

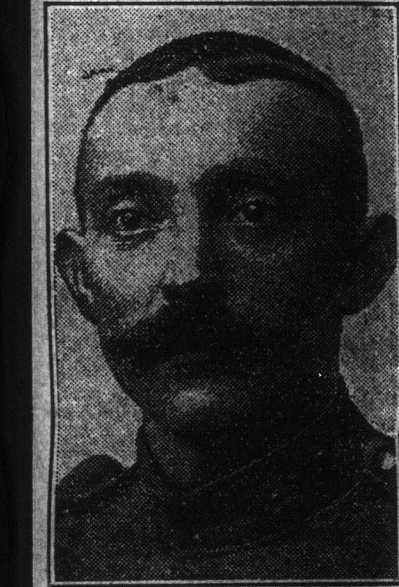
nty Boy
k Shows
se at Home

Up Good Position and
ivilization—55th Filling
om All the Recruiting

an. He is still with his regiment and
injured, it said.
Lieut.-Col. F. L. Wanklyn, honorary
onnel of the Canadian Construction
orps tendered a complimentary banquet
to the officers of the unit and the chief
ficers of other units at the Union Club
Saturday.
Captain Wm. Vassie, of the D. A. C.,
Frederick spent the week end in the
city.
W. J. Devenis, company Q. M. S., of
ussex was in the city over Sunday with
his people.
Sergt. Atkinson's Wounds.

Word has been received as to how
Sergt. Charles Atkinson, St. Mary's,
sustained his wounds at the front. Q. M.
E. Blair, of the same battalion writes
to Atkinson's family that he was twice
wounded on May 21. The first was struck
by the gas with a bullet and remained
unconscious for some time in the trench.
On the way to the dressing station
he was struck again, this time in the
right arm.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Leaman, Moncton,
has received a reply to their request for
information about their son, Edward,
who was reported missing. The tele-
gram stated that he was in the thick
of the recent severe fighting and it is
believed that he must be a prisoner in the
German hands.
Miss Lottie Corbett, who is in charge
of the operating room in the Moncton
General Hospital, has been granted six
months' leave of absence to go to Europe
with the Red Cross. She will go with
the Harvard Medical Corps which con-
sists of thirty-five doctors and seventy-
five nurses.

A Woodstock despatch says:
"There were several arrivals at the
armory Saturday and ten recruits pass-



SERG. J. L. WORSTENHOLME,
D.C.M., a former St. John man who has
won honor for gallantry in battle.

ed the preliminary medical examination
for the 55th Battalion and were sent to
Sussex on the evening train, and four
others left this morning. The total num-
ber enlisted during the week is 26. This
includes the total number from Woodstock
and vicinity recruited for the 55th, about
80. Lieut. Colonel Kirkpatrick was here
Saturday and expressed himself as highly
pleased with the type of men recruited
at this point. He will send two officers
to assist Lieut. W. H. Hamilton in the
campaign. These will probably arrive
here in a day or two.

The list posted Saturday night is as
follows: Earl W. Corey, Centreville;
Claire Corey, Centreville; George Mur-
phy, West Glassville; Edward Barrett,
Springville; J. E. Lynch, Woodstock;
Gordon Gough, Sisson Ridge; J. A.
Chandler, St. John (N. B.); William
Murchison, Four Falls; Howard Fowler,
Lakerville; John R. Hyman, Springville;
Charles S. Greer, Woodstock; Herlin B.
Watson, Woodstock; Edward Downey,
Hartland; John J. Bommaster, Colesburg;
G. M. Austin, Colesburg; Springville;
Tomplings, Perth; Walter Currie, Ire-
land; Chas. Clint Clark, Hartfield; Wm.
Basho, Moncton; James H. Allen, Fred-
erick; Jacob J. Chase, Woodstock.
The following were added this morn-
ing: Jas. D. Billings, Birmingham; Fred
Emmett, Woodstock; John Mabee, St.
John; E. and James Sadler, Glasgow.
Dr. A. Z. Currie and Walter Currie left
Saturday for Ottawa where they will be
attached to the Dental Corps now being
organized for overseas service.

