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RUSSIANS LOST PRZEMYSL THROUGH LACK OF AMMUNITION; LLOYD GEORGE MAKES STIRRING APPEAL FOR "SPEEDING UP" LACK OF MUNITIONS LENGTHENING WAR

In Stirring Appeal at Manchester Lloyd George Attributes German Victory in Galicia to Better Equipment

If Allies on Western Front Had Been as Well Equipped as Enemy They Would Have Now Been in Germany—Conscription for Raising Men Not Necessary, But Compulsion to Make Capital and Labor Do Their Utmost Is, Says Britain's New Minister.

Manchester, Eng., June 3, 10.30 p. m.—Declaring that the German victory in Galicia was due to an overwhelming superiority in equipment, and that if the Allies in the west had been as well equipped the Germans would long ago have been driven from France and Belgium, David Lloyd George, the new minister of munitions, made a stirring appeal tonight to employers and workmen to supply the British army with the necessary munitions.

The speech was delivered before employers in the engineering trades and trade unionists. Mr. Lloyd George, who had previously lunched at the Clarendon Club, received a remarkable ovation from the people of Manchester, which was in striking contrast to the manner in which he had been received in this city on previous visits of a political nature, particularly when he appeared at the time of the Boer war as an opponent of that struggle.

"I come," he said, "as an emissary of state to carry the most urgent message ever told to the ears of a Manchester audience. Our country is fighting for its life, for the liberties of Europe, and upon what it does, upon what it is prepared to sacrifice, depends the issue.

"It depends more upon the masters and men occupied in running workshops than upon any part of the community whether Great Britain will emerge from this colossal struggle beaten, humiliated, stripped of power, honor and influence, and a mere bond slave of cruel military tyranny, or whether it will come out triumphant, free and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men.

BATTLE WON BY SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT

"I come here to tell you the truth. Unless you speed up, you will be expected to make sacrifices. Our Russian allies have suffered a severe setback. The Germans have achieved a great success, not because of superior valor of their soldiers or strategy of their generals. The German triumph is due entirely to superior equipment, an overwhelming superiority of shot and shell and munitions and equipment. It was a battle won by the use they made of their skilled industries, and especially by the superior organization of German workshops.

"Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated in a single hour on the heads of the gallant Russians. Had we been in a position to apply the same process to the Germans on our front the Germans would have been turned out of France and driven half way across the devastated plain of Flanders. They would have been well out of the country they had tortured and tormented with deadly cruelty. More than that, we should have actually penetrated Germany.

"For the moment we have more than plenty of men for the equipment available. More men will come to the call, but we want the workshops to equip them with weapons. The state now needs the help of all, and I am perfectly certain that British engineers can do what the French engineers have already done.

"In France private firms have given the state assistance in this critical hour which is beyond comparison. The last French victories were largely attributable to the private workshops of France.

"I am here to ask you to help us to equip our armies with the means for breaking through the German lines in front of our gallant troops, and I know you will do it."

COMPULSION FOR THE LAGGARDS

The minister said that he was not there to brandish his powers under the Defense of the Realm Act, but they were very great, and the committees appointed would find these powers very helpful in enabling them to organize quickly and get rid of unnecessary difficulties without loss of time. Compulsion was not meant for the majority, but there were a few who lagged behind, and it was useful to have something with which to lay them along.

"What extent and in what direction the moral duty of each citizen to give his best to the state should be converted into a legal duty was a question, not of principle but of necessity, to be decided from time to time as an emergency arose during the period of the war. These questions, said the minister, sprang up with great rapidity and should be dealt with with decision and promptitude, and above all, with courage. The government, which alone knew the facts, must be trusted.

"I don't mind guillotining ministers," said Mr. Lloyd George, "if they are necessary. But until they reach the scaffold they ought to be obeyed and, above all, do not unnerve them by sniping them from behind."

"We were the worst organized nation in the world for this war, which showed that we had nothing to do with preparing it. It is a war of munitions, and the government has decided that compulsory powers are essential to utilize the resources of the country to the best advantage. The work of the country must come first, because unless it does, there will be no country worth fighting for.

"The employers are now subject to complete state control for industrial purposes, and if we are to make the best use of our resources for the shortening of the war the same principles must extend to the whole field of industrial organization, whether it be capital or labor. There must be one reservation, that state control of labor must be for the benefit of the state and not for the purpose of increasing the profits of any individual or private organization. It must increase the mobility of labor and have a greater subordination of labor to the direction and control of the state."

"After referring to what had been done in France and Italy, Mr. Lloyd George said it might be dangerous to depend entirely upon the continuance of present conditions.

"We have enlisted men," he said, "who would have rendered better service at home. We needed compulsion, not to send men to the front, but to prevent them from deserting."

"I say to those who wish to dismiss

AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES ENTER PRZEMYSL AT END OF SIX WEEKS' DRIVE

London, June 3.—With the capture of Przemysl, which occurred at an early hour this morning, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust which they commenced against the Russian lines in western Galicia just a month ago today.

They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily-defended positions which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the Allies in the west.

Whether or not they accomplish this, the Germanic allies have won a great victory, and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. It was only ten weeks ago that Przemysl fell to the Russians, after a six months' investment, which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance. With the surrender of the fortress there fell into the Russian hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians and six hundred guns and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been completely destroyed by the Austrians before they surrendered, and this is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

When the Russians captured Przemysl they were pressing the Austrians across the Carpathian Passes. Then on May 3rd came the news of a great Austro-German thrust into Galicia. Advancing slowly but surely, and accompanied by a 1,000 guns, the Germans compelled the Russians to fall back until the Russian line ran to the right bank of the River San. Crossing the river the Austro-German forces progressed to the north and south of the fortress, and on Tuesday Berlin announced that three forts to the north had been stormed, while Vienna stated that the railway between Przemysl and Lemberg was commanded by Austrian guns.

There was still hope in the Allied countries, however, that a Russian counter-offensive would hold the invaders off, but this proved ill-founded, and this morning the Russians had to give up the city, earlier in the war, had cost them so dearly to win.

Of what booty the Austro-Germans have captured with the fortress there is no estimate, but it is fairly certain that the Russians, having lots of time, got away as many men and as much material as possible and destroyed the guns and ammunitions that remained.

"It is not expected here that the victors will be satisfied with their gain of Przemysl, but that they doubtless will endeavor to push on to Lemberg and even farther, and put the Russians in such a position that they will not be able to resume the offensive for many months."

Spending Up Factories

The British government is urging workmen and employers to turn out shells in enormous quantities. David Lloyd George, the new minister of munitions, is touring the country with this object, and the expectation is that the new British shells, which are being made in this latter region, however, no news has yet been received of any big battle being fought.

"In the Russian submarine has penetrated the Dardanelles, and sunk a large German transport.

Admitted by Russians.

Petrograd, June 3, via London, June 4, 3.25 a. m.—The loss by the Russians of Przemysl is admitted in an official communication issued tonight.

Ammunition Won Battle

London, June 4, 2.40 a. m.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent has comments on the fact that the Germans seem to have an almost inexhaustible supply of all the important ammunition.

