

# The Sunday Telegraph

The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916

NO. 75

## RUSSIANS BEGIN BIG DRIVE IN EAST WITH VICTORY; 133 OFFICERS, 600 MEN IN CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST

### CANADIANS FIGHTING HARD AT ZILLEBEKE

Portion of Ground Lost  
on Sunday But Fight  
Goes On

MANY OFFICERS IN  
CASUALTY LIST

Major-Gen. Mercer Reported  
Wounded at Boulogne But  
This Not Confirmed—Capt.  
M. Scovil Reported Missing  
—Lieut. P. S. Nisbet Killed

Ottawa, June 6.—The toll of casualties taken among the Canadian officers alone in the two days' desperate fighting on the Ypres salient reached a total last night of 133. Thirty-two names were added during the afternoon and evening to the 101 received by General Hughes yesterday morning, and new names are coming in.

Already 600 names among the rank and file have been received by the casualty branch and these will be issued to the public as soon as the next of kin have been notified.

British Headquarters in France, June 4, via London, June 5.—The Canadians and Germans are fighting hard in the region of Ypres, where last Saturday the Canadians, in hand-to-hand encounters, and with the aid of their tanks, recaptured most of the trenches the Germans had previously taken from them in the sector from the Ypres-Comines Canal to Hooge Point. In the face of repeated attacks the Canadians have been unable to retain the bulk of the recaptured ground, but are still fighting strenuously to keep what they have and to recapture what they have lost.

Monday's Attack Repulsed.

London, June 6.—The British official communication, issued early this morning, says: "There is no material change at Zillebeke. The night (Sunday) passed quietly today (Monday). There has been a good deal of shelling on both sides. The enemy made a small night attack in the locality, but was easily repulsed. On the other parts of the line, several minor enterprises were carried out by both sides. The enemy made a raid near Boeselaere after a heavy bombardment. Some few casualties were caused to our troops here, but it was unsuccessful. The enemy was driven back and we occupied the crater."

"Our infantry entered German trenches in different places between Cunchy and Panissem. Two of our parties were particularly successful in causing the hostile garrison, including forty of the enemy, to surrender."

"Nine warfare continues actively in the sector from Hullech to Givency. Five miles have been sprung by us and one by the enemy during the past twenty-four hours."

In Action for Fortnight.

London, June 6.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—The heavy casualty list issued by the record office transmits to Ottawa today shows once again that the name "Ypres" spells mourning to many household words. Such names as Buller, Gault, Baker and Shaw indicate that Quebec and Ontario units were in the midst of the heaviest fighting.

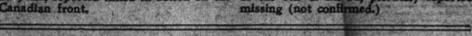
Had Enough.

"Having satisfied you, sir," went on the book agent, "that you are in constant need of our superb dictionary, permit me to show you also its greatly enlarged appendix, which no family should be without."

"Nothing doing!" gasped the prospective victim. "It's worth me \$500 to have one of those things out and I want no more."—Browning's Magazine.



LIEUT. P. S. NISBET, formerly of St. John, reported killed in action on the Canadian front.



CAPT. MORRIS SCOVIL, formerly of the 6th C. M. R., privately reported missing (not confirmed).

### GERMAN BLOOD SATURATES GROUND ON VERDUN FRONT

Attacks in Mass at Damloup Rival Imagination  
for Butchery, Report French Officers—Italians Admit Some Losses But on the Whole Standing Firm.

Paris, June 5.—In their separated attacks on Fort Vaux, one of the outlying defenses of Verdun along the east of the Meuse, the Germans are hurling forward their infantry in masses so compact that the first ranks are obliged to advance to certain death. The columns debouch from the village of Damloup, below the fort, to cross to attain the slopes near the fort. For three days this spot has been the scene of carnage which has saturated the ground with blood.

One German column advanced no further than the bottom of the ravine, the front ranks, pushed on by those behind, fell as fast as they reached the dead line swept by the French quick-firers. As they toppled over others came on to take their place and fall in turn.

French officers who have returned from the Verdun front, although hardened to the worst sights of war, declare the butchery there surpasses imagination.

Quietest During Afternoon.

The official communication, issued by the war office tonight, reads: "On the front north of Verdun bad weather hindered the operations. There was no infantry action during the course of the day."

The bombardment continued with considerable intensity in the region of Vaux and Damloup and on the Vaux front, where the situation is unchanged. On the left bank of the Meuse there was an intermittent artillery duel in the Avocour sector. The day was calm on the rest of the front."

"Calm prevailed."

At the Austrian Verdun.

Rome, via London, June 5.—Austrian attacks in the Lagarina Valley, where a vigorous attempt was made to carry the important Italian position at Coni Zenas, were repulsed with heavy losses, the war office announced tonight. The Austrians were also driven back while endeavoring to advance in the Posina sector, the report states.

An Italian retirement under an attack by superior forces in the Cengio zone is admitted.

The text of the statement is as follows: "In the Dalgone Valley, on June 3, enemy detachments attacked by our troops advanced post in the neighborhood of Malga Stabiletto, but on the arrival of reinforcements we counter-attacked and put the enemy to flight."

"In the Ledro Valley there was, in consequence of ineffective artillery activity by the enemy."

"In the Lagarina Valley, after the customary bombardment with the heaviest of projectiles, the enemy yesterday attempted a diversion against the section of the front between Monte Giovo and Terno while making a real attack upon our Coni Zenas position, but was repulsed with heavy losses. In the Posina sector there has been an artillery duel, also skirmishes between small detachments."

"Along the front between Posina and Astico the enemy, after vigorous artillery preparation, repeated his violent efforts in the direction of Monte Alba and Col Posina. A desperate struggle ensued, and the enemy infantry, decimated by our fire, fell back in disorder. In the Cengio zone on Saturday night the enemy, attacking with decidedly superior forces, compelled our troops to evacuate their positions and retire on the line of the Canaglia Valley, where they have been reinforced. We retain possession of the western slopes of Monte Cengio, as far as Schiri. Two violent enemy attacks on the same night against these positions broke down."

"On the remainder of the front, as far as the Brenza, there has been an artillery action."

"On the Isonzo our detachments, by daring raids, secured good booty in the form of prisoners and weapons."

Germany Sees French Attack.

Berlin, June 5, by wireless to Sayville.—Repeated attacks by masses of French infantry against German positions on the Verdun front east of the Meuse broke down with heavy losses, the war office announced today. The statement follows: "Western front: The British yesterday evening again attacked the positions captured by us southeast of Ypres. The attack broke down under our artillery fire."

### RUSSIANS SCORE GREAT VICTORIES ON A WIDE FRONT

German Positions Stormed  
From Pripet Marshes to  
Roumanian Frontier

TZAR'S TROOPS TAKE  
13,000 PRISONERS

New Offensive on Left Wing of Russian Armies Will Have Great Effect in Balkans—Fighting on Greek Frontier and Russian Press Outspoken in Advocating Stern Measures With Constantinople.

The long expected general offensive of the Russians against the Teutonic allies seemingly has begun. From both Petrograd and Vienna come reports that the Russians are actively engaged over a front from the Pripet river, east of Brest-Litovsk, to the Roumanian frontier—a distance of about 250 miles.

The Russians everywhere are using large numbers of guns and men, and, according to Petrograd, have achieved successes on many important sectors, taking 13,000 prisoners and a number of machine guns and destroying or capturing Teuton positions.

Along the Bessarabian front, in the Dnieper region, along the lower Stripa and in Volhynia, the Russian attacks have been particularly violent. In the region of Olyka, in the zone of the Volhynian fortress triangle, the Russian have shelled a front of over fifteen miles in length held by the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand.

