

## The Herald

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## The Ottawa Journal And Mr. Carvell.

Liberal newspapers in the Maritime Provinces have made much of the alleged libel suit of Mr. F. B. Carvell against the Ottawa Journal and other papers in Canada and have claimed that the Journal retracted, and admitted that its story was untrue. The Halifax Chronicle and the Fredericton Mail have given more than a little space to the matter. Possibly they may not be unwilling to publish the statement from the Journal of recent issue in which the editor of that newspaper says: "The attention of the Journal has just been called to an article which appeared in the Halifax Chronicle of May 19th, and repeated, we understand, in some other liberal newspapers of the Maritime Provinces, including the Fredericton Mail, as follows:—

"The Ottawa Journal which started the absurd yarn that Mr. Carvell was supplying important information to pro-German lawyers in New York has been compelled on threat of libel suit to retract and apologize for its cowardly insinuations.

"This statement of the Halifax Chronicle and the Fredericton Mail is a lie. The Journal retracted nothing on threat of a libel suit. Its 'yarn' about Mr. Carvell supplying important information to pro-German lawyers in New York was not absurd, but true. The Journal has received no notice of a libel suit, except through the columns of other newspapers, and when the Journal noticed that it invited Mr. Carvell to come on. He has not been heard from. We invite the Halifax Chronicle and the Fredericton Mail to tell the truth and shame the devil."

## Kitchener and the Empire.

An American writer takes the view that while the tragic death of Earl Kitchener robbed the British Empire of a great organizer and the outstanding military figure, yet his loss is not irreparable. "Kitchener means no more to Britain than Lincoln did to America, and yet, with Lincoln gone, the American nation began to develop and progress," is the way the writer referred to, puts the case and who will say that his summing up is not correct?

Kitchener is dead, but another will be selected to do his work and will do it just as well if not by the same method. That the hero of Khartoum and the organizer of Britain's greatest fighting force should be mourned all over the world is eminently fitting, but in the period of mourning the people of the Empire should not lose sight of the fact that the tragic fate of the War Minister will not benefit the enemy one jot in the final settlement.

Britain is in this war to win and can win. To ensure that victory is the paramount duty of every man in the Empire. The fate of Earl Kitchener has aroused the grief of the nation, but it should also inspire the young men of the nation with the determination to avenge him. And he can be best avenged by making certain the success of the cause to which he consecrated himself and for which he went to his death but it remains in the power of the British people to erect for him a memorial of military achievement that will compel the admiration and respect of nations yet unborn.

## Before The Commission.

The Ottawa Journal remarks as follows regarding Mr. Carvell's position before the Royal Commission:—

Liberal charges in Parliament which resulted in the creation of a Royal Commission to investigate false contracts came under three heads, as follows:—

That the Shell Committee "under superior influence," let contracts to American mushroom companies who "never had made a fuse and never intended making a fuse," as a blind to enable friends of J. Wesley Allison, friend of General Hughes, to divide a million dollar commission, the million being advanced by the Shell Committee.

That this transaction was entered into with the knowledge and consent of General Hughes, who was "primarily responsible for the whole nefarious business."

That the Shell Committee discriminated against Canadian industry by improperly letting contracts with American firms.

After a wide open investigation by two eminent judges, assisted by four lawyers for the Opposition, the leader of whom was paid a heavy fee by the Government, the following remarks of the Commissioners and admissions of the Liberal counsel are very illuminating:—

"There is no evidence to show that General Hughes brought pressure of any kind against the Shell Committee."—Sir William Meredith.

"I have no desire to impute any personal dishonesty either to General Bertram or Col. Carnegie."—F. S. Markey, associate counsel with Mr. Carvell for Mr. Kyte.

"I admit that in his speech in Parliament Mr. Kyte misconstrued the facts of the agreement" (the agreement entered into between the Shell Committee and the Americans).

"I think I ought to say that with regard to corruption or personal dishonesty, it is not proven."—Mr. Justice Duff.

"I have already stated, and I repeat, that charges of dishonesty against General Hughes have been absolutely disproven."—Mr. Justice Duff.

"General Bertram (chairman of the Shell Committee), is a good Canadian."—Mr. F. B. Carvell.

"There is nothing against General Hughes personally."—Mr. E. F. Johnston.