last few days has made strong efforts
to break our line by attacks against our
position on the Pruth, especially against
the district of Kolomea and Delatyn,
where the enemy continues to
push forward masses of fresh troops.
"While all these attacks were being
put down by the tenacious bravery of
Gen. Plaszner's army, through which the
Russians suffered severely, allied forces
under Gen. Von Linsingen were ap-
proaching from the west. Yesterday
they captured Kalusz, the district north
of Kalusz, and the heights on the left
bank of the Dniester, north of Zurewina,
between Nadorna, near the Bystrica,
and the Lomnica our troops joined in
the attack.
"Battles to the east of Przemysl and
Jaroslavl continue. North of Moskala
the enemy has been forced to evacuate
Slonawa. Isolated weak counter-attacks
by the Russians collapsed.
"Near Przemysl we have captured since
the first of June, 38,808 prisoners."

**CONSTANTINOPLE IN
DESPERATE STRAITS.**
Paris, June 8.—"All information
reaching here from Constantinople,"
says the Havas Agency's correspondent
at Athens, "agrees in representing the
situation in the city as almost desperate."
The young Turks are in dire straits
and are only being upheld by the in-
sistence and ceaseless efforts of the
German Ambassador and Enver Pasha, the
war minister.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915. NO. 76.

WILSON'S SECOND NOTE ASKS PLAINLY FOR ASSURANCE OF SAFEGUARDS FOR AMERICAN SHIPS AND CITIZENS

RUSSIANS SHOW MORE STRENGTH Germans Forced Back in Baltic Pro- vinces and Checked on Dnie- ster in Galicia

Believed Now That Czar's Troops Will be Able to Retain Lemberg and Deliver Vigorous Offensive When German Troops Are Sent to Western Front— Italians Take Monfalcone, an Important Town.

London, June 10, 11.15 p. m.—Russian reinforcements have arrived in the
Baltic provinces and in Galicia, and it has become their turn to attack. Ac-
cording to the German official report received tonight part of the German force
on the Dnieper river in the Baltic provinces, threatened by an encircling move-
ment, were obliged to withdraw, although in the region of Shavli and on the
Neman they claim to be making progress, despite a stubborn Russian resist-
ance.

More important, in the belief of military observers here, however, is the ap-
parent change that is taking place in the Galician battle. Here again, accord-
ing to the German account, the Russians are advancing to the south and south-
east of Lemberg and also are attacking Gen. Von Linsingen's force which
crossed the Dniester near Zurewina.

In Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, however, the Russians are falling back
between the Pruth and Dniester rivers with the intention, it is believed here,
of making the Dniester their line of defence, from the Roumanian frontier to
the southeast of Przemysl. They have very strong positions along this line,
and military experts say that if they can drive back the Germans who crossed
the river near Zurewina, Lemberg will remain in their hands and they will be
in a position to deliver a vigorous offensive, at any rate as soon as the Austri-
ans and Germans begin to withdraw troops from their western and southern
campaigns.

It is possible that this withdrawal commenced some days ago, for Dutch
correspondents report the arrival of large numbers of troops in Belgium and
the commencement of a battle to the south of Ypres. The official reports, how-
ever, make no mention of such a battle.

Along most of the French front the fighting is of a character similar to
that which has been in progress for many months. The French generally are
said to be on the offensive, but as to results the claims of Berlin and Paris are
contradictory.

Heavy fighting continues on the Italian front, particularly along the Isonzo
river where the Italians claim to have taken Monfalcone, an important town
near the coast.

German submarines continue their activity. Today they accounted for
two British torpedo boats, while the loss of ten fishing vessels and one steamer,
the *Erisa Boldt*, is credited to the underwater boats. Forty-one members of
the crews of the torpedo boats were rescued. As these vessels always carry
crews of 35 men it is believed that the loss of life in their sinking will ap-
proximate thirty.