Petrograd, June 5, via London, 6.05 p. m.—Russian forces have won great successes along the front from the Pripet Marshes to the Roumanian frontier, according to an official announcement issued here today. It is stated that the Russians took 13,000 prisoners.

The announcement says: "The German artillery has bombarded the Pripet Marshes, in the Dnieper region, north of the Poniwiesch railway, the enemy, following gusts of fire, attempted an offensive, but was repulsed."

"Sunday morning an engagement began on the front from the Pripet to the Roumanian frontier, supported by artillery. Our troops obtained successes on many important sectors, and took 13,000 prisoners and a number of machine guns and machine guns. In the development of the engagement our artillery destroyed successive enemy strongholds, enabling our infantry to capture enemy positions. In the course of the fighting our brave commanders, Col. Lourie, was killed, and Col. Vostolzig was seriously wounded."

"Caucasus front: In the direction of Erzingan the Turks repeatedly attacked with strong forces, but were unsuccessful. An engagement near the Barakaban road continues. Near Rivanduz the fighting also continues. Our troops have inflicted heavy casualties on the Kurds. One of our columns found two mountain guns buried."

Balkan Positions Under Fire.

Paris, June 5.—French positions near Lake Doiran, in the vicinity of the Greek-Serbo frontier, have been violently bombarded, according to a despatch to the Havas agency from Saloniki. A Greek convoy crossing the Palaros region near Doiran was annihilated by German and Bulgarian troops, the correspondent adds, despite the fact that the white and Greek flags were hoisted.

Russian Press Calls for Action.

Petrograd, via London, June 5.—The Russian press urges the Entente powers to bring pressure to bear on Greece because of the antagonistic attitude of that country. Something of a sensation has been caused by the articles, especially that in the Bazaar Gazette, expressing the opinion that the King of Greece "would do well to take a rest of some duration at some place better for his health than Athens."

The other papers denounce "the political felony" of Greece toward the Entente. The Novo Vremya considers the measures taken at Saloniki as insufficient and calls upon the Entente Powers to take necessary steps at Piræus and Athens.

### GERMAN FLEET SHORN OF STRIKING POWER IN JUTLAND BATTLE

Latest Estimates of  
German Losses in  
Wednesday's Clash

BATTLE CRUISERS.	
Seydlitz	25,000
Derfflinger	23,000
Lutzow	23,000
BATTLESHIPS.	
Hindenburg	(Estimated) 24,000
Westfalen	(Estimated) 18,000
Pommern	(Estimated) 14,000
CRUISERS.	
One of Rostek type	4,220
Franzenloep	2,457
Elbing	(Estimated) 2,400
Weisbaden	(Estimated) 2,400
One destroyer.	
One submarine.	
Total tonnage	150,277

Besides other battle cruisers and battleships of Koennig class, badly battered.

### RECRUITING PARTY COMES TO GRIEF IN AUTOMOBILE MISHAP

Frank Sentell, Bandsman of  
145th, Seriously Hurt When  
Car Leaped Embankment

BRAKES AT FOOT OF  
HILL THE CAUSE

J. A. Marvin's Car Practically  
Destroyed When It Rolls Over  
Embankment With Four Occupants on  
Albert County Road—Murray Patterson and Charles Rogers Also Injured.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Hopewell Hill, June 6.—A very serious accident occurred at the Chapman Creek Hill a few miles from here this afternoon when four automobiles that were conveying the 145th Battalion Band and party from Moncton to Alma were thrown over the high embankment and three of the automobiles seriously hurt, Frank Sentell of Salisbury very critically. It was feared at first that Sentell was killed but he revived when removed to the hospital and is resting fairly comfortably tonight, though his condition is most serious. The automobile is completely demolished.

The party which was travelling in nine automobiles was on a recruiting tour through Albert county when it was composed of Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes of the 145th, Major C. E. Lloyd, Hamilton, Major F. R. Sumner, Captain Hoop, Captain Roberts, Lieutenant Stevenson, Lieutenant Flanagan, Lieutenant Henderson, a number of the rank and file and twenty-two bandsmen, also Mayor McCann of Moncton, Hon. C. W. Robinson, F. W. Sumner, F. C. Robinson, W. H. Irving, N. R. Norman, and John T. Hawke, prominent residents of Moncton, who are assisting in the campaign.

The party left Moncton a little before noon and was giving concerts on the way down at Hillboro, Hopewell Cape and Hopewell Hill and had reached the Chapman Creek Hill, a half mile from Riverside about 4 o'clock this afternoon when the unfortunate accident occurred. The Chapman Hill, which is one of the worst in the county, is not only very steep but has a blind turn a short distance below the crest of the hill. The car which met with the accident was driven by W. H. Irving of Moncton, and was third from the front of the procession. It was travelling at a high rate of speed when it reached the top of the hill and began the descent. When the driver realized the great steepness of the hill and met the sharp curve he at once applied the emergency brake, the powerful application causing the car to swing around over the embankment rolling over and over until it came to a standstill fifteen or twenty feet down the steep incline.

The car was occupied by Mr. Irving, who was driving, and Bandsman Murray, Floyd, Patterson, and Charles Rogers of Salisbury, Murray was unhurt except for a cut on the lip and Mr. Irving escaped with a cut over the eye and a skull fracture.

(Continued on page 3.)

Three Battle Cruisers and Three Dreadnoughts Now Loss of Enemy in Capital Ships

Loss of Control in Baltic Already Apparent in Withdrawal of Cruisers From Russian Coast—The Seydlitz, Derfflinger and Lutzow All Gone Besides the Hindenburg and Two Smaller Battleships, Admitted by German Admiralty—British Government Asks for Reserved Decision on Conduct of High Command.

London, June 5, 3.30 p.m.—The latest reports received by the British admiralty enable the Associated Press to give the following review of the naval engagement off the Jutland coast, with various incidents and results, as viewed from the British side.

"During the night of May 31, June 1, British destroyers made a determined attack on the retreating German battle fleet, which hastened its flight. The British fleet remained in possession of the scene of battle during the morning of June 1 and traversed the field four times, finding an enemy in the open. The commander-in-chief took his fleet back to its bases, at his leisure, and five hours after its arrival reported the battle fleet ready for action."

"As regards the German losses, definite evidence, it is declared, has now been obtained that they were deliberately inflicted, and that the following were totally destroyed:

"Two battle cruisers, one at least, and probably two battleships; four light cruisers; eight destroyers and one submarine."

"The remainder of the German battle squadron may have reached home ports, but the ships were all severely damaged, as also were ships of the Koennig class, which were under the fire of a portion of the British battle fleet."

"Besides the above, the Associated Press has obtained information from returned officers of the fleet to the effect that they are able to identify the lost German battle cruisers as the Hindenburg and the Lutzow."

"Naval officials here point out that on account of their proximity to home ports, some of their vessels that were as badly injured as the British cruiser Warrior, would have been able to make port."

"The German warship Hindenburg has hitherto been classified as a battleship."

THREE BATTLE CRUISERS OUT OF ACTION.

"The Derfflinger and her sister ship, the Lutzow, are believed to be the battle cruisers which the British have included in the list of supposed German losses, while another battle cruiser, the Seydlitz, is reported from a neutral source to have been seen on Thursday morning badly damaged and being pursued by British warships."

"The result of the battle, it is also suggested, puts an end to the German ambition, which many believe they were attempting to realize last week, of forcing a way through the British blockade for a few fast cruisers which, if the scheme had been successful, would have undertaken to raid allied shipping in the Atlantic. With the loss of the three, if not four, light cruisers and damage done to others, Germany, it is argued, now has not the ships suitable for this undertaking."