Here we have the two judges and the three Liberal lawyers, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Carvell, and Mr. Markey, all going on record, after the evidence was in, that charges of dishonesty or corruption against General Hughes, General Bertram and Col. Carnegie have been absolutely disproven. The Commissioners say so; and the counsel for Kyte and the Opposition acquiesce.

What is left?

Compelled to eat crow over all his bragadoocio in Parliament about driving General Hughes out of public life, Mr. Carvell has been blustering in Montreal about what he will do when he gets back to the shelter of parliamentary privilege. He tried to have his face before the Commission by crawling-fishing that Mr. Kyte (who ran away) made no charge and that the row was that the Shell Committee had violated the principles of protection (shades of the platform of '93) and bought fuses from Yankee manufacturers when they should have bought from our own.

By the way, the placing of orders for \$22,000,000 of shell fuses across the line enabled the placing of orders for over \$70,000,000 of shells in Canada.

In demanding a Parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the Shell Committee Sir Wilfrid Laurier complained bitterly that the chief crime was the delay—the failure to place the contract quickly had resulted in the defeat of our armies in the field.

From all of which we got the impression that the business of the Shell Committee was to provide munitions for the Imperial Government as expeditiously as possible. But Mr. Carvell, who before his hay-making record was exposed by Mr. Burrell used to nurse his wrath over the devilry of our "trusts and combines," tells us that Sir Wilfrid was wrong, that the chief object in appointing the Shell Committee was to give all business to our Canadian manufacturers, and as this was not done he and Mr. Kyte were quite justified in black-guarding the government of their country. Significantly enough Canadian business does not seem to have much use for its new champion. Speaking at the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Hamilton last week, President J. H. Sherard said this:—

"Canada's debt to Sir Sam Hughes will only be known when Canada's part in the war is written. But it is a great satisfaction and relief to Canadians generally, that the unfortunate investigation which has interrupted his very urgent duties, has cast no shadows upon his integrity."

Somebody in the Liberal party should whisper into Mr. Carvell's ear that he should return to his home ground in New Brunswick and stick to making hay.

Reports are persistently circulated at Petrograd, though of course, they would not receive official confirmation, even if correct, that during the recent Jutland naval battle a British squadron of the latest dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, made its way through the channel between Denmark and Sweden and reached a certain Russian port, where the warships are now at anchor. The passage of the narrow waters was conducted in the face of attacks by a German destroyer flotilla. The Germans are fully aware of the fact that British warships in overwhelming strength and mounting guns without an equal in the whole German navy are now commanding the naval situation in the Baltic and tightening the stranglehold blockade on the German empire's throat.

Canada's pride in the splendid work of her troops who, last Tuesday morning re-took 1,500 yards of trenches from the Germans was expressed by Sir Robert Borden in the following message to General Byng, commander of the Canadian army corps in France: Pray accept the convey to Canadian forces under your command our warmest congratulations upon the gallantry and resourcefulness displayed in recent successful attack. General Byng replied: "All ranks Canadian corps join me in appreciation of congratulations conveyed by your cable."

A Paris despatch to the New York Journal says: Figures compiled from reports received by the French war office stated the Germans, since the beginning of the movement against Verdun, have had thirty-nine divisions, or approximately 750,000 men, either completely or partially "demolished." These are the losses for the five months since the Verdun battles have been raging.

Significance is attached to a sentence embodied in the semi-official French communication received in London today, inasmuch as it seems to draw the attention of the public to what is considered the serious failure of Germany's recent strategy. "It seems, since the Vaux affair," the sentence reads, "that the Germans fronting Verdun are maintaining an attitude of expectation in view of the menace of events which they see is becoming increasingly imminent. This statement is generally interpreted, in the light of public expectation, that the time is rapidly approaching for an important Entente allied offensive.

The Democratic National Convention of the United States, for nominating a Presidential candidate, was held in the City of St. Louis last week. On Thursday 15th, the convention had reached the nominating stage. Wilson and Marshall the present President and Vice-President of the United States, were unanimously chosen. Both of the great parties now have their candidates in the field for the November election, and so have the Progressives. Should Roosevelt decline to run as a Progressive candidate and join forces with Hughes, the Republicans stand a good chance to win, but should the three candidates run Wilson will likely get a second term.

Ottawa advises intimate, that Canada's available tonnage for export trade has considerably improved in the last couple of months. The substantial reduction in ocean freight rates since the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence this spring is considered a corroboration of the improvement regarding available tonnage. The reduction in freight rates on the lakes has been slightly greater than that in the ocean rates.