By this alone, he says, they were enabled to make a good stand against the Russians, whose tactical dispositions apparently were more advantageous.

Unvanquished Story of Victory.

Vienna, June 3, via London, 11.42 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In the Russian war theatre the German troops last night stormed the last positions on the north front of Przemysl and entered the town at 8.30 o'clock this morning from the north.

"Our Tenth Corps entered the town from the west and south and reached the centre of the town soon after 6 o'clock.

"The importance of this success cannot yet be estimated.

"The attack of the allied troops in the sector north of Stry is progressing successfully.

"Italian war theatre:

"The Italians have prosecuted an unsuccessful bombardment of our fortifications at several points on the Tyrolean and Carinthian frontiers."

Guns Turned on Russians

London, June 3.—When the Russians were forced to abandon some of the outer Przemysl forts they had no time to destroy the guns, which on falling into Austro-German hands were turned by their new owners against the inner fortifications, says a despatch to the Evening Telegraph from Copenhagen.

It is understood, the despatch adds, that the Austro-German officials, police and municipal officers and others who fled from Przemysl when the fortresses capitulated to the Russians, have now gathered in Cracow ready to return to the re-captured city.

Austrians Withdrew.

Verona, Italy, June 3.—The Austrian troops are withdrawing from their positions along the Fiemme valley, part of the valley of the Adige river to the northeast of Trent.

They have virtually destroyed the

WILSON'S NOTE DRAFTED; BRIEF AND POINTED

Personal Emissary of Von Bernstorff Also Leaving to Acquaint Kaiser With American View.

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson today drafted a note, brief and pointed, to be sent to German ambassador, asking a definite question—whether the imperial government intended to be guided in the future by the humane principle embodied in international law for the conduct of maritime warfare. It will be submitted to the cabinet tomorrow and dispatched soon thereafter, before the week-end.

Coincidentally there will start for Berlin a personal emissary of Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, to lay before Emperor William and high officials of the German government, the substance of what the ambassador learned from President Wilson in his talks yesterday, the true state of public opinion in the United States towards the German government, and the American point of view on submarine warfare.

The ambassador, in his interview with the president, it became known today, said he would spend within a day or two, a man of judgment and ready to personally outline the situation to the German government.

The president made arrangements for Count Bernstorff's first visit, under the safe conduct of the conveyer. His name is not generally known, but foreign governments already have given assurances to the United States that he will not be molested.

The dispatch of the ambassador's report will not affect the sending of the Hildt, the submarine, to the coast of the last German note.

Several Killed On Defenceless Welsh Trawler

London, June 4, 1.18 a. m.—Two Welsh trawlers have been sunk by German submarines—the Hildt, of Cardiff, and the Victoria, of Milford. The Hildt was sent to the bottom about 150 miles southeast of Lundy Island, and the Victoria 185 miles from St. Ann's Head.

Huddleston on board the Victoria were killed by shells from the submarine. The remainder of the ship's company and the crew of the Hildt have landed at Milford.

Mr. Huddleston, a member of the crew of the Victoria, was seriously injured. In an interview at Milford he said the submarine, the U-84, about five o'clock Tuesday evening, when the Victoria was 185 miles off St. Ann's Head, heard the shot but thought it came from a patrol boat which was engaged with a submarine. Then a shot came and smashed a small boat and the crew were killed. The submarine was after the trawler. A boy of 18 was put on the bridge, and the members of the crew proceeded to lash a life raft together for use in case of necessity.

Another shot, according to Huddleston, struck the bridge, killing the boy. Then the skipper came forward and was talking to a member of the crew when a shell came and killed both of them.

Huddleston says that he was taking a cup of water to a wounded man when a piece of shrapnel struck him on the arm and head, and still another shell blew off the leg of the mate of the ship and injured two other men, breaking both legs of one of them.

The men then scrambled up on the raft and the submarine coming up pulled them on board. The officers of the submarine, according to Huddleston, told them that if they stopped they would not have been fired on. The fishermen were kept aboard the submarine all night, and the following morning were put aboard a small boat belonging to the trawler.

The submarine crew then boarded the Victoria and sank her with a bomb.

Huddleston says he and his companions were treated well aboard the submarine. They were admitted in the boat for 24 hours in rough wet weather. They were picked up by the steamer Bataer and landed in Milford.

Western College Change

Regina, Sask., June 3.—Rev. E. W. Stuebel, of Vancouver, who holds the position of college secretary of the British Columbia Methodist Conference, has accepted the presidency of Regina College, which was recently vacated by Rev. Dr. Milliken, who has accepted a call to the Metropolitan Methodist church here.

(Continued on page 8.)

"Unofficial Opposition" in British House, But Coalition Generally Approved

Radicals and Nationalists Anxious for Opportunity to Offer Criticism—In End, Suspensory Bill, Allowing Ministers to Sit Without Re-election, and Bill Establishing Ministry of Munitions, Pass Without Opposition.

London, June 3, 7.15 p. m.—Both Houses of Parliament met today, for the first time since the formation of the new coalition government. The new members of the cabinet, however, were unable to take their places on the ministerial benches in the house of commons, owing to the law which made them ineligible to sit until they were re-elected by their various constituencies.

This situation, however, was speedily remedied, for the house of commons passed, in all its stages, a bill removing this disability for the period of the war. The house of lords passed the first reading of the same bill, and will take up its further stages tomorrow.

There were some mutterings in the lower house against the bill being rushed through at one sitting, thus preventing a general discussion of Premier Asquith's decision upon the Opposition to assist him in carrying on the war. This was allayed by Sir John M. Simon, the new secretary of state for home affairs, who led the house in the absence of the premier, promising to grant a day for the discussion of political changes.

Lawrence Ginnell, an Irish Nationalist, who follows the leadership of none of the parliamentary parties, but is the leader and only member of his own party, was not to be denied, however, and despite the censorship of the speaker succeeded in saying that the members of the house who formerly were "calling each other liars and political assassins" were now being asked to give each other jobs, and were afraid to face the electors. Mr. Ginnell was attacking Premier Asquith's political character when the speaker ordered him to withdraw the seat.

After the passage of the Suspensory Bill, the house of commons passed the first reading of a bill establishing a ministry of munitions over which David Lloyd George will preside.

"Unofficial Opposition."

While it is expected that the new government will have the support of the whole of the house of commons, and the first reading of a bill with the exception of a few irreconcilables, such as Mr. Ginnell, there is to be an "unofficial Opposition" in the lower house has been assumed by the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Unionist, who today put the time-honored question of the hour, "What is the government to do to the course of business next week?" By the courtesy extended to private councillors, Mr. Chaplin took a seat on the floor of the house, and was accompanied by several other private councillors, all known supporters of the coalition.

The Nationalists retained their seats "below the gangway" on the Opposition side, where they are separated from all the other parties and can watch closely every move of the government. It is said that they are prepared to raise a row if, as has been reported, the government proposes to appoint the Right Hon. James M. Campbell, Unionist member for Dublin University, as Lord Chancellor for Ireland.