"Another advantage claimed from the outcome of the battle is that it relieves the pressure on the Russian army wing in Courland, to which the German fleet was giving valuable support, while the sinking of nine German destroyers and the damage done to others will make it easier for British submarines to enter the Baltic and cruise there. It is already reported from Copenhagen that German cruisers have been withdrawn from the Courland coast, while German destroyers have not been seen for a week in the southern Baltic."

The Lutzow, a battle cruiser of 26,000 tons, was built at Danzig and completed in 1915. She was armed with eight 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and twelve 5.9-inch guns, and equipped with five torpedo tubes. Her armor belt was about thirteen inches in thickness and her mainmast was 160 feet long, ninety-five feet beam and drew twenty-seven and a half feet. She was of the latest and most powerful battle cruiser type, a slayer ship of the Derfflinger class, and was far superior in speed.

For obvious reasons the recital leaves untold the tale of damages sustained by German units, and the losses in personnel. It is shown that the Germans on this occasion, unlike the Dogger Bank engagement of cruiser squadrons, were able to choose their distance and fight considerable portions of the battle at ranges of about eight miles—now ranked as a moderate distance—at which the German eleven and twelve-inch guns were virtually as effective in penetrating power as the big mouthed 18", 19" and 20", with which the modern British giants are armed. Furthermore they are far superior in rapidity of fire.

Naval experts have intimated to the Associated Press that this was one of the most decisive factors in the titanic struggle.

Battleships and battle cruisers were able to shatter the British with a hail of shell, which, at a range of eight miles, and some times even closer, smashed and mangled British armor belts, and wrought havoc to ships vital. The ponderous British projectiles naturally were no less effective, but the Armstrong and Whitworth monsters could land scarcely one punch to each two from the vicious Krupp 11.2-inchers. The heavy weather was German's friend, as it necessitated action at closer range.

Acknowledgment of Defeat.

New York, June 5.—The Herald comments on the North Sea battle as follows: "Gratifying the greater damage inflicted (Continued on page 3.)"





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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 7, 1916.

THE NAVAL BATTLE—BETTER NEWS

Monday, June 6.

An entirely new complexion is given the great naval battle by the British Admiralty's statement which reached this country at a late hour last night, more than two days after the Germans told the world half the truth and claimed a victory. The German battle fleet was beaten. It fled soon after the first ships of our main force went into action. It gave our vanguard a terrific mauling, but that lasted only while our heavy armoured protection of the Dreadnought battleships were fighting against heavy odds. When our faster battleships arrived, including the super-Dreadnought Waspette, and three others, the enemy began to get more than he could give in punishment, and he drew off in the mist and darkness without trying conclusions with our main force. The British chased him home after all.

The Admiralty now says the German losses were heavier than ours, "not only relatively to the fleet engaged, but absolutely." Our losses remain as at first announced, but the German losses included: Two battleships—of which class we have none; Two Dreadnought battle cruisers of the most powerful type; Four light cruisers, two of the newest class; One submarine; Nine destroyers.

That would be eighteen vessels lost, the British losing fourteen. It is of outstanding importance, of course, that the Germans are greatly weakened by the loss of four capital ships, and particularly of the two Dreadnought cruisers. This aspect of the battle is strongly brought out by Winston Churchill, who points out that command of the sea depends upon the possession of modern ships mounting 18.5-inch and 16-inch guns, and that Britain has enough of these absolutely to dominate the situation. One such ship—the powerful battle cruiser Queen Mary—was lost, but Germany lost two of that class, or of their class which most nearly approaches it in importance. To put it another way: another such battle would practically wipe out the German battle cruiser class, but would leave us still overwhelmingly strong in that type. The enemy lost two battleships; the British none. We lost three armoured cruisers (the Defence, the Prince and Warrior) of a class in which Britain has a very great superiority. Mr. Churchill reminds us that the Invincible and Indefatigable were by no means of the Queen Mary standard. As he says, the real loss, which is very grave, is that of the officers and men, of whom the action cost Britain some 4,000 "splendid, irreplaceable men."

The German "victory," it now appears was won only by the lying air bulletins from Berlin, intended to influence neutral opinion and to improve depressed morale at home. The British Admiralty does not yet profess to give a detailed account of the action such as will presently be available from Sir John Jellicoe, but his statement of last night, together with the comment of Colonel Churchill and Sir Charles Bessford, will remove the unfortunate impression conveyed by the earlier news. Sir Charles says there was no mistake in strategy; that Beatty, with the battle cruiser squadron, did just what he should have done. This view of it is based on the understanding that as the main German fleet had come out, the British, without too much regard for the cost, were in duty bound to destroy the enemy or drive him back to shelter. Had the Germans been willing to risk a decision, they would have been destroyed. Retiring after our main force began to get the range, the enemy admitted defeat, and his losses were greater than ours. In fact, the British were close to the great object sought in all their naval activity since August, 1914. Their relative superiority today is greater than it was before May 31. A part of the London press remains critical, but general relief is evident in this morning's cablegrams.

It is noteworthy that British officers who were engaged say the battle brought no surprises in the form of monster guns, self-propelling mines, or Zeppelins. In other words, the action proved that all reports to the effect that the Germans had all sorts of inventions and improvements that would overcome our superiority in numbers and in gun-power are

without foundation. To this there is one possible exception. The statement of Sir Charles Bessford suggests that the enemy Zeppelins were used to some advantage as scouts. Probably this advantage gave the German admiral early news of the approach of our main battle fleet and enabled him to choose the best time for retreat—a retreat which mist and darkness favored.

In sum, the feeling of alarm created by the first news of the world's greatest sea-fight is without justification now that we have the first account of the main features of the engagement. When the story of our own story comes, together with more definite news of the German losses, it will be seen that though the battle cost us dearly, the action was a British victory, and one of the most momentous in our thousand years of keeping the sea. For, after all, it disposed once for all of the question of Germany's bid for sea power. Man for man and ship for ship, the British are the Germans' masters—and the British are two to one in vessels of every class that counts.

PUBLICITY TACTICS.

The truth is good enough for the British Empire; but in a case like that of the great naval battle the truth should be available sooner. Had the Empire known last Saturday morning the facts which the Admiralty made public last evening in a statement which is still obviously most conservative, much anxiety would have been spared and many false impressions prevented or corrected at once.

In relation to neutral countries, say Roumania, Greece, Sweden, the United States and Holland, this English neglect of rapid and accurate announcement of news, is even more serious. It enables the enemy to proclaim to these neutral peoples dangerous half-truths which are only partially counteracted by the truth when it comes. The Germans are cunning liars for neutral consumption. They first blather—issued long before Britain said anything—saw the names of several British vessels which were really sunk, and the names of others, more important, which they said were sunk. Later on the British come along with an admission as to part of the German story, and so guard a story as to the German losses as to leave much to surmise. These are conditions which organized German bureaus in neutral countries take quick advantage of to deceive all but the English people as to the real progress of the war.

Even in Allied countries not all the people have learned how to discount German war claims. Among the neutrals, where we have little or no protection in the matter of publicity, German agents have, for years, steadily carried on activities, designed to give the world a false idea as to the aims and accomplishments of their country, and since the war began they redoubled their efforts. Their writers on our war have long advocated these methods, dwelling on the importance of constant and cunning efforts to keep up the courage of the people at home, while deceiving the enemy and the neutral world, in any and every way possible. In the matter of battle news, the German scheme usually is to get a few half-truths on record before anyone else is heard from. A news-hungry world sees upon the first news, and the truth, belated, and fiercely assailed by German agents, has no great chance of being a neutral public by no means able to draw fine distinctions in matters that often are more or less technical.