Trieste in Sight.
Udine, Italy, June 10, via Paris, 8.45
p. m.—Italian troops are within sight
of the city of Trieste. From the hills top
near Monfalcone they can see the city,
the capture of which is one of the main
objectives of the Italian campaign.

The occupation of Monfalcone is re-
garded by the Italians as of great im-
portance. Less than a score of miles
from Trieste, its possession gives the
Italians control of the chief railway junc-
tion of that region.

The Austrians from transporting troops or ammunition between
Trieste and Gradisca, Monfalcone is
the centre of electrical supplies for
Trieste, and has large shipbuilding yards.
On taking possession of Monfalcone
the Italians ran up their flag on the ruins
of an ancient tower built by the Venet-
ians, the capture of the town is being
celebrated today by the Italian
troops.

Fighting on Isonzo.
Rome, via London, June 10.—The fol-
lowing official statement was issued to-
night:
"Nothing of importance has occurred
on the frontiers of Tyrol and Trentino
except the occupation of Podestagno, to
the north of Cortina."
"During the night of June 9-10 the
Austrians renewed their attack on Pre-
kocel, but were repulsed with serious
losses."
"Along the Isonzo the struggle con-
tinues. To overcome the enemy's stub-
born resistance we have occupied the
Cittadel and heights dominating Mon-
falcone."

German Statements Denied.
Rome, via Paris, June 10, 11.15 p. m.—
An official note issued today categori-
cally denounces a statement attributed by
the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, stating
that wireless plants had been erected
and anti-aeroplane guns mounted on
Mian Cathedral and St. Mary's in
Venice.

The note adds:
"The announcement seems to have been
made to prepare public opinion for at-
tacks similar to those at Rheims and
Louvain, but such attacks will be abso-
lutely unjustifiable and contrary to the
most elementary principles of
international law."
Neville Stouffey Defended.

Paris, June 10, 10.20 p. m.—The fol-
lowing official communication was is-
sued by the war office tonight:
"The artillery combat has continued
in the sector to the north of Arras. It
has been retarded, however, by a very
thick fog."
"Complementary reports on the re-
sults of the Neuville-St. Vaast establish
the fact that the northeast section of the
front and the small fort which the ene-
my had organized there were defended
with extreme obstinacy. It was
struggled, foot by foot, from house to

GERMAN CONTENTIONS FALSE AND IRRELEVANT, HE SAYS; NOTE OTHERWISE FRIENDLY

FULL TEXT OF THE NOTE GOING TO KAISER TODAY

Washington, June 10.—The text of the American rejoinder to the German
government's reply to the note following the sinking of the *Lusitania* follows:
"THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AD INTERIM, TO THE AMERICAN
AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.
"Department of State,
Washington, June 9, 1915.

"American Ambassador, Berlin:
"You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister
of Foreign Affairs:
"In compliance with Your Excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my
government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28, in reply to
my note of May 16, and your supplement of June 1, setting forth the
conclusions, so far as reached by the Imperial German government, concern-
ing the attacks on the American steamers *Cushing* and *Gullflight*.

CASES OF GUSHING AND GULLFLIGHT.
"I am now instructed by my government to communicate the following in
reply:
"The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recog-
nition by the Imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the *Cush-
ing* and the *Gullflight* of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open
sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German govern-
ment to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral
ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act by German aircraft or ves-
sels of war is satisfactorily established, and the government of the United
States will, in due course, lay before the Imperial German government, as it
requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer *Cushing*.

INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES VIOLATED.
"With regard to the sinking of the steamer *Faithful*, by which an American
citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the
Imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a mer-
chantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the of-
ficer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those
on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape
when torpedoed.
"These are not new contentions. They have been in the minds of states-
men and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare,
and the government of the United States does not understand that they have
ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted.
Nothing but actual forcible resistance, or continued efforts to escape by flight
when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman,
has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The govern-
ment of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial
German government is seeking, in this case, to relieve itself of liability, but only
intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the sub-
marine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

GERMAN CONTENTIONS UTTERLY UNFOUNDED.
"Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting
from the sinking of the steamer *Lusitania*, adverts at some length to certain in-
formation which the Imperial German government has received with regard to
the character and outfit of the vessel, and Your Excellency expresses the fear
that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the United
States.
"It is stated that the *Lusitania* was undoubtedly equipped with masked
guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting
troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the
United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual ef-
fect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are
matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to
give the Imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged
in Your Excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would
have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as
a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it
that the *Lusitania* was not armed for offensive action; that she was not serv-
ing as a transport; that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of
the United States, and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain,
she should not receive clearance as a merchantman, and it performed that duty
and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance, through its regularly con-
stituted officials.
"It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German government that it has
been informed, if the Imperial German government should deem itself to be
in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the
United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness the government
of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for con-
sideration.

ALSO IRRELEVANT TO THE QUESTION.
"Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German government regard-
ing the carriage of contraband of war on board the *Lusitania*, or regarding
the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the
view of this government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the
legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the
vessel.
"The sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which
throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be
thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German gov-
ernment will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class
of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy.
Whatever be the other facts regarding the *Lusitania*, the principal fact is that
a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carry-
ing more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the
war, was torpedoed and sunk without to much as a challenge or a warning,
and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances
unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred Ameri-
can citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the govern-
ment of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn
emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German government to the
grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that
it has incurred in this tragic occurrence and to the indisputable principle upon
which that responsibility rests.
"The government of the United States is contending for something much
greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contend-
ing for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every
government honors itself in respecting, and which no government is justified in
violating."
(Continued on page 8.)

IMPLICATES MANITOBA EX-CABINET MINISTER

Former Provincial Architect Tells Royal Commission Mr. Coldwell Gave Him \$10,000 to Pay a Leading Wit- ness in Graft Inquiry to Stay Out of the Country.

(Canada Press.)
Minneapolis, Minn., June 10.—V. W.
Howwood, formerly provincial architect
of Manitoba, today voluntarily gave evi-
dence before the Manitoba Royal Com-
mission in connection with the investi-
gation into the contract for the panthe-
on building at Winnipeg, which is
said to have been the medium of graft
for about \$800,000.
Howwood's evidence implicated former
Minister Coldwell, and he stated that
Mr. Coldwell had interested himself in
keeping away from Winnipeg impor-
tant witnesses wanted in the investi-
gation, paying as much as \$10,000 to keep
a leading witness named Salt out of the
country. This money was obtained by
Howwood from Coldwell, the witness
stated, and given to M. G. Hook, one of
the conspirators, but Hook lost the
money in Omaha, where he was robbed.

BRITISH LOSE TWO TORPEDO BOATS

Small Warships Torpedoed Off East Coast of England by German Submarines

TRAWLER'S CREW DROWNED

When the *Letty* is Blown Up on Dage- r Bank Her Crew Go Down— Austrians Raid Temporary Capital of Serbia, But Lose One of Airships —4,409 Have Gone Down in Brit- ish Ships.

London, June 10, 6.10 p. m.—Two Brit-
ish torpedo boats were torpedoed this
morning off the east coast of England
by a German submarine.
The boats are the No. 10 and the No.
12. Both of them went to the bottom.
The survivors, forty-one in number, have
been brought ashore. The attack took
place at a very early hour.
This information was given out by the
Admiralty today.

The British torpedo boats No. 10 and
No. 12 had each a complement of thirty-
five men. No. 10 had a displacement of
244 tons, a speed of 26 knots, and was
166 feet long. No. 12 had a displace-
ment of 253 tons, a speed of 25 knots,
and was 172 feet long. Both were built
in 1906.
Two Trawlers Sunk.

