

ETHELBERT WRIGHT TELLS OWN STORY

Lighthouse Keeper at Wolves Tells of Disappearance of Lord Brothers

YOUNG WOMAN HERE

Mabel Wood, His Sister-in-Law, Corroborates Mr. Wright's Story—Fearful Storm Three Years Ago Supposed to Have Carried Missing Men to Sea, and Ugly Stories Have Been Circulated Only Within Last Month.

The passing of two fishermen who went down to the sea one winter's night, three years ago has been recalled to the people of the Charlotte county coast in a distressing fashion during the last few weeks and the story of the disappearance of Sydney and Mark Lord is now being told in detail for the first time.

A wild blizzard swept the coast one night in January, 1912, when the Lord brothers, lobster-fishermen, are supposed to have gone to their death from the Wolves and the people whose storm blotted the coast line from the seamen's view and the storm-lashed waters carried them out to an unknown sea.

A dory which they had used was missed and several articles of clothing were found on the beach when the weather cleared—and the people knew that the fishermen had passed with the storm.

Recently ugly rumors, rumors affecting most gravely the character of a well-known resident of Beaver Harbor, have been whispered along the coast, finally, the man whose reputation is at stake has decided to take action and clear his name from even the shadow of a doubt.

Ethelbert Wright, keeper of the light at the Southern Wolf, near Beaver Harbor, is in St. John to set the truth of the disappearance of the Lord brothers before the public again and to take action against the person or persons who have attempted to injure him.

Miss Mabel Wood, who is the sister-in-law of Ethelbert Wright, and who with Wright's wife resided in the Southern Wolf Light at the time of the disappearance of the Lords, was present last night during an interview. The Telegraph had with Mr. Wright and corroborated in detail what Mr. Wright stated.

Miss Wood who is employed at Woodville, King's county (N. S.), arrived in St. John yesterday on the Digby boat to assist Mr. Wright in setting the facts before the public. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law who crossed the Bay to meet her.

W. J. Mahoney who is acting for Ethelbert Wright, will now arrange a hearing as action had been deferred, pending the arrival of Miss Wood.

Interviewed by a Telegraph reporter last night, Mr. Wright made the following statement:

"Sydney Lord and Mark Lord, brothers, who resided in Deer Island, had been operating as lobstermen on the coast of the Southern Wolf where they had built a camp.

"In January, after having made a trip to the mainland to get supplies for the island in rowboats. They had left their motor moored to the light-keeper's mooring post.

"They passed the light at 3 o'clock one afternoon. On the day following their arrival, a fearful blizzard prevailed and lasted for several days. A wild sea resulted.

"Sunday came, and fair weather. I said to my wife, 'It's funny the Lords are not pulling up their traps, they always pull the traps on Sunday.' An afraid they were in the storm and are lost, I am going down to their camp to investigate. I went down and saw they were not there, and that a dory they had picked up was afloat.

"I returned to the light and said to my wife: 'I am afraid they are lost in the dory they picked up a short time ago.'

"My sister-in-law, Mabel Wood, who lived with us since she was a child, accompanied me back to the camp, and we hauled the two small boats up on the shore so that the craft would not go adrift.

"We then collected a pile of brush and poured oil on it and lighted a signal so that people on the mainland would know something was wrong at the light.

"A powerboat started from the North shore that night, but was compelled to put back owing to rough weather. It came to the island next morning. Frank Pendleton, Mr. Stewart and several others were in the boat. They were asked them the details and showed them the camp. I also notified the department of marine and fisheries at St. John.

"I sent a pair of mittens and a hat, which I had picked up to Sydney Lord's wife. Linwood Lord, a brother of the missing men, later came to the Wolves and after having had dinner with me, returned to the mainland with the boats and other property of his brothers. That was the last I heard of the fatality until recently."