It is recognized, of course, that information of some kinds ought to be suppressed altogether, and that other news is properly subjected to delay. But of such news it is evident that speed in giving the world the truth before the enemy can record his lies and half-truths is highly important.

RECRUITING.

"This war is our supreme concern." This view of the matter is the one that should guide all who have to do with recruiting, here or elsewhere. The local recruiting committee is finding it necessary to adopt new methods, and to suggest various innovations, in order to bring home to the eligible men who have not yet come forward, the fact that the greatest cause that ever challenged the manhood of any nation is now calling upon them to do a man's duty. Since the war is "our supreme concern" it follows that in recruiting, which is the life-blood of the war, we must remember that the work of getting recruits should come before any other business in the land. Mr. N. W. Rowell, in speaking at St. Catharines a few days ago said this:

"We cannot wage this war and carry on business without inconvenience and interruption. All those who suffer inconvenience and loss have this satisfaction, that it is part of their contribution to the success of the common cause. The response of the Canadian people to every appeal made, has been magnificent; the achievements of the Canadians at the front are beyond praise. Our present duty is to face the situation courageously, determined to make whatever further sacrifices are necessary to help secure the triumph of the principles for which we have already willingly paid so great a price."

Since the beginning of the war, Mr. Rowell estimates, 40,000,000 men have been called to the colors by the belligerent nations, of which number 23,500,000 are soldiers of the Allied powers. The British figures a week ago stood at 5,041,000, and France, with a considerably smaller population, has enlisted a greater number. If Canada had supplied men up to the record of the British Isles, in proportion to population, the Canadian forces would number 900,000. Or, if enlistment here had been on the French scale, our troops would number more than a million.

Mr. Rowell strongly urges Canadians to help in the necessity for less haphazard methods with respect to recruit-

GERMANY'S COPPER FAMINE

education. It is a good preparation for a business career. But one must have training to go with it, and the young man can only get training while out looking for himself in the business world. The door of opportunity is wide open today for the right kind of young man as it ever was. Notice that I say "A great many young men are like Easter boys—mostly trimmings."

"If a boy wants to succeed—and there's never room at the top—he's got to be more than indifferent. Luck and laziness never went together and they never will."

It is too early to determine with accuracy Hill's place in American history, but, if his niche is to be as high as many say it should be, the batch of sayings quoted must be regarded as doing him something less than justice. For while these purport to be epigrams the most obvious thing about them is that they have all been said before, and said much more pithily. Hill was a great railroad builder, and he had what many successful business men lack, vision. His admirers might have been content with what he did, instead of attempting to create for him a reputation as a profound philosopher.

The United States of America is very rich in money but very poor in philosophy, and it is to be noted that as its wealth has increased its crop of outstanding thinkers along the most vital lines has diminished. Lincoln, a very tall man himself, and a strong one, was greatly interested in other tall men. It is related of him that once, at a fair, he ran across a countryman who appeared to be about a head taller than himself. Lincoln went nearer, and looked over the giant with some astonishment and pleasure. Finally he exclaimed, "Why, you could tick off the top of my hat!" It has become an American fashion in eulogy to compare promising American public men with Lincoln. None has yet been produced whose hat would have held salt high enough to make it difficult for Lincoln, in his own homely phrase, to tick it off.

In the same sense it is to be regretted that instead of emphasizing Hill's really admirable qualities attention is now being directed to certain poor evidence, highly unconvincing, that he was a philosopher of stature and a guiding light to this generation. No better use could be made of his fortune, or of the vast fortunes of many others among the American newly rich, than to employ them in educating the children of the United States along some lines, teaching them how money-made the American people are today, training them to distinguish between lasting values and values which are insidiously pursued but which are not worth while.

What shall it profit a nation to gain much of the money in the world and lose its own soul? BUILDING UP.

What is to come after Westmorland? While personalities to some extent injected themselves into this campaign because of the nature of the acts and records which were necessarily under discussion, the public at large must wish, as soon as possible, to turn from the more unpleasant features of the present situation and address its thoughts to the restoration of sane and reasonable conditions touching the administration of public affairs. That surely is most desirable, and it will be brought about the sooner if writers and spokesmen defending ultra politicians desert from the attempt to brazen it out. It is a plain fact which requires emphasis that a discredited administration attempted to buy a verdict in Westmorland. So long as that administration and its agents persists in open slander, in the concealment of information which the public should have, in the defence of men and of officials whose disgraceful records the public knows, but so long will it be necessary to discuss these events with vigor and with frankness in the public interest.

With Westmorland the province should be now at the turning of a long lane. The new movement should not be governed in any way by the desire to give individuals place and power. The first requisite should be fitness for public service. We are in the midst of a terrific war, which, before we emerge victorious, will place upon this country a burden the weight of which too few of our people yet realize. It is lamentable that under such circumstances the thoughts of the people of New Brunswick should be even for one week diverted from the single and dominating issue of the hour in order to deal with purely domestic troubles. Yet into such a state had our public affairs fallen, it would have been a grave wrong had public-spirited men consented to the election of any standard bearer of the present administration without active and organized protest. And that is still the case with respect to any other effort the government may make in order to retain its grasp upon provincial affairs. There are matters which must be dealt with, even in war time. Many of these have been already discussed in detail publicly. Some have not yet been brought fully to light. One of these latter is to have his case judged by an unbiased jury. This fight was recently assailed boldly, and the challenge was so impudent, so at variance with the very spirit of our institutions, that the challenge must be met. The country will be all the more worth while fighting for after some of these domestic problems have been given a more healthful color. The task should not be long subjected now to any prolonged political discussion. It should be easy for them, if they have not already done so, to arrive at a sharp decision with respect to provincial politics. Because of reasons that are notorious, the word "politics" in this province has become a

term of contempt. Politics in its true sense is the science of government. We should be at least secure in every county men of at least average ability, recognized as such, and dependable, to take upon the necessary work of giving the province straightforward and progressive administration. This is a problem to be considered at once by all friends of good government, without regard to their present or previous political affiliations. Thousands of Liberals assisted in raising Mr. Flemming to a high place of honor. Many Conservatives voted for Dr. Smith, just as many voted for the previous administration. A partisan struggle over the mere offices at Fredericton will, and should, find a public end. But a united appeal to all New Brunswickers who desire real betterment, real reform in provincial affairs, will meet with a quick and hearty public response. And those who make such an appeal should strongly impress upon every constituency the fact that this is no mere scramble for office or personal advancement.

The time has come when the people's representatives, instead of being defended when they go wrong, must be rebuked by their own party so soon as there is real reason for rebuke. The practice of defending men who have betrayed the public interest is an outgrowth of partisanship which has lasted too long. The opposition should make its place in every county. There are men in the Legislature today who have no business there. The fact is known to everybody. They would not be there had they their own party leaders and their own party press been honest with the people. The lessons of the last few years are too plain to be ignored by any party or any individual. The time has come to rebuild, and in order to rebuild, notice must be served upon those seeking personal profit in politics that the public is tired of them and of the political parties which shield them.

The county of Westmorland did New Brunswick a signal service in pointing the way toward better things. The people are ready for solid and lasting changes in our political life. For these reasons the events of the next few weeks, or months, will be much more important to the people at large.

Seeking a New Name. Berlin, Ontario, is in the throes of selecting a new name, for reasons which are well known. It seemed easy, but it isn't. By no means all of the population wanted a change. Bitterness marked the agitation. Finally the City Council offered prizes for the best names submitted. Thousands of suggestions were received, and the Council at length made public six of the names which a committee of ninety-nine citizens said were the best of the lot. Either the ninety-nine are poor choosers, or the country is losing its originality. The Toronto Star proves this by giving the six names in question, with appropriate comments.