London, June 10.—A news despatch
received here from Maastricht says the
crews of the British trawlers *Kuy Vive*
and *Edward*, which have been sunk by
German submarines, were rescued by a
Dutch steamer and brought into Maastricht.
Crew of Trawler Drowned.

Holland, via London, June 10.—The
trawler *Letty* was blown up today off
Doggerbank in the North Sea. The
members of the crew were drowned.
4,409 Lost on Sinking Craft.

London, June 10.—The number of offi-
cers and men who have perished through
the sinking of British naval craft since
the outbreak of the war is, 4,409, accord-
ing to a statement made by T. J. Mac-
Nairn, financial secretary of the admiralty,
in the house of commons this after-
noon.
This total does not include the men
who lost their lives on the mine-layer
Princess Irene and the British battleship
Bulwark, both of which were blown up
in Sheerness harbor.
Austrian Air Raid.

Paris, June 10.—The Havas News
Agency has received a despatch from its
correspondent at Nish, Serbia, who says
that at an early hour this morning three
Austrian aeroplanes flew over Kraguje-
vatz, where there is an arsenal and fac-
tories for arms and ammunition, and
threw down three bombs. Three per-
sons were killed and ten were wounded.
Serbian aviators went into the air and
met the Austrian airships as they were
returning from the raid at a point near
Snederevo. During the ensuing fight
one of the Austrian machines, struck by
bullets from a Serbian quick-firing gun,
fell to the earth in Austrian territory. A
thick cloud of smoke could be seen com-
ing from the spot where the machine
landed.
Lusitania Inquiry.

London, June 10.—Arthur Fell, Con-
servative member for Great Yarmouth,
urged in the house of commons today
that an inquiry into the torpedoing of
the *Lusitania* could serve no purpose
and should be abandoned inasmuch as
coroner's inquests already had been
held.
Premier Asquith, however, stated em-
phatically that the investigation should
proceed. "That all the facts should be
placed on record seems to me with gen-
eral approval," said the premier, who
added that "the fact that some evidence
will be taken in camera will not affect
the general inquiry."
Grimby Trawler Sunk.

London, June 10, 9.35 p. m.—The
Grimby trawler *Carroll* was sunk by a
German submarine yesterday afternoon
in the North Sea. Her crew was saved
by another trawler and landed in Grim-
by today.

STR. GRAMPIAN WITH CANADIAN TROOPS SAFE IN ENGLAND

Ottawa, June 10.—The militia depart-
ment was advised tonight of the safe
arrival of the *Grampian* at an English
port. She carried 1,088 officers and men
from the 48th battalion of Winnipeg,
500 from Winnipeg and Brandon, as re-
inforcements to the 79th Cameron High-
landers, and a party of thirty-three doc-
tors.

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Important Notice—All communications must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

ST. JOHN AND TRANSPORTATION. Probably the average business man would not care to attempt to fix the date at which he really believes St. John will have a proper connection with the Transcontinental by way of the Valley railway, together with the terminal equipment necessary to handle the traffic of these railways cheaply and expeditiously.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY. "We count upon attrition winning the war," says an impressive writer in The Round Table for June.

They count on exhausting France before we are ready to step in and fill her place. And it is the vigor of our action in the next few months that will decide whether the Germans or the Allies are right. The decision rests with us, for it depends upon whether we begin at once to put forward that maximum effort that will be decisive, or whether we acquiesce in those half-hearted measures which will enable Germany to sign an inconclusive peace.

What does all this mean? It means that Great Britain is now awake to the fact that the whole nation must take part in the war, not by fighting, some contributing directly to the success of the armies in the field. It means that the government is even now contemplating a census of the male population for the purpose of ascertaining what every man is doing and how he can be better employed in order to render the best possible service to the country until the end of the war.

The Allies in many a desperate battle have managed to resist the attacks of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies. But if the war is not to end in a German victory they have still to drive the enemy back and here for a mile or two, or even for many miles, we shall not win the war till we are finally established on German soil.