## Progress of the War.

Men from Dominion in Ireland and successful assault" southeast of Zillebeke, recaptured British position, driving back the enemy along a front of more than fifteen hundred yards. Heavy losses inflicted on Germans which Canadians charged—made prisoners of three officers and over a hundred men—British, carry out successful raids near Ypres—Australians figure in brilliant dash.

London June 14—Canadian troops, in what the British official statement describes as "a gallant and successful assault" southeast of Zillebeke, recaptured a former British position over a front of more than 1,500 yards. Notwithstanding a severe shelling, the Canadians retained the ground gained, which is being consolidated. The text of the statement reads: "At 1.30 in the morning the Canadian troops made a gallant and successful assault southeast of Zillebeke. Their objective was our old position in that neighborhood, all of which was captured on the front attacked, extending from the southern portion of Sanctuary Wood to a point about 1,000 yards north of Hill 60, total front of over 1,500 yards. In the course of the assault, heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy and three officers and 123 men were taken prisoner. Our troops were subjected to a severe shelling for several hours after gaining the position, but were well supported by our artillery, and retain the ground gained, which is being consolidated. Heavy bombardments by the enemy have continued during the day to which our artillery replied effectively. "Attempts of the hostile forces to counter-attack were frustrated by our artillery fire. Last night our troops carried out successful raids northeast of Ypres, and south of the Bois Grenier. At the latter place a party of Australian troops entered the enemy's trenches, causing him a loss of twelve killed, and, probably others, and capturing six prisoners. Two trench mortars were destroyed. The raiding party returned safely, the only casualty being one officer and one man, both slightly wounded. "On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report. The enemy put 300 shells into Maricourt during the day. Our artillery bombarded hostile positions about La Boiselle. There was less shelling than usual around Souchez and the Loos salient."

British Headquarters in France June 14, via London—The operations in the vicinity of Ypres have passed into a new and, for the British, a most satisfactory stage. The Canadians yesterday retook the greater part of the ground lost on June 2, including the Armagh Wood and observatory ridge, and the British front line has returned to its original position. The German losses were large, and the latest

reports show about 150 prisoners, including four officers, in British hands. The attack began at two a. m., the ground was quickly gained, and by noon the situation was comparatively quiet. The Germans, apparently, did not anticipate so speedy and determined a counter-attack, and abundance of evidence was found of the destructive efforts of the British artillery fire, which had quite prevented them from properly consolidating the position during the occupation of the disputed ground. Whether the British shall choose to hold the old line now almost destroyed, cannot be said, but it seems assured that the option now rests with them. At any rate, the operation was a most gallant and successful incident, in which the Canadians amply repaid any debt they owed the Germans. The outcome has caused great rejoicing in the ranks of the Canadians. "It was after two weeks of the most unseasonable cold, rainy weather known to the oldest inhabitants of this region making the low ground around the Ypres salient a morass, that the Canadians charged in the midst of a downpour at 1.30 o'clock in the morning, and recovered observatory ridge and Mount Sorrel, important high ground which was still held by the Germans after the first stage of the battle at Ypres on June 2-3. So heavy and continuous had been the British artillery fire on the Germans vainly trying to fortify Mount Sorrel during their ten days, that they have been unable to remove the munitions and food stores left there. "We were delighted with the way the guns supported us," said the Canadians. "They gave the Germans a taste of their own Verdun tactics. We are getting Lloyd George's munitions now, all right." A German officer who was taken prisoner paid tribute to the increased power of the British artillery.

London, June 15—The Canadians are still holding on to the positions they recaptured from the Germans Tuesday, near Zillebeke, east of Ypres, although they have been heavily shelled by the Germans, according to an official communication, issued at midnight. Since the Canadians won back their lost ground there have been no further infantry engagements in this region. "Last night (Tuesday) and today (Wednesday)," says the official communication, there have been no infantry actions. The positions regained yesterday east of Ypres have been heavily shelled. During the day more prisoners were taken, chiefly wounded men, who were found during the clearing of the ground. The total number taken is three officers and 158 men of other ranks. Our line from opposite Maricourt to the northeast of Carnoy and south of Neuville-St. Vaast has been heavily shelled. We carried out a bombardment of the enemy's trenches on various points of their line between Elloi and Mesmeux. Last night the enemy blew up three miles in the region of Neuville-St. Vaast without success. Today we blew up two camouflages near Fricourt, destroying hostile galleries."