Dunard—Not pronounced Dun-hard, Berlin's credit good. It means a hard. Hydro City—"Hydro" means "water," but this would obviously be a misnomer. Reference is evidently to Hydro-Electric. There are a number of other "Hydro Cities" in Ontario.

Bereana—Formed from the first syllable of the present name and the first two syllables of "Canada." Positively not pronounced "Bee-can-a." Bereana will be very popular with the large minority who favor retaining name Berlin.

Huronio—Combination of Huron and Toronto. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. Example of us: "Hope Huronio's" destination.

Agnolo—Not to be confused with Sappolo. Derived from "Agnus" (a lamb) but not from oleo (short for oleo-margarine), such as coat derivation would indicate. County's coat-of-arms has lamb and lion (leo).

Bereana—"Bee" again, and "noma" named—renamed. Has nothing to do with re-nomina-tions. Sounds like what the maiden aunt wants to call her first niece. Not a breakfast cereal; a fad, not a food.

Could anything be worse? Instead of receiving prizes for such suggestions the authors of these verbal offenses ought to be fined for creating a disturbance. The citizens have demanded that other names be submitted to them. They have not yet taken any action against the committee of ninety-nine, a fact which shows much forbearance in the face of great provocation.

NOTE AND COMMENT. The government organs have not yet proclaimed from the housetops the names of those constituencies which the Standard says will be eager to accept that which Westmorland rejected with such emphasis on Tuesday last.

Sir George Foster, who is now on his way to France to visit the Canadian forces in the field, said before sailing from New York that there appeared to be every reason to believe that the Allies will make a big offensive movement during the summer.

And, oftentimes, excusing of a fault Doth make the fault the worse by the excuse. —King John.

Whitewashing ex-Premier Flemming was a great political blunder. Also, it was a gross offence against public decency by trying to explain and excuse its action the government has made the matter worse.

Maximilian Harden, the leading German publicist, recently contributed an article to several American newspapers in which he said that the most dangerous man in Europe is David Lloyd George. Some years ago a political opponent described Lloyd George contemptuously as "that little Welsh attorney." Since then he has become one of the national giants. Harden's description of him is a compliment which he has earned by very remarkable services to the Empire.

The Austrian drive against Italy, while it has checked the Italian offensive for the time, is not to be regarded as a

definite defeat, or even check, of the Italians. The New York Evening Post says a word to those who have been exaggerating the Austrian performance.

"The situation on the Austro-Italian frontier has resolved itself into an Italian setback which has not attained formidable proportions, and seems less likely to be given the days pass. There has been no utter shattering of the line as in Galicia a year ago. There is no evidence of an advance on an entire front such as gave the Russians no breathing spell. After two weeks the Italians were still maintaining themselves in Austria territory along the greater part of the battle-front. Until we hear of a great Austrian success on the Isonzo, where so far they have not yet attacked, the occupation of Venice may be left out of the reckoning."

An Edinburgh report of the great sea fight says the German fleet contained twenty battleships and battle cruisers, and that the smaller vessels brought the total up to 100. Beatty was fighting odds of three to one in capital ships until the British second division came up. He decided to risk everything, in the hope of holding the enemy at grips until the main British fleet came up to finish the whole German force in a single battle. Had the enemy been as well gained thereby as the Kaiser would have no fleet today. As it stands, the Germans will never risk another general engagement. They know it would mean the end.

"Upon Verdun," says the Toronto Globe, "the world gazes in horrified wonder. For a longer period than it took Napoleon after his escape from Elba to win back France and lose all at Waterloo the German army has exerted its utmost strength to capture the ruined shell of the city on the Meuse, not for any military advantage, but because a withdrawal would mean a confession of defeat—an admission that German arms are not invincible. The long series of terrible struggles since February have cost the Germans and the French half a million casualties, of which not less than in three have proved immediately or ultimately fatal. There is no record in modern times of the slaughter of so many men in a single siege. Napoleon lost more men during his disastrous invasion of Russia than had died at Verdun, but their bones marked a thousand miles of advance and retreat. On the shell-torn hillsides around Verdun it is asserted that within the past few days seven thousand corpses have been counted along a front of less than half a mile."

New Brunswick Government Condemned (Montreal Herald). In the provincial election in the county of Westmorland (N. B.), the electors had to choose between shame and good citizenship. They had to choose between the representative of a Conservative administration that has become utterly discredited and an opposition candidate representing citizens determined to make a clean sweep of spooks and heifers. They have chosen the opposition candidate by a remarkable turnover in votes, and have chosen a party line that has been obliterated. The bearing of this vote upon the provincial government is a matter of the utmost importance in the history of the province. In the face of exposures which should have brought about the resignation of the ministry or some drastic action by the House of Assembly, the less administration demanded a certificate of character from the electors. INSTEAD OF THAT, THEY HAVE GIVEN THE DOWNFALL OF THE GOVERNMENT MAY NOW BE EXPECTED AT NO DISTANT DATE.

As showing the feeling against the government, the Daily Telegraph of St. John (N. B.), says: "Never in our creation has there been any such indictment of a New Brunswick government as that presented during the last few weeks—for that matter, ever since the Dugal charges were made—against the successors of Mr. Flemming. This has been confronted again and again by proof of conditions and facts which have with the worst that has been revealed in Manitoba and in British Columbia. There is a theory in some quarters that some people are hardened to political theft, blackmail, and breach of trust that they have become cynical, that they are so partisan as to condone any and all offences by men of their own political stripe."

THEY HAVE BEEN UPSET BY THE VOTERS IN WESTMORLAND. THE DOWNFALL OF THE GOVERNMENT MAY NOW BE EXPECTED AT NO DISTANT DATE.

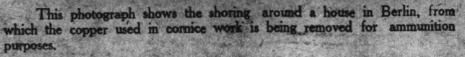
To the Skylark Behind Our Tranches (By E. De S., in the Times, London, France, May, 1916. Thou little voice! Thou happy spirit, How didst thou gain air and light—That sing'st so merrily? How could such little wings Give thee thy freedom from these dunes And fetid tombs—these burrows where We peer like frightened things? In the free sky Thou shalt while here we crawl and creep And fight and sleep And die.

How canst thou sing while Nature lies Bleeding and torn beneath thy feet? And the foul breath Of rank decay hangs like a shroud About the fields the shell-bath gleams! How canst thou sing, so gay and glad, While all the heavens are filled with death?

And all the World is Mad? Yet sing! For at thy song The tall trees stand up straight and strong; And stretch their twisted arms, And smoke ascends from pleasant farms And his flowers their odors give. Once more the given pastures smile, And for a while We live.

At a Picnic. The lake was like a mirror, And nothing could be clearer Than this pellucid pool. The girls kept "ting nearest," They liked to amble by. The lake was like a mirror, And maybe that was why. —Kansas City Journal.

"We are taking in borders this summer." "Have they found it out yet?"



This photograph shows the shoring around a house in Berlin, from which the copper used in cornice work is being removed for ammunition purposes.

ing and organizing our industrial resources in order to contribute all that we can toward victory. What is needed? Mr. Rowell has this to say:

"How has Great Britain been able to achieve these results under the voluntary system and still maintain her industrial position? Only by the careful and systematic organization of her industrial resources under the direction and leadership of the government, and by governmental leadership and organization in the matter of recruiting. To-day by our failure to properly organize our industrial resources and our recruiting, have placed it out of our power to put forth anything like the full measure of our strength, either at home or at the front. Our failure to organize either industry or recruiting has most seriously limited the extent and largely diminished the effectiveness of the contribution which we can make in this supreme hour of our nation's history. But this failure of leadership does not relieve but rather increases our responsibility as individuals. It is surely imperative that every one of us should put forth every effort in our power to ensure that the men called for by the government are provided and at the same time that our productive power is not diminished."