The proceedings in the house of lords today were confined to the first reading of the bill relieving the new ministers from appealing for re-election, and to a few remarks by the Marquis of Crevecoeur and Lord Lansdowne on the entry of Italy into the war. These two members, heretofore leaders of the opposing parties, crossed the floor of the house to seats from which they face the ministers, and will be in a better position to cross-examine them.

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Richard T. Holt, Radical, inquired if there would be an opportunity for the members to discuss the new ministry. This drew cries of "No, no," from the Unionists, but Mr. Holt continued and said that if this opportunity was not given it would be necessary to discuss the bill.

Mr. Ginnell's Attack.

Lawrence Ginnell, Nationalist, bitterly opposed the bill. He said the new members of the government were not now members of the house, or, as he expressed it, "they have no character."

Mr. Ginnell then launched into an attack upon Premier Asquith. "All his life," the Nationalist member said, "the premier has been a speaker of platitudes. All his life he has been a Tory at bottom."

The speaker warned Mr. Ginnell three times that he was exceeding the time allowed for his speech, and finally he was compelled to ask him to take his seat.

The debate over the bill to obviate the necessity of the new ministers seeking re-election was somewhat prolonged, but finally leave to introduce was given and the house proceeded to the second reading. Mr. Ginnell alone voiced objection.

Arthur Lynch, Nationalist, attacked the government for the coalition cabinet. He said the ministers apparently had been selected without regard for their fitness, but through parliamentary chicane and intrigue.

The speaker said he failed to see the relevancy of such remarks to the bill.

London, June 3.—The Suspensory bill (Continued on page 8.)

Germany's enemies are going to try length to win the prize. Captain Perus declares that he accedes to hope for a friendly reception in the German note in the United States. He expresses the hope that in the case of Great Britain a similar reply to the American protest, subject the German answer to much consideration.

In conclusion Captain Perus says: "I will be given for cooler consideration of the Lusitania case. The cries of horror from American women and children will drown, and I hope the United States neutral persons will gain the upper hand."

London Press Comment.

London, June 1, 1.50 a. m.—In their comment on the German reply to the United States government's note the morning newspapers take the view that it is seeking to gain time by giving the United States in a diplomatic controversy. They contend that most of the allegations made in Germany's defense are false.

The Daily Mail considers that a situation of real gravity has arisen between Germany and the United States. "Germany's reply," says the Daily Mail, "shows a complete failure to understand the temper of the American people, or to meet the American case. A more serious meeting of the minds, a flatter refusal to take the American government seriously, could hardly be imagined. Unless we greatly mistake, President Wilson is not going to tolerate sophistries with which the sage of Wilhelmstrasse seek to avoid giving a plain answer to his plain question."

The Daily News places an editorial, which takes the grounds on which Germany seeks to justify the sinking of the Lusitania are "mere impertinence," and his other newspaper declares that the use of the steamer Megantic proves the allegation that the Lusitania was carrying troops or munitions had nothing to do with her being sunk.

The Morning Post, in an editorial, says that it is not for Great Britain to give advice to the United States in such a case as this, and that the United States is driven into the war it will not by the arguments of the belligerents, but by the course of events.

health resort of San Martino de Castroville. This village contained eight large hotels, six belonging to Germans and two to Italians.

Crown Prince Under Fire.

Paris, June 3, 10.30 p. m.—The headquarters of the German Crown Prince were bombarded this morning by French aviators. Twenty-nine machines dropped 178 shells and several thousand incendiary bombs. The shells are said to have reached the mark.

This announcement was made in the official statement issued by the war office in London, which is as follows:

"Twenty-nine French aeroplanes, between four and five o'clock this morning, bombarded the headquarters of the Crown Prince in the region of the 178 shells, many of which reached the mark, and several thousand darts.

"All the machines were subjected to a severe combat, but they all returned unscathed.

"There is nothing else to report, except new progress of our troops in the Labyrinth to the southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast."

London, June 3.—An account of recent fighting between British and Turkish forces in Mesopotamia was given out officially here today as follows:

"After hostile columns, which recently threatened us on the line of the Euphrates and Karun rivers, had been successfully dispersed, as described in previous communications, a combined British and military attack was organized on the morning of May 31, against the remaining hostile forces in the position north of Karma.

"The British, on their part, have become more active in the regions of Ypres and La Bassée, while the Italians continue to report the capture of important positions along their frontier."

"Another German submarine has penetrated the Dardanelles, and sunk a large German transport.

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It is understood, the despatch adds, that the Austro-German officials, police and municipal officers and others who fled from Przemysl when the fortresses capitulated to the Russians, have now gathered in Cracow ready to return to the re-captured city.

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Several junior members of the new government on taking the cabinet seats, were cheered, while members of the private council and prominent Unionist outside the cabinet occupied the front opposition seats. The Irish Nationalist contingent took the usual seats they have held for many years.

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HONORED ON THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

Ottawa, June 2.—The following birthday honors granted to Canadians were announced from Government House this evening: To be Knight Commander St. Michael and St. George—Lieutenant-Colonel John Nathan Hendrie, lieutenant-governor Ontario; Dr. William Peterson, principal of McGill University, Montreal; To be Companions of St. Michael and St. George—Vice-Chancellor the Rev. D. Gordon, D. D., of Queens University, Kingston; Commander Richard M. Stephens, chief of staff of the Canadian navy service.

To be Knights Bachelor—Henry L. Rayton, K. C., chief commissioner of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners; John C. Eaton, Toronto; Charles F. Fraser, superintendent of the school for the Blind, Halifax (N. S.); B. Ames M. P., for St. Antoine division, and honorary secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Montreal.

To be Companions of the Imperial Service Order—Francis H. Claborn, parliamentary counsel, Ottawa; Captain Richard Burton Dean, late superintendent Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The list is headed by the names of twenty persons given knighthoods. Of these, five were named for their services in the war, and the remainder for their services in connection with the organization of various departments, such as recruiting and training of the territorials and the new armies, naval construction, equipment and transport, which have demanded special attention since the outbreak of the war.

It is mentioned in the communication making the list public that a further list of honors, conferred in recognition of meritorious services during the war, will be announced later and that it means that the men in the field who are not included in the present list will then come in for their share of honors.

The list is headed by the names of twenty persons given knighthoods, among them E. L. Fletcher, one of the managers of the White Star Line, for services in connection with the transport of troops; Charles Lewis Coyne, the fisheries expert; Leo G. O. Moore, Liberal member of parliament, and a number of officials in the civil service.

Sir John Newell Jordan, minister to China, is appointed chief councillor; Right Hon. Sir James Rennie Rodd, ambassador to Italy, is given the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; Charles Louis D. G. Manning to Serbia, and Francis William Stronge, minister to Chile, are made Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.

DR. MACGILLIVRAY NEW MODERATOR

Kingston, Ont., June 2.—At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada, which convened for the fourth time in Kingston tonight, Rev. Dr. Malcolm MacGillivray, of Chalmers church, Kingston, was unanimously elected moderator.

