

BELIEVED ST. JOHN MAN AMONG DROWNED WHEN HOSPITAL SHIP ANGLIA HIT MINE

Pte. John Leggett, Missing, and Believed to Have Lost Life in Sinking of the Anglia in English Channel—One of the Twenty-Six Also Believed Lost at Same Time—Morton A. Cameron of St. Stephen Killed in Action.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—Eighteen more members of the Canadian army corps went down with the British hospital ship Anglia when she struck a mine and foundered in the English Channel, according to casualty lists issued from the Militia Department tonight. Previous lists have given the names of four who perished in this manner, bringing the total announced to date to twenty-two.

In the casualty lists tonight is mentioned Pte. John R. Leggett, of 78 Brussels street, St. John, who is reported missing and believed to have gone down when the Anglia was sunk. Other New Brunswickers reported in the lists tonight are:

FIFTEENTH BATTALION

Killed in action—Morton A. Cameron, St. Stephen, N. B.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION

Officially reported missing, believed drowned ex-hospital ship Anglia—Robert Black, Latta, Ont.

Missing—Private John R. Leggett, believed drowned ex-hospital ship Anglia, 78 Brussels street, St. John, N. B.

Begin Trial of Hamburg-American Line Officials On Conspiracy Charge

Neutral Jury Finally Secured—Defence Admits Charges of Supplying German Warships But Denies it Constitutes Conspiracy.

New York, Nov. 23.—In the United States court today the election of a neutral jury for the trial of Karl Buena, managing director, and employees of the Hamburg-American Line on charges of conspiracy to violate customs laws in sending supply ships to German warships, was concluded within an hour.

William Hand, of counsel for the defence, notified Assistant Attorney Wood that the defence would withdraw that part of the previous admission pertaining to the alleged connection of Captain K. Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, with the acts charged by the government. This part of the admission made the defendants state that Captain Boy-Ed had been consulted regarding the sending of steamships with supplies to German sea raiders, and that the work had been carried on largely under the naval attaché's direction.

"We expect to show," Mr. Wood said, "that this conspiracy extended from New York and Philadelphia to San Francisco and New Orleans. We expect to show that Dr. Bueuz employed a man named Kutenkamp to clear two vessels in a hurry from Philadelphia at the very opening of the war, telling him that this was desirable, because the Hamburg-American line should not appear in the transaction. We can prove that one of the vessels—the Berwind—was loaded with coal brought from the Berwind Coal Company, and we understand that Dr. Bueuz wanted Mr. Berwind, of the coal company to clear the steamer, but that Mr. Berwind demurred and Kutenkamp was called in to do the work; that not long afterwards, Kutenkamp received \$750,000 from some place in Germany—he did not know where or from whom—that he put this money in two New York banks, and that soon after Captain Boy-Ed came to him and told him that the money was to spend under his (Boy-Ed's) direction.

"We shall show that \$500,000 to \$600,000 of this money was sent to San Francisco, where it was spent to charter and supply three ships with coal and provisions, and that these ships sailed out and met the German cruisers Leipzig, and perhaps the Dresden.

"One hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of this money, we shall show, was spent for the purchase outright of one of these three vessels, and all of the \$750,000 was spent under Captain Boy-Ed's personal direction and instructions.

ESTIMATES WEALTH OF BRITISH EMPIRE AT \$130,000,000,000

London, Nov. 23.—At a rough estimate, the capital wealth of the British Empire is 25,000,000,000 pounds (£130,000,000,000) sterling, and its yearly income 4,000,000,000 (£20,000,000,000). Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, told an enquirer in the House of Commons today.

ITALIAN TROOPS LAND IN ALBANIA

Continued from page 1. Flanders, but whether for offensive or defensive purposes time alone will tell.

Russian Report

Petrograd, Nov. 23.—A rough estimate, the capital wealth of the British Empire is 25,000,000,000 pounds (£130,000,000,000) sterling, and its yearly income 4,000,000,000 (£20,000,000,000). Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, told an enquirer in the House of Commons today.

"On the left bank of the Middle Sty river our troops attacked the enemy west of the village of Kozitich. A portion of the enemy forces fled. The remainder were bayoneted. We captured two officers and 177 men, a machine gun, and a quantity of rifles and munitions.

FRENCH REPORT

Paris, Nov. 23.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:

"The day was calm on the whole front, the fog retarding the artillery action. Our batteries quickly silenced the enemy artillery, which attempted to destroy our trenches in the region of Roelincourt, our positions between the Aisne and the Aronne, as well as in the region of La Preteuvre.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Knowles desire to thank their many friends, here and elsewhere, for the kindly, sympathetic condolences which they have been the recipients since their recent bereavement.

134 Orange street, St. John, N. B., Nov. 22nd, 1915.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS

St. John.
Wm. Donner to S. W. Donner, property in Lancaster.
J. H. Magee and others to W. G. Waters, property at Simonds Kings.
J. G. Case to L. E. Reicker, for \$1,000, property at Springfield.
Egbert Crawford to W. S. Crawford, for \$120, property at Kingston.
Sadie K. Day to J. N. Murray, for \$600, property at Westfield.
G. W. Manning Lee and Major General Alfred Turner, repudiating with indignation the serious charges made. The Daily Telegraph calls upon Lord St. David to retract his criticism, failing which the country will write him down as a calumniator of a brave and hardworking body of officers.