WEDDINGS
Carrie Earle. The wedding of Clarence Wilbur Currie of West St. John to Miss Carrie Earle, of Tennant's Cove, N.S., took place last evening at the home of Mrs. Albert Yowler, sister of the bride, Tower street, West St. John. Rev. A. J. Archibald officiated in the presence of a gathering of friends and relatives. Mrs. Currie will spend the summer at Tennant's Cove and will return to the West Side for the winter.

McCurdy-McKinnon. A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, May 19, in St. Rose's church, Milford, when the pastor, Rev. C. Colman, officiated. The bride, Miss McKinnon, of Fairville, and Hayden J. McCurdy, of North End. The ceremony was witnessed by many friends. Miss Elsie M. McKinnon, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and James G. McCurdy, brother of the groom, was best man. Following the ceremony, a family breakfast was served at the home of the bride at Fairville. Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy will make their home in Alma street. They have the best wishes of many friends.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

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ITALIANS OCCUPY HEIGHTS AND MARCH ON TRIESTE; BRITISH BATTLESHIP MAJESTIC LOST; REVENGE ON LAND

ITALIANS CROSS RIVER ISONZO

Advance Detachments Within Thirty Miles of Trieste and Gains Are Made in Carnia Heights.

Submarine Menace Regarded More Seriously As Danger to Sea Borne Commerce—Heaviest Fighting of War Going On in Central Galicia for Possession of Przemysl—French Make Slight Gain.

London, May 27, 10.45 p. m.—The Italians continue their offensive on the frontiers of Tyrol, the Trentino and Istria, but have taken a chain of important positions, crossing the Isonzo thirty miles from Trieste, but they have not yet come into contact with the main Austrian forces, which are waiting for them behind entrenchments.

David Lloyd George today took charge of the department of the war office having to do with the supply of munitions, and with the aid of a strong committee immediately began to organize the factories with a view to greatly increasing the supplies.

The Majestic, lost in the Dardanelles today, was the oldest battleship on the active list of the British navy, and the sixth capital ship lost by the A. fleet since the beginning of the operations against the Dardanelles, and the second which has fallen a victim to German submarines which recently arrived in those waters.

The submarine menace is a growing one, both in the Aegean Sea and home waters, and these vessels promise to take an active part in the operations in the narrow waters of the Adriatic where, as in the Aegean, numerous islands afford good shelter.

While the warships are able to escape them in the waters around the British Isles, with the increase in their numbers, the carrying on of sea-borne trade becomes more and more hazardous. The admiralty still believes that the American steamer Nebraska, now on her way to Liverpool, was torpedoed, and in addition, the British steamer Morwenna, bound for Canada, and the Danish steamer Betty have been sunk by submarines. Only a few days ago the commander of a submarine informed a Danish captain that he had no orders to sink Danish vessels.

Amidst the activities on land and sea and in the air, from the Dardanelles to the waters around the British Isles, Central Galicia remains the scene of the greatest and most important fighting. There the Austrians and Germans continue to batter at the Russian lines to the northwest and southeast of Przemysl, and according to reports which have not been confirmed by official statements, they have severed communications between the former Austrian fortress and Lemberg.

Circle Not Yet Forged. If these reports are true, Przemysl which less than three months ago was taken by the Russians after a long siege, is again surrounded. It would appear, however, that while the Russian allies are pressing very hard on the fortress, they have not yet forged the circle, the completion of which is being stubbornly opposed by the Russians.

The Germans have forced another crossing of the San river, eleven miles south of Przemysl, and have extended by several miles the zone held by their east of the San.

To the southeast they also claim to have broken the Turkish salient, and the completion of which is being stubbornly opposed by the Russians.

Between Salzburg and Innsbruck forty-five trains are passing daily, transporting men and material. Swiss patrols are marking the eastern frontier of the Switzerland with flags to prevent frontier incidents.

Italians Occupy Heights. Rome, May 27, 4 p. m., via Paris, 10.50 p. m.—The following official statement was issued today:

"On May 25, on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier, the Italian troops occupied the heights of Mont Banno, from which they were actually proceeding to follow it shortly from Friedrichshafen.



