

BIG RECRUITING MEETING IN WOODSTOCK

(Special to The Telegraph.) Woodstock, N. B., May 27.—The opening of the recruiting campaign in the Opera House tonight was attended by a very large audience. Mayor W. S. Sutton presided, and addresses were made by F. C. Squires, Robert E. Nelson and Rev. Dr. McDonald.

Mr. Newton, who is on the staff of the provincial agricultural department, has enlisted for overseas service. Dr. McDonald made an eloquent appeal for recruits, and his address was frequently punctuated with applause. He referred to those already at the front whom he said had made names for themselves that would be written high.

"We have not done our share," said the speaker. "We have done a great deal, but should send more men. Every man physically fit should settle with himself whether he could do more by remaining at home or going to the front. Men are making splendid sacrifices to take their place in the ranks. The best men are going and it is up to us all to do our duty."

Lieut. Hamilton was on the platform with the service roll, and when James E. Lynott, John Chandler and James Gough walked to the stage and "signed up," the big audience broke out in thunderous applause, the band striking up the British Grenadiers.

Lieut. Hamilton announced that he would be at the army during the week, when it is expected many will enroll. James E. Lynott is the only son of the editor of the Sentinel.

John Chandler is a St. John boy, and a son of Harry Chandler, of the C. E. R. James Gough comes from Sisson Ridge, Victoria county.

Little Miss Rowena Ketchum, in uniform, recited Tommy Atkins, and her efforts met with great favor. Col. Kirkpatrick was unable to be present, much to the regret of the big audience.

The town of Woodstock has contributed 107 men to the empire's cause, and it is felt that many more will respond to the urgent call that was sent out tonight.

QUITS \$10,000 A YEAR POSITION TO GO TO THE FRONT

Fredericton, May 27.—The Misses Sherman received word yesterday that their brother, Frank J., assistant general manager of the Royal Bank, has resigned and enlisted as a private in the McGill overseas battalion of Montreal. He acquired his initial knowledge of banking in this city and after his appointment as assistant general manager about ten years ago was in charge of agencies in the West Indies. For several years he has been stationed in Montreal, filling one of the most important banking positions in Canada and was in receipt of a salary of \$10,000 a year. "I am very glad my brother is going out to fight for the empire," said Miss Stella Sherman, the Times' correspondent, "and I am proud of him thus ever."

Private Sherman is a brother of Rev. Ralph Sherman, curate of Trinity church, St. John. A heavy wind storm, accompanied by rain and snow, passed over the city last night. The city had a "reluctant" of thirty miles an hour and caused some damage to telephone wires. The temperature dropped to thirty degrees and about an inch of snow fell.

John F. Carlen and Herbert A. Burton of this city have enlisted in the 6th mounted rifles.

Reports concerning the Naalwagk drives received here yesterday seem exaggerated. Instead of seventeen million feet, which is more than the company total cut, having been done, only about half a million feet is hung up. This is part of the upper drive. The river has risen a foot and the lower drive is coming along all right.

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FROST DESTROYS ONTARIO FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

St. Catharines, Ont., May 27.—Fruit and vegetable growers, with statistics before them this afternoon, declared that the frost of last night was equal in severity to the worst since May 29, 1899. Hundreds of acres of early tomatoes are totally destroyed, and large vineyards are rendered entirely unproductive. Grape Crop Destroyed.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., May 27.—Fruit growers here declare that frost last night destroyed their crops between this place and Saint David's, seven miles away. Practically the whole of the grape crop is gone and most of the berries, but the amount of loss cannot be estimated yet. Farms situated along the Niagara river and Lake Ontario roads escaped serious damages but the ranches inland suffered considerably.

Digby Soldier is Likely to Be Blind. Digby, N. S., May 28.—(Special.)—Word has reached here from a hospital in which he is being attended that Lance Corporal Alex. Viets, son of Mrs. Jane S. Viets of Digby, has lost the sight of his right eye, and the doctors have but slight hope of his left. In fact it is supposed that he will be totally blind. He was wounded by a trench mortar. It is thought he will recover from his scratches and other injuries.