Considering the lack of national leadership, and the absence of definite and sustained organization for recruiting all over the Dominion, it is really wonderful that Canada has raised more than 800,000 men. With proper national leadership and organization we should have raised many more. And now, since more must be raised, the haphazard methods of the last twenty-two months must be abandoned in favor of a real national system of organization, designed not only to produce recruits, but to get the men who should be going to the front, and to prevent those who ought not to go, to stay at home.

A MYSTERY. Who in the world is the knighted Falstaff of Canada? The phrase is employed by the Ottawa Citizen, in connection with recent events in the capital, and the Citizen intimates that the Governor-General and the Prime Minister have an obvious duty to perform. As the Citizen is published at the front door of the House of Parliament, and therefore is close to many channels of information, its remarks about this mysterious Falstaff will be read with interest. It says:

"The incidence of Ancient Pistol and the hoary imposture of Sir John Falstaff can be laughed at; but when such incidence and imposture is combined in a living link with Sir Reginald D'Almeida, and vested with apparently unlimited power, it is time for the chief magistrate of Canada to show signs of life and evidence of being in control of the state.

"An instance of something very like Prussian militarism occurred in a public place in Ottawa last Thursday night, after the Davidson commission had been holding a session to inquire into the sale of 'defective' ammunition from the Canadian militia department, through Mr. J. Wesley Allison, to the British admiralty. A Dominion civil servant, holding a most responsible position and highly esteemed for the faithful way he is safeguarding the public interests, had to utter an insulting remark made in the presence of others by a person bearing the title of Sir and Honorable and honored with the King's commission and allowed to run loose with authority by the Dominion Prime Minister.

"The civil servant stood in private conversation with another public servant, a Canadian national railway director, and as they talked the knighted Falstaff of Canada suggested up to them and, by introducing him upon the railway director, made the insolent remark: 'I'm surprised at the kind of company you keep.' He strutted again before the astonished civilians could make any reply, and, knowing him for the irresponsible person he would seem to be, perhaps it is as well no reply was made. The concluding remark upon the railway director was a reply a responsible citizen dared to make to a Prussian officer under similar provocation. 'Begin before the established civilians could make any reply, and, knowing him for the irresponsible person he would seem to be, perhaps it is as well no reply was made. The concluding remark upon the railway director was a reply a responsible citizen dared to make to a Prussian officer under similar provocation. 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# NAVAL FIGHT WAS A BRITISH VICTORY

## German Loss Heavier Than Ours and Great Fleet Driven to Refuge of Harbor—Sunday Night's News of the Fight

London, June 3.—A statement issued tonight by the British admiralty, confirming previous accounts of the battle between the British and German fleets, reiterates that the German accounts of the German losses are false, and that although the evidence is still incomplete enough to justify stating that the German losses were greater than the British, "not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets but absolutely."

There is the strongest ground for believing, says that statement, that the German losses include two battleships, two Dreadnought battle cruisers of the most powerful type, and two of the latest light cruisers, two additional light cruisers in addition to nine destroyers and a submarine. The text of the statement follows:

"Until the commander-in-chief has had time to consult the officers engaged and write a full despatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement, which began on the afternoon of May 31 and ended in the morning hours of June 1, would evidently be premature. But the results are quite plain.

"The grand fleet came into touch with the German high sea fleet at 3.30 on the afternoon of May 31. The leading ships of the two fleets carried on a vigorous fight, in which the battle cruisers, fast battleships and subsidiary craft all took an active part.

### GERMANS STOOD POUNDING BUT BRIEF PERIOD.

"The losses were severe on both sides, but when the main body of the British fleet came into contact with the German high sea fleet a very brief period sufficed to compel the latter, who had been severely punished, to seek refuge to their protected waters. This manoeuvre was rendered possible by low visibility and mist, and although the grand fleet were now and then able to get in a momentary contact with their opponents no continuous action was possible.

"They continued the pursuit until the light had wholly failed, while the British destroyers were able to make a successful attack upon the enemy during the night.

"Meanwhile Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, having driven the enemy into port, returned to the main scene of the action and scoured the sea in search of disabled vessels. By noon the next day, June 1, it became evident there was nothing more to be done. He returned, therefore, to his base 400 miles away, re-fueled his fleet in the evening of June 2, and was again ready to put to sea.

"The British losses have already been fully stated. There is nothing to add or subtract from the latest account published by the admiralty.

"The enemy losses are less easy to determine. That the accounts they have given to the world are false is certain, and we cannot yet be sure of the exact truth. But from such evidence as has come to our knowledge, the admiralty entertains no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British, not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely.

"There seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German losses are two battleships, two Dreadnought battle cruisers of the most powerful type, two of the latest light cruisers, the Wiesbaden and Ebling, a light cruiser of the Rostock type, the light cruiser Frauenloepf, nine destroyers and a submarine.

London, June 4.—The manner in which the big British battle cruiser Queen Mary came to her end is described by an east coast correspondent of the Weekly Dispatch. The ship, according to this correspondent, was sunk by the concentrated gunfire of the German capital ships, causing her magazine to explode with terrific force. A part of the ship was blown away almost bodily, and the Queen Mary went down in less than two minutes.

London, June 3, 4.42 p. m.—The German admiralty admits the loss of the dreadnought Westfalen, according to a wireless despatch received today from Berlin.

The battleship Westfalen displaced 18,402 tons. She was 451 feet long, 63 feet beam and 26 feet deep. She carried a crew of 961.

The Westfalen was built at Bremen in 1909, and cost approximately \$10,000,000.

New York, June 3.—A news agency despatch from London says the super-dreadnought Von Hindenburg, Germany's newest battleship, is reported to have been sunk.

London, June 3, 4.30 p. m.—There is a report in circulation, which lacks confirmation, that eight German warships took refuge after the battle in the North Sea. It is said they were notified to leave within twenty-four hours, and that the British fleet is waiting for them.

Edinburgh, June 4.—According to information received here the British battle cruiser squadron engaged the whole of the German fleet, which was further protected by the protection of a mine field and with the advantage of light, as the Germans hugged the Jutland coast closely.

Edinburgh, June 4.—According to the British ships of the grand fleet appeared on the horizon, the Valiant, Barham, Malaya and Warspite. The latter assumed a different complexion. The Warspite, attacked by five German ships, fought gloriously, sinking or at least seriously damaging three of her assailants. The Valiant, Barham and Malaya were also damaged. Eventually the German ships retreated, to the great disappointment of the men of the British fleet.

Edinburgh, June 4.—According to the story of the battle received here Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty who commanded the British cruiser squadron, had cruised many times in the vicinity of the recent battle field without succeeding in luring the Germans from their mined waters.

About 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when the squadron was about 180 miles west of the Danish coast, the British advance guard sighted the enemy, and soon it was apparent that the Germans were coming out in great force, there being in all, about 100 ships.

The German squadron included at least twenty battleships and battle cruisers, with numerous lighter craft in front, the whole squadron steaming in a northerly direction. The conditions were entirely in favor of the Germans, who doubtless soon became aware that only a fraction of the British battle fleet opposed them.

Three Times as Strong.

Apart from the fact that the Germans were three times as strong as Vice-Admiral Beatty's squadron, they had the advantage of the light, and adopted their favorite tactics of hugging the coast, at the same time assuring a safe retreat. Atmospheric conditions then took a change which further helped the Germans. A thin haze reduced the visibility, and the British gunners thus were greatly handicapped, while with the western sun behind them the British ships easily were picked out on the horizon, whereas the Germans were able to conceal their strength, covered as they were by the coast of Jutland.