Above, the funeral service over one grave with 65 victims. Below, Capt. Turner, of the flagship.

Brigadier And Private Join In Successful Appeal For Recruits

Immediate Results Secured at Big Meeting in St. Andrew's Rink—"No Man Physically Fit Can Afford to Ignore Call." Keynote of Speeches—700 More Men Wanted to Fill 55th.

The outstanding feature of last night's recruiting meeting at St. Andrew's rink, the first of the big series for the province, was that every speaker was a man, of whatever grade in civil life or of rank in the Canadian army, who was actually proceeding and living the patriotism he preached.

Colonel H. H. McLean, brigadier, was at one end, and plain Private Fred Hyatt at the other. Both spoke on the platform on an absolute equality as men have in democratic British armies since the days of Cromwell's Ironsides.

There was plenty of enthusiasm. The results, too, were considered satisfactory for the first meeting. Several names were enrolled. But the need of the 55th is plain—Over 700 men, more than some in the province had thought would be called for, are wanted, and wanted at once.

Points of View. It was noteworthy that three very differing points of view were represented in the speeches. Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsey, officer commanding the Railway Construction Corps, of whom there were nearly 600 present, put forward one point of view when he said that, as railway men in Canada they had come to the conclusion they could not stay out of the fight. Then Major E. C. Weyman, of the 26th, put the second point when he said: "Men with good eyes and ears, between the ages of 18 and 45, whose hearts are right and whose limbs are supple, I am here to tell you who are wanted at Sussex." It was the argument of one who in his own company had 75 men and wanted 150 more.

Then the third point—in some senses the most remarkable—was that of the well-known Socialist and Labor note, Private Hyatt, formerly secretary of the Trades and Labor Council.

"As a Socialist, I have many times spoken against war, and I was speaking against it when war broke out in this very hall. But if we are to attain what I want and have always stood for, that is, peace, we can only do it now through beating the Kaiser first. The answer to the call has not given us all the men we want. Some of the position are, words of striking and picturesque language. In England they are using this method of attracting the attention of the man on the street.

STIRRING EVENTS AT DARDANELLES

British Lose Battleship Majestic But Submarine E-11 Enters Constantinople in Passing Through Sea of Marmora.

She Destroys Two Turkish Vessels Loaded With Ammunition and Valuable Supplies—Five Lines of Trenches On Two Hills Captured—Turks Leave 12,000 Rifles On Field.

London, May 27—The torpedoing and sinking of the British battleship Majestic is announced by the admiralty in the following statement:

"An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank H. M. S. Majestic, Captain H. P. G. Talbot, this morning, while it was supporting the army on the Gallipoli peninsula.

"Nearly all the officers and men were saved."

The battleship Majestic was a vessel of 13,900 tons, and of 10,000 horse-power capacity. Her officers and crew, on a peace footing, aggregated 757. The Majestic, which was built in 1895, carried four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and sixteen 3-inch guns, and twelve three-pounders. In addition the vessel was armed with five 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The sinking of the Majestic makes the fifth British battleship lost in the Dardanelles campaign and the second by a hostile submarine, the Triumph having been sent to the bottom in the Gulf of Saros last Wednesday. The French also lost one battleship in the Turkish campaign—the Bouvet.

Evening Things Up. The British admiralty issued the following report from the vice-admiral in the eastern Mediterranean:

"The submarine E-11, Lieutenant-Commander Martin E. Nasmith, has sunk in the Sea of Marmora a vessel containing a great quantity of ammunition comprising charges for heavy howitzers, several gun mountings and a six-inch gun. She also chased a supply ship with a heavy cargo of stores, and torpedoed her alongside a pier at Rodosto. A small store ship was also chased and run ashore.

"The submarine E-11 entered Constantinople and discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the arsenal. The torpedo was heard to explode."