Petrograd, June 14—In their advance upon Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, the Russians have occupied the village of Sniatyn, 20 miles northwest of the city, the war office announced today. In addition to their previous captures the Russians have taken 20 officers, 6,000 men, six guns and ten machine guns. Russia's most successful operation of the war is being pressed vigorously along the whole front in Volhynia and in Bukovina. Having cut the railway communications of Czernowitz from the north, the Russians have carried the fighting for possession of that city into its very outskirts. Its fall is momentarily expected. At the same time the extreme right flank of Gen. Brusiloff's forces is swinging out toward Kovel, another important railway junction, controlling communication to Lemberg from the north. Southward of Kovel they have pushed a wedge westward to Torchin, in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski. This piercing of the Austrian line places the right flank of Prince Leopold's army in a precarious situation. At many intermediate points between the northern and southern points of

the attack, the Russians have been pushing forward vigorously. In the drive toward the region of Lemberg the Austrians are counter-attacking or entrenching themselves on positions for a stand against the Russians. No reports gains for either side in Galicia the region of Tarnopol, have come through. Here, apparently there is still a deadlock between the Russians and Austrians. German forces. On the German end of the northern front Russia the Russians near Barovitch attacked and carried off many trenches, but later were forced to give them up under strong pressure by the German Infantry attacks by the Germans have occurred along the Dniester and in the lake region east of Dvinsk, but all of these repulsed, according to Petrograd.

The forward drive of the Russian armies in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina continues apparently undiminished since the capture of the Pripiet Marshes toward Czernowitz, the forces of General Brusiloff, according to reports from Petrograd, throwing back counter attacks and are advancing steadily against the Austrian army. In thirteen days the Russians have made prisoner almost 100,000, and have captured immense stores of war booty, says Russian war office. Battles east of Lutsk, between the Russians and Austrians, have brought further

contact the Austrians are reported to be retreating so hastily that they are out of touch with the Russians. It is rumored that the Austrians are evacuating Lemberg.

Copenhagen, via, London June 14—Describing the battle the Dagens Nyheder says that the Russian squadron was an important victory. The Russians had six destroyers and several submarines, and were going at such speed that the Germans were taken completely by surprise and only fired one shot, then making for port in the utmost haste. "It is believed," says the paper, "that twelve merchantmen were sunk, while German armed trawler, which arrived at Nykoping, had 11 men aboard from a German destroyer that had been sent to the bottom. The German auxiliary cruiser, which was also sunk, and it is supposed that of her crew were drowned."

Dagens Nyheder names following ten German steamers as having been lost in the attack of the Russian squadron: Nord, Umeby, Arda, Mecklenburg, Iselle, Italia, Deterro, W. Konigs, Schultze and Algeba.

Nykoping, Sweden, via London, June 14—Thirteen German merchantmen, which were sailing from this north, conveyed by a torpedo cruiser and several torpedo boats and armed trawlers, were attacked early in the morning at a point near Helsingborg, by a squadron of Russian destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines near the Swedish Baltic coast. The German auxiliary was dispersed, and the merchantmen fled toward the coast. It is reported that some of the vessels were sunk.

Bulletin—Petrograd, via London, June 16—The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, according to despatches to the semi-official Petrograd news agency from Bukovina by way of Bucharest.

The twelfth day of the great Russian offensive against the Austro-Hungarian and German from Volhynia to Bukovina show nowhere any signs slackening. All along the front fresh gains for the Russian troops and the capture of thousands of additional prisoners and of gun machine guns and war supplies are claimed by the Russian. The aggregate of prisoners exceeds 150,000. While the official advices from Petrograd give a report that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, the latest official communication from Austrian headquarters says the troops of the Emperor Franz Joseph are making a stand on and east of the city, and both points have repulsed Russian attacks. In the drive toward from the region of Lemberg the Austrians are counter-attacking or entrenching themselves on positions for a stand against the Russians. No reports gains for either side in Galicia the region of Tarnopol, have come through. Here, apparently there is still a deadlock between the Russians and Austrians. German forces. On the German end of the northern front Russia the Russians near Barovitch attacked and carried off many trenches, but later were forced to give them up under strong pressure by the German Infantry attacks by the Germans have occurred along the Dniester and in the lake region east of Dvinsk, but all of these repulsed, according to Petrograd.

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Dr. D. E. MORRIS,  
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May 8, 1916—41