Four other names were presented, namely, Rev. Dr. John Neil, Toronto; Rev. Dr. D. D. McLeod, Barrie; Prof. Baird, of Winnipeg; and Rev. Dr. John Springmire, Montreal.

In his sermon Rev. Dr. Herridge, the retiring Moderator, elicited several outbursts of applause, notably when referring to the war, he said: "We must drive into oblivion those who prosper upon the wrongs of others. We can't all serve in the trenches, but we can all serve in the ranks of national truth and honesty," and also when referring to the drink problem he said: "We do not believe that prohibition will bring the millennium, but what Russia has done with her vodka, what France has done with absinthe, surely we can do with the same."

The report on finances, which was presented tonight, stated that while some congregations had reached, and in some cases exceeded, their increased allocations for 1915, the average rate of giving was lower than it should be. The board recommended that a budget of \$1,000,000 be accepted for 1916, the previous year was \$879,272, the previous year. The deficiency on the budget of 1915 is \$121,728.

UNION OF GIBSON AND ST. MARY'S DEFEATED

Fredericton, N. B., June 1.—(Special)—The movement to unite the villages of St. Marys and Gibson and incorporate them into a town was defeated today at the election held under provincial statute. The vote stood 166 against incorporation and 168 for, a majority of three against.

Many St. John and New Brunswick Men On Roll of Honor

Howard McMahon, Wm. McInerney and George Cobham, of St. John; Arthur Seeley, of Norton; Frank McMinnamin, of Fredericton, Wounded—Hugh MacAlpine Missing, and a Fredericton Man Killed.

Sons of New Brunswick are nobly doing their part on the firing line as shown by the heavy casualty lists. Letters from the front tell of a gallant stand against odds on the deadly Ypres front.

The family of R. L. Flaherty, whose death in the war was announced in the Times on May 28, has received this message: "The King commands me to assure you of the respect of His Majesty and the Queen in your sorrow."

"KITCHENER." A telegram received yesterday morning by J. H. McMahon, of 44 Mill street, Ottawa, informs him that his son, Howard, has been wounded while fighting with the infantry in France. He was with the 16th battalion, having transferred to that unit from the 12th with which he left St. John last fall, because of the possibility of seeing quicker action.

The telegram was signed by the adjutant-general, E. C. SEELY, NORTON.

LANCER CORP. LEON SEELY, member of 26th Battalion. SERGT. ARTHUR SEELY, wounded with the 8th Battalion from Winnipeg.

Adjutant-general and said that fuller particulars would be sent later. Besides his father, young McMahon, who was one of the most youthful of St. John's representatives on the firing line, being only eighteen years of age, has an anxious mother at home waiting for further news of her boy, as well as three brothers, Harry, William and Harold, and three sisters, Annie, May and Margaret. It is hoped his wounds will not prove serious.

William McInerney, also. F. J. McInerney, Mill street, received the following telegram from Ottawa yesterday morning: Inform you 77835. Private William McInerney, 15th battalion, formerly 30th, officially reported wounded.

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL." Private McInerney is a native of Hampton, but enlisted in the west, where he had gone four years ago, and was engaged as a brakeman on a railway. He wrote to his brother, F. J. McInerney, when he enlisted, and this is the first news received since. He is a son of the late Edward McInerney, of Hampton, and has many friends there, and in St. John who will hope for his speedy recovery.

Edward Speight a Prisoner. Miss J. Speight, 622 Main street, received the following card yesterday morning from her brother, Edward Speight, dated May 27, 1915. "Am well. I am a prisoner of war. Am well. Letter follows. Send parcel. Address '14518 Prisoner of War.' 'Camp Meschede, Germany.'"

Came Through Safely. A letter received yesterday by Thomas McMahon, of Spar Cove road, from his son, Corporal Louis McMahon, with the signal corps in France, says that he has come safely through the recent fighting. He writes of the German gas, which, he says, produce a terrible effect, and adds that "if it were not for the gas they would never take a trench with the bayonet." Corporal McMahon refers to the illness of Private Appleby, of this city, saying he was in the Dredging Company, with the divisional ammunition column of the 1st C. E. F., and Roy, who was in the same company at Halifax, but has since enlisted for active service.

Word was received yesterday afternoon that Hugh MacAlpine, son of Chas. MacAlpine, missing since the battle of Langemarck, is a prisoner of the Germans in one of the German camps. His condition is not serious.

Fredericton Man Killed. Word of the death of Private Robert Phillips came to his family at Fredericton in a letter received by his wife yesterday morning from the British office of Military Records in Exeter, England, and announced that he died in May 1915, in the Dredging Company, while engaged in fighting in Flanders. He had been with the 1st Dorset Regiment, with British expeditionary forces.

HONEST NOVA SCOTIAN ROSE TO HIGH PLACE IN FAVOR OF SULTAN

Rose from Freightling on Great Lakes to Marine Superintendent for Cramps, Then to Head of Turkish Navy—A Surprise for Sultan When He Returned Unused Money.

Philadelphia, May 31.—The death of S. Buckman Pasha, admiral of the Turkish navy, or Ramfoud B. Buchman, as he was known when he lived in Philadelphia, was announced in despatches received here this afternoon from Constantinople by way of London.

Buckman, a well-known time marine superintendent and navigating officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 1, 1840. He was a member of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of this city, died in Constantinople on Thursday after several weeks illness, the despatches say.

The New York papers give Maine as Buckman Pasha's birthplace, but he was born in Estonville, Nova Scotia.

He used to be Hans Buckman, the admiral of the Turkish navy, and through all the storms of Turkish politics Buckman Pasha held his favor with all parties, and at the same time went through the life of a "millionaire" in the Turkish empire.

Then, after fifteen years ago, the Sultan, Abdul Hamid II, engaged him on the staff as chief of the Turkish navy, and later he went to work for the Peabody line of Australian packets. Then he worked for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and then in command of a number of whaleboat freighters on the Great Lakes.

At that time the Sultan was desirous of having a first class navy and when he saw Buckman he engaged him on the staff at \$120,000 a year to superintend the rebuilding of the Turkish navy. Buckman accepted on condition he could have leave of absence to marry a young woman, a niece of Sultan, and he returned to Constantinople with his bride.

His ability and scrupulous honesty made him a favorite of the Sultan. He wanted to use the new navy as a pretext for lining their own pockets with government gold, but several times Buckman Pasha interfered with their plans.

An instance is that of a Turkish cruiser sent to Kiel to be repaired. The Sultan and paid very many times the value of the vessel for the repairs and finally the inner ring demanded \$50,000 as expenses for bringing the vessel back to Constantinople.

Buckman said this was too much and he would put under his command. When he returned to the Sultan he had \$50,000 left, which he turned over to the Sultan, to the great surprise of that ruler.

After the Sultan was ousted Buckman did not get on well with the Young Turks so he retired to civil life, forming the Ottoman Anglo-American Company of New York, representing great American firms for locomotives, ships, electric power and traction and military supplies. With the outbreak of the Italian war he aided the Ottoman government by successful expeditions of blockade running to the Tripoli coast.