Having succeeded, at length, in drawing the whole German fleet out of its safe quarters, Vice-Admiral Beatty, although greatly outnumbered and running heavy risks, determined to hang on grimly in order to detain the enemy in full strength. It was a daring manoeuvre, but the British fought doggedly and with great pertinacity, despite all disadvantages.

The fight had lasted about a couple of hours when the British battle cruisers Invincible, Indomitable and Inflexible, above in sight, Rear-Admiral Hood flying his flag on the Invincible as second in command of the battle cruiser squadron, they rushed into action none too soon for Vice-Admiral Beatty's battered fleet.

The odds still favored the German boats in numbers and position. The British ships, however, distinguished themselves against the light, while the German fleet was sheltered behind a mine field.

parently were able to take to port some of their badly damaged big vessels, and considers the German enthusiasm over their "naval victory" hardly justified, because, with the destruction of some of their vessels, England's sea power has not at all been destroyed.

The German fleet returned to their admiralty in allowing the Germans to get first in the field with the news of the battle, or, as he puts it, with "impudent fabrications," otherwise, said Lord Bessborough, no fault could be found with the admiralty.

Admiral Lord Bessborough, in an interview today, while contending strongly for the view that there was no failure in the British strategy, and that Vice-Admiral Beatty won a brilliant success, though it was dearly bought, declares that the only mistake made was by the admiralty in allowing the Germans to get first in the field with the news of the battle, or, as he puts it, with "impudent fabrications," otherwise, said Lord Bessborough, no fault could be found with the admiralty.

London, June 4.—Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace Lambert Wood, second in command to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, adds the paper "and" before "Prowse" were lost, with many others whose names are not yet known because the government has not so far issued any casualty list.

There were no surrenders, and the ships which went down carried with them virtually their whole crews. Only the Westfalen, a battle cruiser, was taken from the scene of battle to a British port, was an exception.

Of some thousand men on the Queen Mary, a corporal's guard is supposed to have been saved. The same is true of the Invincible, while there are no survivors reported from the Indefatigable, the Defence and the Medina.

London, June 4.—The British admiralty stated today that the battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo, but was not sunk.

The Dreadnought Westfalen was damaged by gunfire, the admiralty added, but escaped torpedoed.

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BRIG-GENERAL VICTOR A. WILLIAMS, commanding Eighth Canadian Brigade, reported a prisoner of the Germans. MAJOR-GENERAL MERCER, commanding Third Canadian Division, whose fate remains in doubt.

## CANADIANS AGAIN IN SEVERE FIGHTING; CASUALTIES HEAVY

London, June 4.—The Ypres salient seems destined to be associated with Canadian feats of arms. The Third Canadian Division has received its first baptism of fire on ground only a few miles south of the spot where the second battle of Ypres was fought. Moreover, this division, which contains a higher percentage of Canadian-born, has fully sustained the high standard of gallantry which was set by the first division.

Great anxiety prevails here regarding the fate of Generals Mercer and Williams. The latter promised the Gazette correspondent on his visit to the front early in March that the Mounted Rifles would give a good account of themselves when put to the test. The official communique indicates that this promise has been amply fulfilled. A cavalry sergeant, home on leave, declares that General Williams is every inch a soldier, and that he is much loved by his men.

The sector held by the Third Division is a particularly difficult one, lying in a hollow, very much pounded and churned, while from a semi-circular ridge the enemy have heavily bombarded them.

Up to Sunday evening no word has reached General Carson's office regarding the two missing generals, but a reference in the German communique to the capture of an English general, slightly wounded, gives rise to the fear that it is one of the two missing officers.

The German official statement of Saturday refers to the action as the capture of heights at Zillebeke, Belgium, southeast of Ypres, recording the capture of one general, slightly wounded; one major, thirteen other officers, and 450 wounded men, and remarking that the proportion of prisoners was small as the British losses were very sanguinary. It is feared the Canadian losses will be heavy.

Apparently the brigade most heavily engaged was the Eighth, that of Brigadier-General Victor Williams. It consisted of two regiments of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Princess Patricia's and the Royal Canadian Regiment. The other battalions of the division, which seem to have escaped the brunt of the attack, include the 42nd and 46th Montreal battalions, the 49th Edmonton Battalion, the 58th St. Catharines Battalion and the 52nd Fort Arthur Battalion.

Brigadier-General Victor Williams, reported missing, has been at the front in command of the brigade since the end of February. He was promoted to be brigadier-general some four months ago. His wife, who is a daughter of Mrs. Hugh Sutherland, of Winnipeg, is now in England.

The front held by the third division extended for about five or six miles along the north front of the arc held by the Canadians. Major-General Mercer commands the third division.

London, June 4, 1.10 a. m.—The British official statement issued at midnight reads: "Fighting of a very severe nature continued incessantly southeast of Ypres between Hooge and the Ypres Menin railway. Following on their initial advantage obtained yesterday evening in penetrating our forward line in this neighborhood, the Germans pushed their attack during the night, and succeeded in pushing through our defences to a depth of 700 yards in the direction of Zillebeke."

"The Canadian troops, however, who are holding this sector of the defences, launched counter-strokes at 7 o'clock which have succeeded in gradually driving the enemy from much of the ground he had gained. "Today there has been a good deal of artillery activity about the sector, successfully after a heavy and continued bombardment."

"The enemy losses were severe. A large number of German dead were abandoned on the captured ground. Generals Mercer and Williams, who were injured during the fighting, were taken during the bombardment to a hospital."

"Opposite the entrance of our line, near Pricourt, north of the River Somme, a small party of a regiment retired, a small party last night, bringing back a few prisoners. This party had a sharp engagement with the German trench and succeeded in capturing several prisoners and a machine gun. "Southwest of Angres last night we carried out a successful enterprise. Our party entered a German trench, disposed of the garrison above ground and bombed five dugouts before retiring without loss. "Today there has been a good deal of artillery activity about the sector, successfully after a heavy and continued bombardment."

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## WHY RECRUITING HAS FALLEN DOWN

An Appeal to the Prime Minister to Rise to the Call for National Leadership in the Supreme Issue of Our National Life—How the Present System Gets the Wrong Results.

(Toronto Star.)

The most remarkable phenomenon of these times is the New Salvationist. He stands on a chair at the street corner and beseeches men to join the army of the Lord with a fervor that General Booth might envy. He demands in his converts a declaration of the change that comes over them as thoroughgoing as the confessions which the old Salvationists are expected to make when they have come from darkness into a most marvelous light.

The war cry is different, but the spirit is the same. Instead of the blue of the old-time Salvationist exhorter the khaki of the king is the badge of zeal. The soldiers who stand around the drums are living sacrifices to the new gospel that is making evangelists of men who never dreamed that the fire of propaganda could run in their veins and flame from their tongues.

The old Salvationist preaches of the grace that comes from breaking through the ages, while the new Salvationist calls men to firm and shows them gaping wounds, received alongside others who have truly died, so that salvation from an enemy who is worse than death may be vouchsafed to the crowd, many of whom seem as indifferent to the issues that are put before them as the customary multitude is when it is invited to see from a wrath which it cannot see and which it never really expects to suffer.

"Cannot I rouse you?" blazes the non-commissioned officer who stands on the chair at the corner of Temperance and Yonge. "Won't you fight for your own mother?" asks the boy lieutenant who succeeds his official inferior and appeals with the passion of one who has seen a great terror and is consumed by a great hope.