BREACH BETWEEN BERLIN AND WASHINGTON OVER LUSITANIA AFFAIR IS FAR FROM HEALED

Despite Conferences of Secretary Lansing and Count Von Bernstorff Points of View of Two Still Widely Different.

Washington, Nov. 23.—A series of conferences between Secretary of State Lansing and Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has failed thus far to bring the United States and Germany near an early settlement of the issues which grew out of the sinking of the Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 American lives. It was stated today by persons in a position to know that the points of view of the two governments still were widely different.

"It is stated, on authority, that no offer has been made to indemnify the families of Americans lost in the disaster. The German government is said to take the position that to agree to pay an indemnity would be an admission of wrongdoing, and that while in a humanitarian sense it deeply regrets the loss of any American lives, the Lusitania was torpedoed in reprisal for the establishment of the British blockade which the United States itself holds to be illegal. Germany, however, is willing and anxious to take the whole matter of indemnity to the Hague for arbitration, even though it is known that German officials believe the award would be in favor of the United States, regarding the structure of the tribunal as one easy to favor neutrals. As for assurances regarding the future safety of American citizens travelling at sea, it is considered by Germany that the assurances given in the settlement of the Arabic incident fully covered the question.

"The point of view of the United States government, according to the outline given today, and stated previously, that the German government must disavow the sinking of the Lusitania and indemnify the families of American citizens lost in the disaster. The United States is adverse to taking the question to the Hague.

"There has been slight activity by the enemy artillery. Some projectiles were thrown on our advanced positions and against several points along the front. Our artillery dispersed numerous groups of enemy pioneers, and shelled the adverse positions.

"On August 5, 1914, and requested by Dr. Bueuz, Kotter and Hochmeister to clear the cargoes of the steamers Lorenzo and Berwind, one of which sailed the same day and the other the following day. They said that they did not want the Hamburg-American line to appear in the matter.

"Did you clear them?"
"Yes."
"Did you get some money later?"
"Yes, about \$750,000."
"Where did it come from?"
"It came from the Deutschebank of Berlin, through Speyer & Company of this city."
"What happened then?"
"Well, a few days later—early in September—Captain Boy-Ed told me the money was for him."

"Did you disburse any of this money under Captain Boy-Ed's instructions?"
"Yes, I sent \$250,000 to the Nevada National Bank of San Francisco."
"What was done with this money?"
"I don't know."
"Did you disburse any more of the money under Captain Boy-Ed's instructions?"
"Yes, I paid over \$150,000 to the North German Lloyd Line, September 21, 1914, and \$63,000 more to the same people, Sept. 25."
"What was done with this money?"
"I don't know."
"Did you pay out any of what remained?"
"Yes, I paid out various sums, including \$24,000 to the Hamburg-American line."
"Was this money paid upon Captain Boy-Ed's orders?"
"It was."
"Have you paid out to the Hamburg-American line altogether?"
"About \$750,000, I should say."

ONE LEADER FOR ALL LAND FORCES OF THE ALLIES

Advisability of Adopting the Plan Will be Brought Before House of Commons Today.

London, Nov. 23.—The advisability of placing the French and British forces on the western front under one commander will be raised in the House of Commons tomorrow by Sir George Scott Robertson. Sir George has given notice that he will ask Premier Asquith whether consideration has been given to the advantages which might be obtained by placing all the land forces of the French and British under one supreme individual commander, as would be the case if the British and French grand fleets were operating together.

A strong aftermath of denunciation is following upon Lord St. David's bitter attack in the House of Lords upon the different staff. Several letters have appeared in the Times from such men as Lord Ruthven, Prof. J. H. Morgan, Col. Arthur Lee and Major General Alfred Turner, repudiating with indignation the serious charges made. The Daily Telegraph calls upon Lord St. David to retract his criticism, failing which the country will write him down as a calumniator of a brave and hardworking body of officers.

ENEMY BEATEN IN WEST, SAYS JOHN REDMOND

Growing Weaker Each Hour and for Every Shell He Throws Allies Firing Five.

London, Nov. 23.—"So far as the western front is concerned Germany is beaten," said John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, just returned from a visit to the army in France, addressing a recruiting meeting today.

"Every day, every hour, she is getting weaker. For every shell she throws at us, we throw five.

"There are no pessimists among our men fighting there. From the commander-in-chief down. Through all the ranks of the army, there is a feeling of absolute confidence as to the result of the war."

Mr. Redmond visited the Belgian lines and saw King Albert. "I told him," said the Irish leader, "that Ireland was determined to stand by the independence of Belgium, at any cost. Come what or woe, Ireland would have no peace that does not bring about the rehabilitation of Belgium."

Best by the Test of Time

No better proof could be had of the quality and durability of silver plate than the actual test of time. For over 65 years the leading brand of silverware has been

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Today it stands highest for the most desirable qualities in silverware—durability and variety and beauty of patterns.