90 BOMBS FELL ON LONDON IN ZEPPELIN RAID

ROMANTIC CAREER

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Dear Mother—I received your letter dated April 23. I think you must have sent them by the old Steamer Aberdeen as they were not in the mail. I was very glad to hear from you. When you write again put No. 1 Co. 3 Sec. and I will get them quicker.

Well, I must tell you my first time under fire. We had just had quite a march and I was tired. I looked around for a good place to sleep and at last discovered an old shed which was just big enough for the horse and myself; it also had a hen's nest in the corner in which there were two eggs, so I worked about an hour putting in straw and fixing it up—had just finished when I heard a loud crash. The order to saddle up was given and I lost no time in doing. The shells were now dropping fast and a fellow standing not far from me was firing a flying piece. I stayed until one hit the roof of my humble home, believe me, I beat it and I beat it fast. I was talking to Miss Jones, who was a very good pianist in the Hayden-Gibson Theatre. As we have been under fire so much lately we don't mind it now. The German shells were going over our heads like the six express going through Hartland wood stopping.

I was glad to hear that they done so well at the concert and if you have another when we come to see us, I will sing a French duet. We have never enough for most anything now.

I am expecting your parcel most any day now and will get it as soon as I can. If you don't get your money the last of this month write and let me know. I should like to invite you over to my birthday party. The climate here is very unhealthy I think you had better stay in the best little spot in the world, Canada, Yours with lots of love.

Three Sons in Service. Mrs. Samuel James, of 590 Main street has received a letter from her son, Gunner Thomas James, dated May 5. It says his company did not lose a man in the great battle but lost a good many horses. Quite a number of men were wounded, but he was not hurt. They were fighting for seven days with out ceasing, and were expecting to go for a rest in a day or two. Gunner James is a very brave and capable soldier. At time of writing the battle was still on and they could hear nothing but the rattle of the guns. The writer had just received a letter from his brother, Ernest James, who was with the 9th Lancers. These two are twins. Mrs. James also has four brothers in France and her husband has two brothers in the army and a nephew with Kitchener's Army, and a son-in-law, Private J. Coull is with the 6th Mounted Rifles.

With Major Rifles. Gunner James Stackhouse, who is in the heavy battery commanded by Major Frank C. Magee, and nearly dead, took part in the fighting at Langemarck and Ypres, writes a very interesting letter to his mother, which might have killed a score, but which only wounded two. The letter was written on the 6th of May, and the writer says: "It is night and day for a week, and are nearly dead for lack of sleep. In the day time they are preparing continually and at night time we fire at each other every hour, just to let them know we are still here. We can't kick, though, for we are showing the Willes the way to Berlin."

Arthur Greer, of Woodstock, wounded with the Scotch Field Artillery Brigade writes as follows: Dear Mother—I am still in a hospital with my leg and I guess I can get out for a month or so before I can get out of bed. Just three weeks tonight since I was taken to the hospital at Boulogne, France. I was hit on Saturday outside of Ypres after only seeing three days' battle, and it was a battle too. The Germans had ten guns to one and they hid big guns too; they had everything from a 25 inch to a little 15 pounder. The air seemed full of shells all the time. To any one standing off from the place they wouldn't think any one could live in it. We had to retire the first night of the battle. The Germans were about 300 yards behind us when we went back again and got ready for action again, but we didn't need to fire as the tide was turned, the Germans were being driven back; then we limbered up again and went back into our old place. By the time all this was finished it was daylight, and still the battle was raging. Best piece of luck we ever had was on that first retirement, we only lost one man and no horses. The man was killed by a bullet through the head. A few men in our brigade were wounded and a lot of horses killed. The road, which I shall never forget, was lined with dead horses. I can tell you that I almost dived in my boots when we retired; we had to take cover behind an old house when an order came down to get our rifles ready; we did so but the bullets swarmed past and shells bursting all round, and we could see nothing to shoot at. Well, I tell you that was an experience that I never want to go through again, but can truthfully say after that I didn't care what happened.

On the third day we retired again. I was sent with an order to the Fifth battery and before I caught up with the rest of the battery I got hit and my horse saved my life. If the shell had hit two feet further away, I would have been a wooden cross at my head today, but as it was my horse got her side full of shrapnel. It didn't kill her but she would have died in an hour or so—I saved her the pain by giving her a bullet—all the I could do for her; after that I walked about 50 yards to where some English infantry were taking cover, in a trench, and then I lay down. I was up for me, just then a fellow happened along with a spare horse. I got on him and went to the first dressing station. The man's heart for that horse. I don't know how long I would have stayed there. There is a fellow from the same battery in the same ward as I am, who got hit in the leg the next day, and he says that there had been another killed and nearly a dozen wounded.

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PALPITATION CAUSES COLLAPSE Now in Wonderful Health Through Dr. Cassell's Tablet

So Bad She Thought She Was Going to Die Also Had Acute Dyspepsia and Simply Awful Headaches

O'Leary Has More To Do For His King and Country

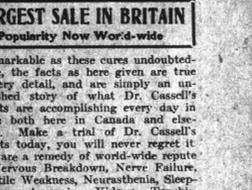
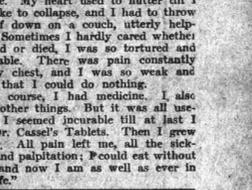
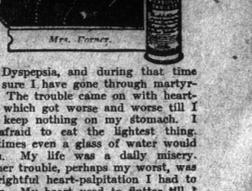
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MILLERTON PATRIOTIC MEETING RAISES \$75.

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WHY ALLIES MUST WIN. BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

LARGEST SALE IN BRITAIN Popularity Now World-wide



June Weddings

Dibble-Steeves. The Vancouver Province of May 21 contains the following marriage notice which will be read with interest by many St. John friends: "On Thursday afternoon at the Jackson Avenue Baptist church, a wedding was solemnized when Miss Leslie Reed Steeves, recently from St. John (N. B.), was united in marriage with George Jarvis Dibble, of Victoria. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. B. West, pastor of the church. The newly married couple are spending their honeymoon in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Dibble will reside in the capital."

Chase-Gorman. Tuesday, June 1. A quiet wedding will be celebrated this morning in St. Luke's church at 9 o'clock when Rev. R. J. Kinney will marry the marriage Clara Gertrude Gorman and Fred L. Chase, both of this city. The bride will wear a Belgian blue traveling suit and black lace hat and carry a shower bouquet of white carnations. The groom is wearing a dark suit of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Chase will leave on the early morning train for a short trip through New Brunswick.

LeBlanc-Cormier. Moncton, N. B., May 31. In the Assumption Church this morning, Rev. Alvy LeBlanc of the 50th Battalion, a native of Cape Breton, was married to Miss Emma Cormier of Baletouche, by Rev. Father H. D. Cormier. They left for Sussex. The groom is a veteran of the Philippine war.