RUSSIANS TAKING REVENGE IN SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE; PRESIDENT WILSON TO SEND FIRM NOTE TO GERMANY

TEUTON DRIVE IN GALICIA SPENT

Russians Coming Back With Capture of 19,000 Prisoners and Thirty Field Guns

Italian Campaign Already Weakening Austro-German Armies in East, and Newest Ally Will Soon Face Seasoned Troops—Victor Emmanuel Himself Trains Guns.

London, May 31, 10.40 p. m.—The great battle on the San, to which the Russians fell back after retreating over half of Galicia, still rages, but the Russians assert that they have assumed the offensive. This statement is taken in London to mean that another mighty German effort has expended itself.

Though the fate of Przemyel is still uncertain, it is contended in Allied circles that the Austro-Germans have failed of their purpose to crush the Russian forces in Galicia, and that their rush forward, costing, as it did, thousands of lives, has fallen short, just as did the repeated thrusts at Warsaw and Calais.

The official statement issued tonight by the Russian war office makes no claim of any noteworthy advances in the east, dismissing the Przemyel region with the brief declaration that "the fighting continues," and asserting that there have been no serious engagements elsewhere on the eastern front.

RUSSIANS CLAIM IMPORTANT VICTORIES.

The Russians, on the other hand, claim victories virtually along the entire front, especially beyond the Dnieper, where they say they have taken 7,000 prisoners.

In the West, neither side has done much of late, although the French continue gnawing around Arras, and there has been hard fighting along the Yser. Italy has retained the San, in the vicinity of Przemyel, in the hands of the Russians, according to an official announcement given out today. Furthermore, the Russians, between May 19 and May 24, captured nearly 19,000 of their antagonists.

The text of the communication follows: "In the Szwylb region, in Kovno province, the Germans continue to resist our offensive with violent fire, but the fighting in this district continues to our advantage."

"On the front between the River Pilla and the Upper Vistula we captured, between May 19 and May 24, 500 officers and 18,017 of the rank and file."

"In Galicia the battle on the San river also is developing in our favor. Our troops have successfully assumed the offensive and last night they crossed the river Labaczowka and occupied the village of Monaster, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

"The offensive of the enemy along the front from Jaroslavl to Radyom, in an easterly direction, has been stopped by our fire."

"In the region beyond the Dnieper all the hostile attacks on Saturday along the front between Zastawez, Bolchow and Jawonow were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. On Saturday night our troops assumed a resolute offensive with great success. On this front we captured over 7,000 prisoners and thirty field guns. The enemy began a disorderly retreat."

"On other sectors of our front there were no important changes during Saturday."

French Nibbling Away. Italian Front, via Paris, May 31, 9.15 p. m.—The Italian invasion of the province of Trent is progressing from the south along the Adige and Chiese rivers, from the west across the Tonale Pass, and from the east by way of the Lavarone plateau. The attack of the Italians is continuing all along the zig-zag frontier up to the highest part north, where they have occupied the Ampozzo Valley, together with the town of Cortina.

Cortina is a well known summer resort, where the ambassadors accredited to Italy were accustomed to spend some months during the warm weather. It being available to quick return to Italian territory, if occasion should arise.

RUSSIA AND ITALY IN BONDS OF UNION. Rome, via Paris, May 31, 11 p. m.—King Victor Emmanuel has sent the following message to the Russian Emperor: "At the moment when the soldiers of Italy are advancing boldly against the common enemy, binding closer the brotherhood of arms between us and the brave Russian army, I send to you, Majesty, with joyful heart, my cordial greetings and fervent hopes."

The emperor replied: "I am deeply touched by the cordial and active part in the war."

During the recent attack of the Italian forces on Mont Baldo, his majesty described in these telegrams as having taken charge of one of the 75-mm. trench guns, and even as firing many shots himself. Subsequently for many hours he watched the operations. It was raining hard at the time and when the king finally returned to headquarters in his coat he was wet through and covered with mud.

The capture of Mont Baldo, which dominates Lake Garda, is being described in the Swiss newspapers as a brilliant feat of arms. The Italian infantry moved forward by moonlight from both the east and west side of the mountain. On the top they surprised the Austrian garrison, which said to be going around Montafone.

Swiss observers are of the opinion that up to the present time the Italian forces have encountered mostly Austrian reserves. They will meet more determined resistance when the seasoned troops from Russia come into action.