This brand must not be confused with other makes bearing the name "Rogers." To get the best—the brand that is backed with an unqualified guarantee—look for the date 1847.

Sold by leading dealers

Made in Canada by Rogers Bros., Equal in quality to the best of the world's product.

SMALL INVESTORS WILL NOT BE OVERLOOKED

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—Subscriptions for the war loan are coming in steadily from every section of the country from coast to coast. The Finance Department has all the machinery in smooth running order for handling the daily flow of subscriptions. Individual or other small investors are encouraged to subscribe and not to be misled by the fact that the larger financial institutions, cities and commercial companies have taken so much. The small investor will get the amount he subscribes for and the allotment to the larger concerns will be reduced.

No further statement was issued by Hon. W. T. White tonight. He is still in Toronto and is the recipient of many congratulations for the success of the loan.

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY—Matinee 2:15—Tonight 8:15

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES BY PARELLO'S OCK CO.

THE MINISTER'S SWEETHEARTS

TOMORROW NIGHT AND FRIDAY NIGHT "MEN AND WOMEN"

I. L. & B. DRAMATIC ASSN. FOR PATRIOTIC FUNDS

A \$1000 Prize Story That Stung New York to the Very Quick!

IMPERIAL THEATRE PRESENTS

Elaine Stern's Winning Scenario in the Vitaphone Co.-N. Y. Sun Contest.

"THE SINS OF THE MOTHERS"

STAR CAST

A Pulsating, Throbbing, Alluring Drama of the Curse of Heredity as Effecting the Gambling Habit.

LAUDER TICKETS

Get Them Now at Landry's Music Store

EVENING SEATS ABOUT ALL SOLD, BUT PLENTY OF DESIRABLE LOCATIONS FOR THE MATINEE

Don't Delay!

A TRAGIC CONDEMNATION OF A POPULAR EVIL

Marvellous Scenes in Gambling Resorts, On Race Courses, Raids by Police, Etc.

HON. J. D. SPEAKER AT MINISTER OF

How a People Unprepared When the Call Came to All the World—Sound Though Affected—How Canada is Debtor to a Creditor Trade Soon on Our Side

(Continued from page 1)

After a few introductory sentences, Mr. Hazen said:

In view of the fact that the great war which is now being waged is the predominant idea in a nation at the present time, and as the carrying on of that war is our first business in Canada today, it may not be out of place for me to devote the time at my disposal to a presentation of some facts connected therewith, and more particularly referring to Canada's participation therein. It is almost unnecessary to say that public sentiment throughout the Dominion is everywhere united in favor of participation in the struggle, and that the Canadian people are as one in sentiment that to sustain Great Britain and the Allies in the contest and in assisting to bring it to a successful and triumphant termination. The reasons for this I think are very plain to anyone who knows anything about Canadian affairs, and the sentiments that prevail in Canada in regard to participation in the affairs of that Empire. It is impossible to conceive how the Empire can be at war without every part of the Empire being engaged in the struggle, and apart from this year by year regard for the motherland and what it has done to protect the trade and commerce of Canada in the past and to make possible the continuation and perpetuation of those democratic institutions under which freedom and liberty flourish has filled the minds of Canadians generally with a sense of loyalty devotion to the flag and a desire for a closer linking together of all the Empire's component parts. Our feelings of loyalty would of themselves be sufficient reason to justify the part which Canada is playing in the struggle. But in addition to that there is the important fact that the future destiny of Canada is in no small measure being determined today on the battlefield of Europe, and depend not only whether Canada will continue to enjoy in the future the same freedom, liberty and democratic rule that it now enjoys; and the more important fact that on that struggle depends the decision of a still more momentous issue, that is to say, whether the principles for which our Saviour suffered death upon the cross, and the laws of the jungle will be the determining and governing factor in the future history of the world.

Our Debt To The Navy

Canada owes its absolute freedom from invasion today and the safety of a pathway across the seas over which Canadian products are carried to European countries, entirely to the fact that the British navy is still as supreme as it was in the days of Drake and Nelson, and the words of the song "Britannia Rules the Waves" are not merely a poetic expression, but a statement of the truth. Were it not for the protection afforded this day by the British navy, the effect on Canada might be, for while the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine might prevent permanent settlements being made in Canada, yet it must be remembered as it has been stated by a contemporary writer that the Germans have colonists though no colonies, and with the war at an end and Germany victorious, undoubtedly large numbers of people from that country would settle in the fertile plains of Canada and in time work a revolution in the government of the country, so that before many years German Kultur and the policy of German brightness would be found asserting its influence in the suppression of our democratic institutions in the introduction of militarism and the repression of that which Canadians know is secured to us so long as the British Empire remains intact, and while the Union Jack flies above our heads.

War Our First Business

The troops who have gone from Canada and of whom I will speak more in detail in a few moments, are all free men whose services have been volunteered for the purpose, and they realize that wherever they may be engaged in battle, whether in France or the Hellenopole, or the western theatre of the war, they are fighting for the defence of their own Canadian homes quite as directly as