Hatheway-Shaw. Wednesday, June 2. In Victoria street Baptist church yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, a pretty wedding was solemnized by Rev. E. H. Nobles, the pastor. The bride, Miss Bertha F. Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shaw, of Wickham, Queens county, and Walter L. Hatheway of this city. The wedding march was played by Ray Tupper, the bride's brother. The bride wore a white gown with a black picture hat. She was unattended. C. Murray Hatheway and Isaac Clark acted as ushers. Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Hatheway left on the steamer Victoria for Wickham, on a visit to the home of the bride, where a reception will be held. On their return they will reside at Cedar street.

Fitzgerald-Kirk. Wednesday, June 2. The church of St. John the Baptist, Broad street, was the scene of a pretty nuptial event yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock when Miss Margaret Marie Kirk, daughter of William and Mary Kirk, became the bride of Richard J. Fitzgerald, both of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Walter Donahue, in the presence of quite a gathering of friends and relatives. Afterwards a tempting breakfast was served at the home of the bride, 302 Grand street, following which Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald left on a honeymoon trip to Boston and New York. On their return they will reside at 75 Dorchester street.

Owens-O'Leary. Thursday, June 3. A popular nuptial ceremony was performed in St. John the Baptist church yesterday morning by Rev. M. P. Howland, cousin of the bride, when he united in marriage Daniel J. Owens and Miss Gertrude Loreta O'Leary, in the presence of many friends and relatives assembled. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Timothy O'Leary, and was given in a pretty costume of Belgian blue with sand colored hat. Her bridesmaids included a handsome young maid and was dressed in a becoming suit of gray with hat of corn color and blue. The bride carried a bouquet of white roses, and the bridesmaid one of white carnations. The ceremony was held at 11 Seely street. There was abundant evidence of the number of their friends and the esteem in which they are held in the great array of beautiful and valuable wedding presents received.

Gallagher-Fraser. Frederickton, June 1.—St. Dunstan's church was the scene of a pretty wedding this afternoon when Miss Frances C. Fraser, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Gallagher, was led to the altar by Leo J. Elliot, lawyer of St. John, in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives. Rev. F. L. Carney officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Gunner P. M. Fraser of the 28th Battery, was charmingly attired in white satin with real lace trimmings, white tulle veil and orange blossoms and carrying a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Marjorie Gallagher, sister of the groom, who wore a blue and white brocaded marquisette with pink hat to match and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Thomas Mowry of St. John was best man. The ushers were Edward McDaniel and Fred Gallagher. After luncheon at the bride's home, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher will leave on a trip to New York.

McQuillan-Akeley. Wednesday, June 2. A pretty wedding was solemnized at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Peter's church, when Miss Mary Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Akeley, of this city, was married to John McQuillan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McQuillan, also of this city, by Rev. Charles McCormick, C. S. R. The bride was becomingly attired in a blue traveling suit, wearing a hat to match. She was attended by Miss Margaret McMinimian, who was prettily dressed in green silk. The groom was supported by his brother, Thomas McQuillan, and was wearing a suit of blue and tan. The happy couple partook of a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. William Burns Harrison street. Mr. and Mrs. McQuillan will reside at 454 Main street.

Conneau-Doucette. Wednesday, June 2. Hon. Joseph Wm. Conneau, C. S. R., and Miss Zoe Doucette, of the same place, were married in the Cathedral yesterday morning at a nuptial mass at 11:30 o'clock by His Lordship, Bishop LeBlanc. Rev. Wm. M. Doherty officiated. Miss Mary Conneau, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, and Camille Doucette, brother of the bride, did the honors for the groom. Both bride and bridesmaid wore traveling suits of navy blue, and tan hats. The groom represents Digby county in the Nova Scotia Legislature, and has been a member of the government since June 29, 1911. He was educated at St. Anne's College, Church Point, and Bishop LeBlanc was one of his classmates. The bride is a cousin of His Lordship, and while the register was being signed, he presented to the bride and her sister each a pair of pearl rosary beads, silver mounted. The honeymoon trip will be to Upper Canada.

Leighton-Keith. Thursday, June 3. Moncton relatives have received word of the marriage of Dr. George T. Leighton and Miss Blanche Keith, daughter of Dr. M. E. Keith, of Moncton. They were married yesterday in New York.

Splaine-Watson. Thursday, June 3. The marriage of Christopher Splaine, of J. Splaine & Co., to Miss Florence Watson, daughter of Mrs. and the late W. G. Watson, was solemnized at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Andrew's church, by Rev. Dr. A. J. Morrison. The bride, who was unattended, wore a traveling suit of dark blue and carried a bouquet of white roses. Mr. and Mrs. Splaine left on the Boston train for a brief trip through the English states.

Wilson-Isaacson. Woodstock, N. B., June 1.—(Special) A quiet wedding was celebrated in the Theatre Royal, Woodstock, on Tuesday evening, June 1, when Miss Elizabeth Marion Isaacson to Abraham Wilson. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock in the evening by Rev. J. J. Morrison, pastor of St. John, Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz of Caribou, and Mr. and Mrs. Campbell of Fredericton, attended the couple. Miss J. Jacobson, of St. John, was maid of honor, and Miss M. J. Jacobson, of Caribou, was bridesmaid. Several young girls acted as flower girls. After the marriage the evening was spent in merry-making by the assembled guests. Nearly 200 were present at the festivities.

Rising-Estabrooks. Thursday, June 3. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Estabrooks, Mount Pleasant, was the scene of an interesting event at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when their daughter, Miss Blanche Estabrooks, was united in marriage to William Carlisle Rising, of Waterbury & Rising, Ltd. Both bride and bridegroom are among the most popular of the young folk of the city. The bride had the best wishes of a large circle of friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. S. Porter, pastor of German street Baptist church, in the large living room, with the consent of the bride's father, who was assisted by Rev. Wm. P. Lee, of Beverly, Mass. The parlors were beautifully decorated for the occasion with ferns and cut flowers. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a handsome gown of white crepe de chene with lace trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Gertrude Sherwood, played the wedding march from Lehmann. After lunch in the parlors, the bride and groom left on a two weeks trip to Portland, Me., and the White Mountains, before going to Beverly, where they will reside. The bride is a very popular and talented young lady. She has for the last few years been studying music in the Conservatory. Many beautiful gifts were in evidence, among them a handsome Baby Grand piano from the groom's parents.

Clark-Lindsay. Thursday, June 3. A wedding of much interest was solemnized at the residence of Rev. D. J. Macpherson, the officiating clergyman, yesterday afternoon, when Miss Helen Elizabeth Clark, of this city, was given in marriage to J. O'Brien, railway and general contractor, Montreal, who was united in marriage to Rev. Robert W. Lindsay, pastor of Mount Hanley (N. S.), Baptist church. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Timothy O'Leary, and was given in a pretty costume of Belgian blue with sand colored hat. Her bridesmaids included a handsome young maid and was dressed in a becoming suit of gray with hat of corn color and blue. The bride carried a bouquet of white roses, and the bridesmaid one of white carnations. The ceremony was held at 11 Seely street. There was abundant evidence of the number of their friends and the esteem in which they are held in the great array of beautiful and valuable wedding presents received.