It means this. In the first place that the end of the war will not come until the German armies are so reduced in numbers by constant fighting that there are no longer enough untrained adult male Germans to man the lines which protect their territory from invasion.

Modern wars, like most of the greatest wars of the past, are won by attrition and exhaustion, not wars in which strategy is decisive. That side which can bring into the field the last half million men armed, trained and equipped. In the secret, they are confident that the Allies have got to face losses not far short of those of the Germans if they mean to win, and still have a superiority at the end. But the policy of attrition in war costs not very far short of man for man. And if, as is likely, we have to kill or disable another 2,000,000 Germans before the road to Germany itself is clear, it means that not very far from that number of English, French and Russians must be killed or disabled too.

The war cannot be won on any principle of limited liability. The French are already putting every available man in the field. How can we expect our Allies to fight on to that bitter finish which alone will end the domination of Europe by the Prussian cult of power, unless we make efforts as great as theirs? We have the lesser part to play at the start. We must be prepared to bear the greater burden at the close.

do well to re-examine all of the well known facts. Until the German armies on the western front have been broken there can be no peace which will not be a real defeat for the Allies. To break the German armies in France and Belgium, in the opinion of The Round Table's observer, will necessitate the complete re-organization of the United Kingdom, and to a great extent of the Dominions overseas, in order that the Empire's resources may still be sufficient and ready to deliver that last final thrust which will mean real victory.

Leaders of thought in Canada should lose no time in bringing the public to a proper realization of our share in the mighty task thus outlined. Canada must keep step with Great Britain in wresting decisive victory from the enemy, at any cost.

ST. JOHN AND TRANSPORTATION. The Board of Trade, by its action in passing a resolution in relation to the completion of the Transcontinental and Valley Railways and the equipment of this port has elicited the following bouquet from the enthusiastic Standard:

"Despite the political disclaimer, we are strongly of the opinion that the whole movement of the Board of Trade, in this case, emanates from certain gentlemen who are desirous of embarrassing the present government. Several articles of the Board of Trade have given ground for the impression that it has at times been notoriously partisan as a Grit body and the disclaimer in the present case does not tend to change or remove that impression."

JOHN BULL'S TASK. One of the best of the neutral critics, the New York Evening Post, says that the military situation of the Allies is more discouraging today than it has been at any time since the battle of the Marne, and yet this observer, who gives Germany immense credit for the recent success in Galicia, puts forward some circumstances which indicate the certain defeat of the Teutonic nations in the end.

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The outstanding fact now is that Great Britain, by force of events, becomes the leading force of the Allies, by land as well as by sea. She has already contributed more to the cause than any other country through the navy and

through her ability to finance herself and lend money to her partners, and she will now quickly assume a larger and in time perhaps a predominant share of the land fighting on the western front. After France has passed the height of her striking power, the armies which the British Empire will have at its disposal must, and will, be sufficient to finish the work of driving the Germans to the Rhine and, with the assistance that will still be given her, break Germany definitely as a military power.

The British Empire has a long purse, and while it is slow to awaken to a realization of the gigantic demands which a world war places upon it, it is awakening now, and its awakening is that of Imperial people who are stubborn fighters and who never have been squarely beaten. The dominions overseas will thrill anew to the fresh burst of energy and determination which is now evident in the United Kingdom. John Bull and his sons will pay the price of victory. It is the duty of patriotic men everywhere to aid not only the needs of the situation and to confront everyone squarely with the duty of the hour.

SOME TERRIBLE GRITS. The Board of Trade, by its action in passing a resolution in relation to the completion of the Transcontinental and Valley Railways and the equipment of this port has elicited the following bouquet from the enthusiastic Standard:

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THE BRITISH CASUALTIES. As announced Thursday by the Prime Minister, the British army casualties, from the beginning of the war to May 31, reached the staggering total of 258,069 in killed, wounded and missing. Of these the killed are: Officers, 6,827; other ranks, 47,015; and the wounded: Officers, 6,469; other ranks, 147,852. The missing include: Officers, 1,190; other ranks, 52,617. This terrific list does not include the fighting in Africa or in the Far East. It deals only with France, Belgium and the Mediterranean.