More Than Half Saved On Despatch. London, May 28, 2.58 a. m.—A despatch to the Times from its Mudros correspondent says that 460 men of the crew of the British battleship Triumph, which was sunk Wednesday by a submarine in the Gulf of Saros, were saved.

The officers and crew on board the Triumph in peace times numbered about 700 men.

Turkish Story of Loss. Constantinople, via London, May 27, 8.40 p. m.—An official communication issued here today concerning the sinking of the British battleship Triumph, Wednesday, the Gulf of Saros, says:

"The Triumph was accompanied by two destroyers, while other vessels were on guard to protect the battleship, when a German submarine attacked and sank her. The torpedo which the submarine fired exploded amidships. The Triumph and all the minutes later capsized. She floated keel upward, however, for twenty minutes.

CERTAIN TORPEDO HIT NEBRASKAN

Captain's Statement No Longer Gives Germany Benefit of Doubt

CANADIAN SHIPS LOST

Fine New Steamer, Princess Irene, in Government Service, Accidentally Blown Up at Sheerness, and 328 Men Lose Lives—Story of Morwenna's Loss.

Liverpool, May 28, 2.56 a. m.—The American steamer Nebraska, which was disabled Tuesday night by an explosion off the coast of Ireland, arrived here shortly before midnight. The captain said:

"I saw no submarine, but am certain it was a torpedo which hit us. Moreover, a submarine could not have failed to see our name and nationality, which was outlined in huge letters on our sides."

"The members of the crew of the Nebraska were agreed that the explosion was undoubtedly caused by a torpedo. The forward part of the ship is completely wrecked.

328 Lives Lost in Explosion. London, May 27, 10.28 p. m.—All the crew of 328 men of the British steamer Princess Irene, except one man, and in addition seventy-eight dockers who were at work on board the steamer, lost their lives today when the vessel was blown up by an explosion on board at Sheerness harbor. The steamer was in the government service. Sheerness is a naval arsenal of Great Britain on the Thames.

The admiralty, in continuing the explosion on board the Princess Irene, says that seventy-eight workmen must have perished in the disaster.

The statement of the admiralty says: "The Princess Irene was accidentally blown up in Sheerness harbor this morning. So far as can be found out, only one survivor was picked up. Three men belonging to the ship were not on board at the time of the disaster.

"Several men belonging to the vessels lying close to the Princess Irene were wounded by falling splinters."

The Princess Irene was laid down for the C. P. R. service on the Pacific but was taken over by the admiralty at the beginning of the war.

ADMIRAL JACKSON SUCCEEDS FISHER

Chief of War Staff Since 1912, Promoted to First Sea Lord's Place—Long and Honorable Career.

London, May 27, 11.57 p. m.—Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson has been appointed first sea lord of the Admiralty. Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson will remain with the Board of Admiralty in an advisory capacity.

Vice Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, the new first sea lord, is a native of Barnaby, Yorkshire, where he was born in 1855, the year of the Crimean war. He was educated at Chester and entered the royal navy in 1880 and amongst other appointments served as naval attaché from 1897-99, was commander of the Mediterranean cruiser squadron; was in command of the Royal Navy War College; and has served on numerous commissions on naval design and equipment and especially of the fitting out of battleships. He was the first to put into use on a British battleship the wireless system and during the early stages of that interesting development of modern war equipment did much to develop the use of wireless.

"With all this experience he is therefore eminently fitted for the post to which he has now been promoted. For a vice admiral he is still a young man, for it is one of the drawbacks of the navy, if anything, that a man must be old in experience before he can get to a position of prominence under the ordinary system of rank by seniority of service. Vice Admiral Sir Henry Jackson's is K.C.B., K. C. V. O., F. R. S., and has been given out in London this afternoon. They chief of war staff since 1912.