Mills-Murray. Thursday, June 3. A wedding of much interest to society folk took place yesterday afternoon in the quiet little church of St. Clement's, Millidgeville, when Olivia, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. R. Murray, 254 Douglas avenue, was united in marriage to Horace William Mills, manager of the coffee department of T. H. Estabrooks & Co., Ltd. Rev. R. P. McKim performed the ceremony, and only a few friends of the principals were present.

King-O'Brien. Thursday, June 3. A very pretty but quiet wedding was solemnized in St. Peter's church yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when Rev. J. J. Walsh, C. S. R., united in marriage Fred A. King, of this city, and Mary Agnes O'Brien, of Richibouctou (N. B.). The bride, becomingly attired in white, was given in marriage by her father, John O'Brien, who was a very tall suited. The groom was supported by his brother, Louis King. The happy pair left on the early train for a short trip to Boston and New York.

McDonald-Mulfin. Thursday, June 3. A wedding of much popular local interest was celebrated yesterday morning at 6:15 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. Wm. D. McDaniel, of the Cathedral, when Miss Mary McDonald, of this city, was united in marriage to John Mulfin, of this city. The bride was given in marriage by her father, John McDonald, and was given in a pretty costume of Belgian blue with sand colored hat. Her bridesmaids included a handsome young maid and was dressed in a becoming suit of gray with hat of corn color and blue. The bride carried a bouquet of white roses, and the bridesmaid one of white carnations. The ceremony was held at 11 Seely street. There was abundant evidence of the number of their friends and the esteem in which they are held in the great array of beautiful and valuable wedding presents received.

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Hand-Made Waterproof Solid Leather Boots For All Workers—the Mill, Workshop, Foundry, Farm or the Drive. Every pair Guaranteed. BRUNDLE'S BOOT-MAKING AND REPAIRING FACTORY Phone 161-21. 227 Union St., City

ST. JOHN MARKETS

The "abnormal" flour prices are gradually dissolving. During the last week Ontario flour dropped fifty cents per barrel and Manitoba growth went down sixty cents. The indications are that there will be still further decreases during the next few months. It is reported that the crop in the west to the present stage had unprecedented success. A much greater area than usual has been sown on the advice and urging of the agricultural department, owing to the war demands, and the results are expected to be satisfactory. In view of this the present stores, it is understood, are being partially released and the markets are now pretty well supplied. This is said to be the reason for the drop during the last week. The market quotations, wholesale, were given out yesterday as follows:

COUNTRY MARKET. Potatoes per bushel 0.90 to 1.00. Beef, western 0.12 1/2 to 0.13 1/2. Pork, per lb. 0.11 to 0.12. Eggs, case, per doz. 0.17 to 0.18. Turkey, fresh killed, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Chicken, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Butter, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Lard, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Tallow, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Hides, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Wool, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Sheepskins, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Hides, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Wool, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22. Sheepskins, per lb. 0.20 to 0.22.

OBITUARY. Kenneth MacKenzie. Friday, June 4. The death of Kenneth MacKenzie occurred at his home, 1264 Levesque road, at noon yesterday, after a lingering illness. He is survived by his wife, five sons and two daughters.

Edith Winifred Hilyard. Friday, June 4. The many friends in the city and the province of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Hilyard, formerly timber inspector of the L. C. R. and now in charge of the raw sugar warehouse of the Atlantic Refining Co., who were united in marriage to Miss Edith Winifred Hilyard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. R. Murray, 254 Douglas avenue, was united in marriage to Horace William Mills, manager of the coffee department of T. H. Estabrooks & Co., Ltd. Rev. R. P. McKim performed the ceremony, and only a few friends of the principals were present.

Miss Anna R. Pezley. Chatham, N. B., June 2.—(Special)—The death of Miss Anna R. Pezley occurred at her home, 1264 Levesque road, at noon yesterday, after a lingering illness. He is survived by his wife, five sons and two daughters.

Hampton News. Hampton, N. B., June 2.—Maurice Evans, third son of E. G. and Mrs. Evans, was taken to the private hospital in St. John on Monday, suffering from typhoid fever, not it is hoped, of a very severe nature. He has been steadily recovering to enable him to sit up. The cause of the outbreak is under investigation.

Rev. E. H. Creed, pastor of the Hampton Methodist church, who has enlisted with the 55th Battalion, now mobilized at Sussex, is an Englishman with large experience in church work in the old country before taking up mission work in British Guiana and the West Indies. Sergeant C. S. March, armorer in the 6th Mounted Rifles, who has been very busy for the past months in the repair department of the ordnance department at Halifax, has been home on furlough since Sunday afternoon, and returns to duty by this evening's midnight express.

On Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Conway and their daughter Geraldine, of Chatham, N. B., E. J. to attend the closing exercises at St. Dunstan's College, where their youngest son, Clarence, will graduate in arts, after his three years' course of study. The happy couple will be in St. John, the week-end at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. M. Humphrey. Hampton residents have taken on the automobile habit, and there are some eighteen or twenty of these high power conveyances owned and in active operation here.

Rice forms the principal article of food of about one-third of the human race.

Norwegian Craft Latest Victim of German Submarine

London, June 3, 8:10 p. m.—The Norwegian steamer Cubano was torpedoed and sunk yesterday off the Flannan Islands. The crew was landed in the Hebrides, a group of islands off the west coast of Scotland. The Cubano was formerly the British steamship Strathmore. She was of 2,805 tons net register and built at Greenock in 1912. She was 87 1/2 feet long, 32 feet beam and 25 feet deep. Trawler Shelled. Penzance, England, June 3, 6:36 p. m.—The captain of the Belgian trawler Delta B, sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands yesterday, stated that after the crew had taken to the boats the commander of the submarine offered to take them aboard, explaining he was unaware that their craft was Belgian. Greek Steamer Lured. Paris, June 4, 2 a. m.—A Havre despatch from Athens says that a Greek steamer, outward bound from Trieste, struck a mine near Calvoe and sank. All the crew perished except three, who were seriously injured.

Party Leaders Sit Side by Side. (Continued from page 1.) was read a third time, and thus passed all its stages in the house of commons. On introducing the Ministry of Munitions measure the home secretary explained that the war office would be authorized to demand the munitions and that the new ministry would be the authority which would supply them. The bill passed its first reading. The house of commons adjourned until 11:30 o'clock Friday morning. Austria's Broken Faith. London, June 3.—"In addressing to Serbia the note which we all know was the prime cause of this war," declared Lord Curzon, lord president of the council, and acting foreign minister, in the house of lords this afternoon, "Austria-Hungary did not vouchsafe to extend to her ally, Italy, even the merest portion of information. We now see what the results have been."

"This lack of sympathy," continued Lord Curzon, "in effect was the cause of Italy's joining the Entente powers." "Alliances such as that," the speaker continued, "in which Italy was engaged, founded on political exigencies and not based on national sympathy, cannot be expected to stand the test of a crisis."

Mrs. Pankhurst Militant. London, June 3.—There was adopted at a mass meeting held in London this afternoon under the chairmanship of Mrs. Pankhurst, a resolution reading as follows: "That we men and women here assembled ask the government to establish obligatory war service for both men and women."

