east the enemy had pressed the gallant armies of Russia back some 100 miles, and the Balkans had just been overrun by the Central Powers."

"The overwhelming victories won by the valiant soldiers of Russia have struck terror into the hearts of our foes, and these, coupled with the immortal defense of Verdun by our indomitable French comrades, and the brave resistance of the Italians against overwhelming odds in the southern Alps, have changed the whole complexion of the landscape."

"The combined offensive in the east and west has wrenched the initiative out of the hands of the enemy—never I trust to return to his grasp. We have crossed the watershed, and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction."

"Why have our prospects improved? The answer is, the equipment of our armies has improved enormously and is continuing to improve. The British navy, until recently, had absorbed more than half the metal workers of this country. The task of building new ships and repairing the old ones for the gigantic navy, and fitting and equipping them, occupies the energies of a million men. Most of our new factories are now complete; most of the machinery has been set up. Hundreds of thousands of men and women, hitherto unaccounted to metal and chemical work, have been trained for munitions making."

"Every month we are turning out hundreds of guns and howitzers, light, medium and heavy. Our heavy guns are rolling in at a greater rate, and we are turning out nearly twice as much ammunition in a single week—and what is more, nearly three times as much heavy shells—as we fired in the great offensive in September, although the ammunition we expended in that battle was the result of many weary weeks accumulation."

"The new factories and workshops we set up have not yet attained one-third their full capacity, but output is now increasing with great rapidity. Our main difficulties in organization, construction, equipment, labor supply and readjustment have been solved. If officials, employers and workmen continue at it with the same zeal and assiduity as they have hitherto employed, our supplies will soon be overwhelming."

"I cannot help thinking that the improvement in the Russian ammunition has been one of the greatest and most unpleasant surprises the enemy has sustained. Still our task is but half accomplished. Every great battle furnishes additional proof that this is a war of equipment. More munitions means more victories, and fewer casualties."

Madrid, via Paris, July 13.—In view of the railroad strike the government has suspended the constitutional guarantees, and martial law was proclaimed throughout Spain tonight. King Alfonso has arrived at Madrid from La Granja. A general strike is announced for July 16.

General Strike is Declared And Martial Law in All Spain

Madrid, via Paris, July 13.—In view of the railroad strike the government has suspended the constitutional guarantees, and martial law was proclaimed throughout Spain tonight. King Alfonso has arrived at Madrid from La Granja. A general strike is announced for July 16.

The city and province of Madrid were declared by the government in a state of siege on Thursday. This step was taken on account of the strike of railroad employes which has disorganized the transportation system of the country and has resulted in serious disturbances.

The strike began on the Northern Railway on June 11, and is reported to have spread not merely to the other railroads of Spain but to the industries in the great industrial centres of Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia, Bilbao and Oviedo.

The primary cause of the strike was the refusal of the Northern Railway Company to increase wages, but there has been growing unrest and serious disturbances in most of the provinces of Spain as a result of the increased cost of food, caused by the war.

PART OF HUMAN BODY IN SHARK KILLED OFF NEW JERSEY

New York, July 13.—A monster shark, whose stomach contained part of a human body, was killed at Keyport (N. J.) today, according to information received at the weather bureau here from the observer at Long Beach (N. J.).
The shark, weighing 300 pounds, and being eleven feet long, was killed near the mouth of Mottwan Creek (N. J.), and is undoubtedly the same fish which yesterday invaded the creek and killed two bathers.

55,000 SOCIALISTS ON STRIKE IN GERMANY AS UNITED PROTEST

Amsterdam, July 13, via London, 6 p. m.—The Socialist newspaper Tribune asserts that 55,000 workmen employed in munitions factories and electrical works in Berlin and in an aerodrome at Johannisthal, have gone on strike as a protest against the prison sentence imposed on Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, for participation in the May Day demonstration at Berlin.