Since May 31 there have been heavy additional losses. Counting these and the naval casualties the total is well up to 300,000, of whom probably 60,000 or more are dead. The proportion throughout all ranks is one dead to three wounded, but among officers the mortality is much higher—grim proof of the sterling quality of British leadership under fire.

ST. JOHN AND THE TRADE. In continuing its criticism of the Board of Trade for passing resolutions in regard to the transportation situation, the Standard overlooks the fact that the Board of Trade has not been directing the construction of the Transcontinental or the St. John Valley railway since September, 1911, a period of almost four years, during which the Conservative governments at Ottawa and at Fredericton should have brought these enterprises to completion.

Resolutions such as those adopted by the Board of Trade are the product of uneasiness and discontent for which there is only too much foundation. While gentlemen like Mr. C. B. Lockhart, M. P. E., and Mr. Commissioner Potts are praising the local government in their banquet oratory, the country is asking when the Valley railway will be finished, by what route it is to reach St. John, whether the federal government is going to pay for the heavy bridges, and where and when the Valley railway will make satisfactory connection with the Transcontinental. The public has abundant proof that these enterprises have languished under Conservative rule.

AT WASHINGTON. The resignation of William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State at Washington, should clear the atmosphere in American official circles and remove all obstacles in the way of holding Germany to a "strict accountability" for the murder of United States citizens on the high seas. Mr. Bryan has stood for peace at any price and has appeared willing to sacrifice

the honor and dignity of the nation in order to avert war. Owing to the delay in sending the President's rejoinder to Germany the impression has been created in high quarters that the government was prepared to evade on the submarine war stand and that prolonged exchanges would be tolerated in the hope that the differences might be amicably settled. Meanwhile the submarine pirates continued to sink neutral vessels and those members of the Cabinet who are constitutionally and conscientiously opposed to the pacific creed of the Secretary of State did not neglect to urge upon the President the necessity of keeping the demands of the government in as vigorous a form as possible.

Another British citizen has been killed in Mexico. He was shot while Villa's forces were taking Tampico. It is a life of danger that foreigners lead in that unhappy country.

At the moment the city has no Judge of Probate. The machine which distributes the patronage seems not to be working smoothly. There is no good reason for delay.

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the other members of the government are to facilitate the exposure and punishment of the men really responsible for the misapplication of public funds in this province. We are publishing on another page today some facts concerning investigations which Commissioner Chandler proposes to hold, together with letters exchanged by him and Mr. P. J. Veniot, who is making the charges. The letters are of interest to every man in New Brunswick. Read them. Form your own opinion, just as you are forming your own opinion concerning the Attorney-General's letter to Hon. Mr. Morrissey.

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CANADIANS BITTER IN TRENCHES; RESOLVED TO UTTERLY CRUSH GERMANS. "The Canadian soldiers in Europe are extremely bitter against the Germans," said R. P. Cowan, of this city, who returned Tuesday from a business trip to London and Paris.

"The story of the crucifixion of a Canadian sergeant by Huns has aroused in the Expeditionary Force a firm resolve to show the Germans that the method of war will not help the nations in their attempt to overrun Europe and civilization.

"I have seen Canadian soldiers as they were being hurried to hospitals in England after having been wounded at the front; the men had been moved from the trenches so quickly that they had not been time to remove their clothing and boots, the mud which caked their faces on during days and nights of battle. Many of the wounded were expecting continually an endeavor to save themselves from the terrible effects of the gas-fumes from which they suffered.