Why should these men have to go to the streets to do this—this heart-breaking work? Why should they be compelled to stand by, and seem to care not at all whether they succeed in filling their platoons or whether they receive the money that goes into their meagre pay or will or ill spent? While you think and watch a huge band come by it belongs to another battle, one busy at the same job of getting enough men for effective strength. There is an element of competition which the old Salvationist Army does not display. Its corps range in different fields, to catch the dinner who otherwise would not bear the word. But the army of his day is not a mere collection of men, but a competition rages where co-operation should be.

Valiant, self-denying soldiers feel daily that they spend much of their energy for naught. They are given work to do through a head which they do not disobey, and which they only resent. One of them said the other day: "We worked hard all morning, afternoon, and evening, and we obtained five men. They cost the government fifteen hundred dollars." Which, being interpreted, means that the officers are occupied in trying to catch recruits on the streets. Those who are waiting to begin training, lost their time and discipline, which is essential to success. The officer regards the day spent at recruiting new men as a day lost in the training of the force he already has collected. But it has cost the country five hundred dollars; and the regiment is five stronger than it was yesterday.

The battalion officers' only responsibility is to get men of some kind from somewhere. Here is the recruiting problem in a typical case. Many a machine factory a bright fellow had been trained three months to view a specially intricate machine, with a view to his teaching others. Shells are needed as badly as men. A soldier without a shell is like a mother without a home— which is worse than a home without a mother. This man was working on time fuses, the lack of which has been one of the causes of the delay in the advance to Berlin. When he was nicely trained, he was induced to enlist.

Not far from where he was working are several young men "inspecting." They believe they are doing their bit by putting two gauges on one of the component parts of a fuse. One gauge is bigger than the other by three-one-thousandths of an inch. The smaller gauge must slip over the tested part; the larger one must just go over it if the part does not answer both tests it is rejected.

A Little Girl Could Do This.

"Though it is a government job, this gauging is not an appalling strain on mind or body. A blind person could do it because the sense of touch is quite sufficient to decide the test, when a little practice has been gained. An intelligent little girl could do it. But the skilled mechanic on my automatic machine, which turns out the work which the highly named inspectors have only to examine—he goes into the army and recruits the preparation of ammunition without which the army is impotent, while the inspector, who ought to be in the army, is doing a job that is as simple as falling off a log.

Government Sidesteps Everything.

At Ottawa a government is supposed to be straining every nerve, and every British brain in the country to supply the most of Canada's fighting efficiency as the only representative of the West. Bonds and grenades were freely used, particularly at night. In the number of missiles thrown our men had the better of the exchange, and the vigilance and enterprise of our patrols was well maintained.

An excellent reconnaissance was carried out by Lieutenant C. G. Power, of Quebec. On the front of a Winnipeg battalion a hostile patrol was attacked with bombs and easily driven off.

Lieutenant General Sir Julian Byng, K. C. M. G., took over command of the Canadian corps from Lieutenant General Sir Edwin Alderson, K. C. B.

Why? It was a very simple answer and one that transcended the workshop and converted the noise of the other widely machinery into a symphony of glorious duty. "I have been thought reported missing since a year ago, and I want to help to fire a few shots at the Germans who go to them." And her face lit up as she looked at the lifted head of the big big brooch at her throat. In the lettering said, "Salvation Army."

A minute later the superintendent said the good lady stands nine hours on her feet doing what she can to do a few shots at the Germans, and every evening she goes out with the new Salvationist who goes into the munition factory, are the two men who are wrongly lifted up, one who is in the army and ought to be out, and the other who is out of the army and ought to be in.

Weeks ago the prime minister told the British people that he had thought him to do something that as a thousand men a day had been recruited in the first three months of the year, there was about the same number of men who he did not see the situation. He does not see it now. The public must ascertain what co-ordination and common sense can do, and then demand that it be done.

WORN WORRIED WOMEN

Her Many Duties Affect Her Health and Often She Breaks Down Completely

It is little wonder that there are many times that a woman's life when she feels in despair. There is no nine-hour day for the busy housewife. There are a hundred things about the home to keep her busy, and at the same time she is again bed time. What is the result? Often her nerves give way, her good looks suffer, her blood becomes thin, her digestion is disturbed, and her system breaks down with a complete breakdown. Every woman should do all possible to protect her health and good looks, and there is one way in which she can do this, and that is by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These actually make new, rich blood, strengthen every nerve and every organ, bring the glow back to the cheeks and brightness to the eyes. These pills have done more to make the lives of thousands of women sunnier than anything else in the world. Mrs. Daniel Theal, Water-loo (Ont.), says: "It was very much run down, my blood was thin and watery and I would faint at the least excitement. I suffered from headaches and dizziness, and often seemed as though there were clouds before my eyes. Finally I was forced to go to bed with weakness. I doctored for six weeks while my blood without receiving any benefit. Finally I was induced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and when I had taken ten boxes I was completely cured, and never felt better in my life. I can do this, and that is by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for me they will do for others, and I warmly recommend them to all weak women."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville (Ont.), Canada.

CHARTERS.

Boston, May 29.—Star Melrose, of the New England Gas & Coke Co.'s fleet, registered at 3,800 tons, has been engaged for a voyage from Hampton Roads to Rio Janeiro, at \$85,000 a month. The charter was in the name of the New York & Brazil Steamship Co.

New York, June 1.—Sch. Arthur M. Gibson has been chartered to load coal here for New York, p. l.

Steamer, 3,891 tons, coal, Virginia to Rio Janeiro, private terms, prompt. Greek steamer, 26,000 quarters grain, Atlantic range to Rotterdam, \$25,000 prompt. British steamer (previously), 20,000 quarters grain, Atlantic Range to French Atlantic port, 16c. June; British steamer, 30,000 quarters, same to Bristol Channel, 14c 3/4. Steamer, 146 6/4 or Limerick to Atlantic port, 16c. June; British steamer, 26,000 quarters grain, Gulf to Bristol Channel, 14c 3/4. June; British steamer, 2,588 tons (previously), to Atlantic port, 16c. June; British steamer, 2,588 tons, coal, Baltimore to north shore Cuba, private terms, prompt. British steamer, 2,588 tons, coal, Gulf to the United Kingdom, 40c. June; British steamer, 610 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Martinique, private terms; schooner, 375 tons, coal, Savannah to New York, 37c.

## DR. CATHERINE TRAVIS IS WELCOMED HERE

That public sentiment in Bonanza, the Doubling Thomas of the Balkans, is strongly in favor of England; that a portion of the people are favorable toward the empire, and the impressions to the Caar; that everywhere there is expressed an intense hatred toward Austria and an unfriendly feeling towards the Kaiser, are the impressions that Dr. Catherine Travis, of Hampton, brought home with her after having recently passed through that country.

Dr. Travis, who is in St. John on Saturday afternoon by the Eastern Line steamer Governor Cobb, and she was tendered a splendid reception. The regimental band of the 140th Battalion was playing when she landed, and she was given three hearty cheers. She left immediately for her home in Hampton.

The arrival in Hampton.

Hampton, June 3.—The celebration of the King's birthday here had an added interest to the people of Hampton owing to the arrival here today of Dr. Catherine Travis after her thrilling experience in Serbia as a member of the American Relief Association. The streets were gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the royal birthday, and the numbers of the railway platform and the surrounding avenues were packed with people.

On the arrival of the train great cheering followed, and the numbers of the railway platform and the surrounding avenues were packed with people. On the arrival of the train great cheering followed, and the numbers of the railway platform and the surrounding avenues were packed with people.

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## SEVERAL N. S. MEN IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, June 1.—The midnight casualty list contains the following:

INFANTRY.

Killed in Action.—Company Sergeant-Major John Rodolph Morrison, Framboise (N. S.).

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