Looking at these losses from the stand-point of tonnage it is seen that since the war began Great Britain has lost 469,000 tons in merchant shipping, and 18,000 tons in fishing craft.

Neutral Steamer Sunk. London, May 31, 9.42 p. m.—The Danish steamer Soborg has been sunk in the English Channel by a German submarine, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's Agency. The members of her crew were saved.

The Soborg was built at Sunderland in 1899, and was of 1,239 tons net register. The vessel was 288 feet long, 43 feet beam and 19 feet deep. She sailed from Baltimore on her last eastern trip across the Atlantic on April 6, when she was bound for Kirkwall.

Dixiana a British Steamer. London, May 31.—The British steamer Dixiana was torpedoed off Ushant Saturday last while on her way from Savannah (Ga.) to Swansea, Wales, and she was bound for Kirkwall.

The Dixiana was of 4,327 tons. She left Brunswick (Ga.) May 7, and Swansea, May 11, for Havre and Swansea. She was in command of Captain Long. According to the skipper of the Dixiana the submarine which sank his vessel had sailed from the west coast of Ireland, and this was the only vessel reported to be in the vicinity of the ship at the time she was sunk. This is the first time that the use of this device by a German submarine has been reported.

Cardiff, Wales, May 31.—The crew of the British steamer Dixiana, torpedoed by the German submarine U-20, were landed at Ushant last Saturday were landed at Barry today. According to their details, several shells were fired at the steamer, and this was the only vessel of Ushant last Saturday that was hit. They had. After the crew got into their boats a torpedo was sent to the engine room. A quantity of wreckage fell into one of the boats from this explosion and two men of the crew were injured. The torpedoing occurred at half past

TWO ST. JOHN SOLDIERS PRISONERS IN GERMANY



THREE OF THIS GND GROUP IN CASUALTY LISTS. Top row (standing, left to right)—Lance Corporal Twiss, Lance Corporal Smith and Corporal Finlay (wounded and in hospital at Sciffeld). Middle row (seated)—Corporal H. D. Finlay, Signalling Sergeant Charles Cunningham, Color Sergeant Carl de Follet and Sergeant G. G. Mianon. Bottom row (on ground)—Sergeants A. Whitehead and J. G. Emalle, both of whom were drafted into the 14th battalion and were reported missing after Langemark.

SUBMARINES HAVE SUNK 90 BRITISH SHIPS

Of These 59 Were Merchantmen and 31 Fishing Vessels—Dixiana and Danish Steamer Lost.

London, May 31, 5.18 p. m.—An Admiralty statement giving the number of British merchant and fishing vessels sunk or captured since the beginning of the war shows that 56 merchantmen have been sent to the bottom by cruisers of the enemy, 12 by mines and 22 by submarines, a total of 90.

Eighty-three fishing craft have been lost and of these 24 were sunk. Since German submarines began their attacks on merchant shipping Jan. 21, the merchant ships sunk by their number 59 and the fishing craft 31.

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James G. Emalle and Alex Whitehead Both Missing After Langemark—The Former Wounded But Now Recovering.

Friends of James Gordon Emalle, formerly New Brunswick traveller for Lake of the Woods Milling Company and who left here as a sergeant in the 12th battalion in August, were sorry to learn yesterday that he was wounded at Langemark and carried away to Germany a prisoner.

Mr. Emalle gave up his stripes in the 12th to go to France early in February as a private in the 14th Royal Montreal Regiment, and later was promoted to lance corporal. He was in the thickest of the fighting with the 14th and fell early on the evening of April, struck on the head with a piece of shrapnel. When he recovered he was on his way to Germany and was imprisoned at Gleason. Writing to a friend he says he is now able to get around and is being well treated, although he can write but two letters a month. His address is Company 8, Barrack A., Gleason, Germany.

Mr. Emalle was a mason and a great favorite with the trade in the province. Alex. Whitehead Missing.

The name of Alex. Whitehead, formerly in the employ of Macoulay Brothers, and who was also a sergeant in the 6th detachment appeared in Saturday's list of missing. Sergt. Whitehead was a very popular young man, prominent in the work of the Mission church, and his friends hope to hear favorable news of him. He and Sergt. Emalle were chums when they left St. John and it is possible are now in captivity together.