Austro-German Armies Enter Przemysl. (Continued from page 1.) Martiri in Ypres, on which enemy artillery observation posts had been discovered. "In the district north of Arras fighting is again very lively. On the Souchez-Neuveville front and to the south the French repeatedly began extensive attacks during the afternoon and night, leading in certain places to bitter hand-to-hand fighting. The French suffered heavy losses everywhere, without obtaining any advantage. Fighting for possession of the sugar refinery at Souchez continued throughout the night."

The battles in the forest of Le Pre have not yet come to a conclusion. "In the Vosges our aviators dropped bombs on the provisioning centre and railway junction at Remiremont, and on the enemy camp at Hohes. Minor local fights developed during the night in the region of the Valley of the Fecht, at Metzger. "The situation is unchanged. "Southeast theatre of war: "The fortified town of Przemysl was taken by us early this morning, after the fortifications on the northern front, which still held out had been stormed during the night. The amount of booty taken has not yet been ascertained. "The army under General Von Linsing is penetrating the district of Zydow, northeast of Stry, and fighting for the Danister section east of Mikolajow. The booty taken in the battle of Stry has been increased to sixty officers and 12,175 men."

Lack of Munitions Lengthening War. (Continued from page 1.) them going to the front. We have been endeavoring to conduct a war against the most formidable antagonist that has ever attacked human freedom, with the ordinary untrained weapons of peace. You may as well send our men to face shrapnel and howitzers armed with picks and shovels, as merely to go through the war with the industrial army organized, equipped and armed with the ordinary shifts and experiments of peace. "In closing his appeal to the employers and men, the minister said: "STAND BY YOUR COUNTRY, NOW THAT IT HAS RISKED ITS HONOR, ITS LIFE IN THE MOST CHIVALROUS CAUSE FOR WHICH ANY NATION EVER WENT INTO BATTLE."

The meeting passed a resolution pledging to support, in every possible way, the efforts of the minister of war to increase the output of war materials. LUTHERAN CHURCH IN LONDON, ONTARIO, CLOSES ITS DOORS. London, Ont., June 3.—St. Paul's Lutheran church, this city, has decided to close its doors indefinitely in the hope, according to an explanatory statement issued, of putting a stop to allegations that it is a pro-German organization.

SAN MARINO, THE REPUBLIC, NEXT TO ENGAGE IN WAR

Paris, June 4.—Neutrality of the oldest and yet the smallest State in Europe is seriously menaced by the entrance of Italy into the war. A serious discussion is going on in the little republic of San Marino whether it shall join in the great struggle. San Marino is an absolutely independent State, although it has an area of only thirty-two square miles and is entirely surrounded by Italian territory. Its position, however, makes it more important than appears at first sight. Standing on a high mountain, the only twelve miles from Rimini, it dominates the Adriatic. If it continues neutral, Austrian aeroplanes could, in time of need, take refuge there, repair, take on new supplies, and re-cross the frontier. It would not be possible if San Marino joined with Italy in the war. The inhabitants are all Italians and naturally sympathize with Italy, so that it is called upon, there is little doubt that she will respond by uniting with the Allies against Germany, Austria and Turkey, making the eighth nation engaged in the war against the modern barbarians.

San Marino dates from the late years of the Roman empire. According to tradition it was founded in this craggy wilderness by St. Marinus and a band of Christians fleeing from the persecutions of the Emperor Diocletian, about the year 300. A settlement that gradually grew up here around a convent is San Marino. The country is a beautiful little republic avoided the Italian faction fights of the Middle Ages, and in 1631 its independence was recognized by the papacy and has been maintained ever since. The town occupies the slope of Mount Titian, 2,487 feet high, each of its three summits being crowned by fortifications. It has a population of 1,600 and the population of the entire State is 14,041, an army of 38 officers and 950 men. San Marino is governed by a General Assembly, which meets twice a year and is elected by popular vote. Of its sixty members, twenty represent the nobility, twenty the land owners and twenty the ordinary citizens. From these sixty two Regents are elected for six months, being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. They exercise the executive power. San Marino has no public debt. It has a treaty of friendship with Italy, renewed last year, and extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland and the United States. It issues its own coinage and postage stamps, from which it derives a considerable income by their sale to collectors.

Hardland Notes. Hardland, N. B., June 2.—Mrs. Arthur Boyd, Fort Fairfield (Me.), is the guest this week of her mother, Mrs. Fred Dickinson. Miss Helen Aiton returned from Sackville Friday, where she had been attending the closing exercises of Mount Allison University. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Tressa Aiton, who has been a student at Mount Allison the last two years. Mr. Baird went to Bank Friday to visit his sister, Mrs. F. Foster, who is soon to be operated on for appendicitis.

Mrs. Brazil Seavey and little daughter Fay spent the week-end with friends in Houlton (Me.). Miss Grace Tompkins returned Thursday from Sackville, where she had been attending the closing of Mount Allison University. She has been at his home for some weeks, returned to Woodstock Monday, to resume his duties in the bank. Mrs. May McLaughlin, with her little son Carl, who has spent the week-end at her home, Middle Simonds, Sunday morning. Miss Nellie Miller returned from Sackville Friday, where she has completed the freshman year at Mount Allison University. She is being congratulated upon receiving a \$600 scholarship for best work in the freshman class.

Gagetown Personal. Gagetown, N. B., June 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel De Veber went down to St. John on Monday to spend a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Sadie Edwards, who has been seriously ill shows some improvement. Mrs. J. A. Casswell, who has been attending the spring months in Greenfield, returned home on Tuesday, and was accompanied by her brother, Robert Du Vernet, who has been away from his old home in Gagetown for many years, re-visited his friends here. Mr. and Mrs. William Reid, and son, Clifford, of New York, are the guests of Mr. Reid's brother, R. B. Reid, and Mrs. Reid. Mr. Stanley Clowes and Miss Margaret Jeffrey, of Oranmore, spent Tuesday here, visiting friends.

Miss Mary Scovill of Meadowslands, is visiting friends in Amherst. She is a large number of the parishioners of the 6th Mounted Rifles. Mrs. Russia Williams has gone to St. John, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Estabrooks, for the wedding of Miss Elsie Estabrooks to William C. Rising. A pleasant gathering took place at the rectory on Tuesday evening, when a large number of the parishioners of St. John's C. C. arrived home on Tuesday, and was accompanied by her brother, Robert Du Vernet, who has been away from his old home in Gagetown for many years, re-visited his friends here. Mr. and Mrs. William Reid, and son, Clifford, of New York, are the guests of Mr. Reid's brother, R. B. Reid, and Mrs. Reid. Mr. Stanley Clowes and Miss Margaret Jeffrey, of Oranmore, spent Tuesday here, visiting friends.

Between Sevens have cut down several others were found in the wood to the Bois. "In Champagne, the German line to the west of the Meuse has been pushed back to the Bois. "On the rest of nothing to report."

At Vanquels, we saw several flaming branches of the enemy's bombardment. "On the rest of nothing to report."

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