"The British, French and Canadian Red Cross units are doing excellent work at such work of railway has been constructed from Boulogne to La Bassee, and the wounded are now carried from the trenches in England in four days. The Red Cross makes six trips daily across the English Channel, connecting with trains from La Bassee, and the wounded are subjected to only the shortest period of travel before they are housed in the English hospitals. All trains and steamers are equipped with the latest appliances and devices for hospital work and corps of trained nurses are in attendance.

"The French are taking the place of the British in carrying on farming and gardening, but I did not notice any unusually large number of women at work in the fields. It has been in the French territory on business trips, from time to time, and I know that it is customary for French women to work at gardening and farming. The women of France, who are at such work when they learn that reverses have occurred. France advocated the use of gas against the Germans when the Huns were using this means to gain ground; Britain insisted on fair fighting even if the enemy resorted to barbarous methods of battle.

"Strikers have caused considerable trouble in England and rioting has occurred, but the authorities are gradually winning discipline and working over to complete co-operation in the war against Germany.

MANUFACTURERS OBJECT TO BRITISH RECRUITING. Ottawa, June 9.—The encouragement being lent by the government to manufacturing firms of the dominion to install machinery for the manufacture of shells, coupled with the government's sanction granted to Messrs. Barnes and Wyndham, British representatives, to recruit in Canada skilled machinists for the munitions factories overseas, has presented a somewhat anomalous situation. In fact, complaints are being voiced by manufacturers to the effect that if such recruiting continues the manufacture of shells in Canada will be an uncertain business from the labor standpoint alone. It is pointed out that while the British are recruiting every man in the dominion, the class of men needed by the British officials are not in that category at present, to any extent. Eastern shell manufacturers claim that there is no surplus of such men to be recruited in the States, and that in addition it is well that Canadian industry and enterprise should be encouraged. Hitherto it is stated that the British are recruiting every man in the dominion, the class of men needed by the British officials are not in that category at present, to any extent.

Trade in Munitions. (Lowell Courier-Citizen.) During the past nine months the export trade of the United States has increased enormously, owing to the fact that a comprehensive war abroad has tied up some of the greatest of the producing nations. It is interesting, however, to note that of the great increase recorded only 2 1/2 per cent is ascribable to the trade in munitions of war.

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Those who heard the Premier Clarke when he legislated the day of its opening the appointment of a commission to investigate the charges that might be made against the administration wonder what has happened the charges that were proposed by P. J. Veniot and Organizers in the outside public works department followed up promptly by a resolution of the commission. This is the first time that three members were connected in a case with the charges made.

After the adjournment of the House Mr. Veniot went to the office of Mr. Chandler to see if he was promised, to hold the matter over until he had written him as follows: Veniot Asks for Action. Bat. W. B. Chandler, Esq., Montreal, Quebec, June 10, 1915. My dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. regarding the provincial legislature in the very much like to have the investigation into the matter laid before you, in March 1915, and I am sure you will be able to give me an early date, as many of the things that I will require to do may not be available if I am not able to do so.

I would also call your attention to the fact that the holding of the town of Bathurst in this county. I wish to see that the investigation into the matter is held in Fredericton or Bathurst. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, yours truly, P. J. Veniot. Consulting Mr. Baxter. To which Mr. Chandler. P. J. Veniot, Bathurst, N. B. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 7th inst. received. I mentioned referred to by you to general some few days ago. The attorney-general would not tell me the arrangements would be made to hold the matter to the hearing of the matters to which you referred. It will be noted that Mr. Veniot was appointed a royal commissioner to investigate the charges that were made against the administration and that he is to be heard by the attorney-general. It is quite probable that Mr. Chandler and Mr. Baxter did confer about a short time ago. Hon. Mr. Veniot sent a copy of a letter to Mr. Chandler and Mr. Baxter in which he mentioned the charges that were made against the administration and that he is to be heard by the attorney-general. It is quite probable that Mr. Chandler and Mr. Baxter did confer about a short time ago.

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SELDO a big knee like that may have a bunch of... ABSO... W. F. WOOD, P. R. B. L. A. S. Absorbent and Absorbent, Jr.