Sir Edward Grey Retires for Rest of His Eyesight

London, May 31, 6.10 p. m.—Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey has been obliged to discontinue his labors for a short time in order to rest his eyesight. The official statement to this effect, issued tonight, says that Lord Crewe has been requested by Premier Asquith to take charge of the foreign affairs of Great Britain and that the Marquis of Lansdowne has consented to assist him.

Zepplins are reported to have been seen near Ramsgate (on the Kentish coast, 67 miles east-southeast of London) and Brentwood (27 miles east-northeast of London), and certain outlying districts of London. Many fires are reported, but these cannot be absolutely connected with the airship visits.

"Further details will be issued as soon as they can be collected."

The morning newspapers, in their early editions, confine themselves to brief official statements regarding the Zepppelin activity in the outlying districts of London, although they naturally give these statements most prominent space in their newspapers.

The Morning Post gives a recapitulation of the Zepppelin activity in England during the past few months, calling attention to the fact that the raiders have been gradually getting closer and closer to London until a week ago there was a landing at South Kent. The newspaper adds that there was a report that this airship reached as near London as Romford, which lies twelve miles to the northeast.

eleven Saturday morning. The following day the crew were picked up by a Greek steamer. The Dixiana had a cargo of cotton and steel billets.

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN AIR RAID ON POLA

Dirigible Starts Fire in Arsenal and Damages Depot—Zepplins Visit England.

Rome, via Paris, May 31, 11.30 p. m.—An official statement issued by the ministry of marine announces that an Italian dirigible has made a raid on the Austrian naval base of Pola, doing damage to the railroad station and the arsenal. The statement follows:

"One of our dirigibles flew over Pola last evening, dropping bombs on the railroad station, a naphtha depot and the arsenal. All the bombs burst with full effect. A big fire started in the arsenal. The dirigible was subjected to a violent fire from the land batteries, but was not hit and returned intact."

"This morning our destroyer flotilla bombarded a shipyard at Monfalcone, causing considerable damage, as the commander of the destroyer was able to observe. Several large boats, laden with flour, were surprised and destroyed by the same flotilla, which returned, having accomplished its mission, without being hit by the fire of the guns on the Austrian coast. The crews suffered no loss."

Zepplins Reach London. London, June 1, 1.26 a. m.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement last night:

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WILSON WANTS NO FURTHER PARLEY

Disavowal of Acts and Guarantee of Non-Repetition to Be Plainly Asked

Reference Will Be Made to Attack on Nebraskan While Negotiations Were in Progress—With Positive Knowledge as to Their Falsity, Government Refuses to Accept Affidavits Concerning Arming of Lusitania—Von Jagow's Message to America.

Washington, May 31.—President Wilson intends to so shape the course of the United States government in the international crisis which has arisen, as to leave no doubt abroad of the country's purpose not only to speak, but if necessary, to act, for the cause of humanity.

Two things were practically determined upon by the president today in the solemn atmosphere with which Memorial Day enveloped the national capital.

First, that Germany's avoidance of the larger questions of humanity and the spirit of international law, by a technical argument on a hitherto undisputed point in the statutes of nations—the exercise of the right of visit and search by war craft when encountering merchantmen, whether carrying contraband or not—must be met promptly, with a note again setting forth briefly the facts as found by investigation of officials here as to the cargo and peaceful equipment of the Lusitania, and reiterating the earnest intention of the United States to hold the German government to a "strict accountability" for all violations of American rights on the high seas.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has been granted an interview by the president for Wednesday noon, but unless he brings some proposal from his government, answering the demands of the United States differently from the note last received from Dr. Von Jagow, the German foreign minister—a circumstance which is doubted in well informed quarters—the president's course, as framed by him in consultation with his cabinet tomorrow will not be materially affected.

Notice on Mexico. Second, that notwithstanding the critical situation with Germany, there shall be issued tomorrow a statement which has been in preparation for several days, to be communicated to the leaders of all factions in Mexico, serving notice that unless they themselves bring to an early end the deplorable conditions which their warfare has wrought, some other means will be found by the United States, in the interest of humanity, to save the millions of non-combatant Mexicans from starvation and further devastation of property.

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