Gain Mile on First Day. London, May 27—Official narratives of the military operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula from May 6 to May 19 were given out in London this afternoon. They set forth that on May 6, after the arrival of fresh troops, which included part of the territorial division, a general advance of the allied troops took place. A heavy covering fire was maintained by the allied fleet. During the night of May 6 a portion of the Australian and New Zealand corps had been transferred from Kalesh Tepe to take part in the attack. Very severe fighting took place all day long and by nightfall the entire allied line had been advanced from 1,000 to 1,500 yards. But the left of the advance was checked by a strong Turkish re-

(Continued on page 8.)

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

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 29, 1916.

THE WAR. Italy has lost no time in making known to the world that she will agree to no peace that is not desired by Great Britain, France and Russia. All the Allies are in the fight to stay until the Prussian eagle is wiped out and Germany has been shorn of the power she used to bring about the weary struggle now taking place on the battlefields of Europe. Italy's prompt and emphatic announcement, although expected, is important, for it shatters the predictions from Berlin that Italy would reserve the right to conclude a separate peace if she considered it advantageous to do so, the presumption being that such pressure would be directed against her by Germany and Austria that she would be glad to make terms.

Italy has quickly proved her ability to meet and take care of advances by the enemy, an Austrian naval attack on the Adriatic coast having been driven off in spirited fashion yesterday morning. The attempt of the Austrian ships to bombard Venice might easily have resulted seriously, but the quick work of small Italian vessels saved the situation and showed that the Italian navy is not to be caught napping. The protection of her Adriatic coast from other attacks will no doubt call for constant vigilance and efficient defence work, but Italy has not gone into the war unprepared.

The Italian authorities are not greatly alarmed over the apparent determination of the enemy to inflict a crushing defeat upon Italy's army before it has had a chance to do effective work. A combined German and Austrian drive against the Italian forces might result in initial gains for the Teutonic allies, but that they can discourage Italy by any such move is not to be believed. Meanwhile Russia is again on the defensive and by strong counter-attacks has regained ground along the San River, north of Jaroslavl. It is here that the main struggle in the eastern theatre of war is being carried on. The retreat in the face of Tenton superiority has apparently come to an end, and at several points battles of far-reaching importance are under way. The Russian retreat has no doubt proved most costly to the Austro-German forces who, in the San country at least, are too far from their strategic network of railways to hope to permanently hold the territory they have taken. Petrograd officials are exceedingly optimistic, pointing out that in pursuing his usual plan of executing retreats as a means of reconstituting his army, the Grand Duke was trying out the enemy and drawing him further away from his bases. Now, even Berlin confesses that the Russians have assembled enormous forces on the San and are strongly reinforced elsewhere. The Germans are, in fact, paid a heavy price for military gains which have no military value.

GERMANY'S LOST TRADE. One of the results of German barbarity is a determination on the part of the Allies, and neutral countries as well, to prevent Germany from regaining her old place in the world of trade and commerce after the war is over. A year ago German goods found their way into every country on earth and, in certain lines, no serious competition was offered. Millions of dollars of British, French and American capital was borrowed by German manufacturers in their skilful and energetic commercial warfare against these very nations. Part of that warfare was the sending of thousands of trusted agents—really German spies—to other countries to seek out possible competitors and make plans for putting them out of business, if that were at all possible. At the same time these agents, after securing the rights and benefits of citizenship in the country of their adoption, reported fully to the German government all political and military information acquired.

All that will be changed when the war is over. Germany, it is believed, will then commerce never to regain it again. A British writer declares that, since fighting was commenced, Germans have boasted to him of having worked for many months in London offices and warehouses, making full notes of business details before returning to Germany, where they looked up the connections of the English firms and gradually secured a large share of their orders. The war has exposed such German scheming, much to the annoyance of business men in the United States and other neutral countries, who have

already taken steps to provide for the home market the articles that previously were purchased in Germany. In this connection it is interesting to note that throughout Great Britain, France and Russia, patriotic leagues are being formed to encourage extensive and permanent manufacturing, of which Germany has long had a monopoly.

Canadian manufacturers would do well to take a serious view of the situation and grasp all the opportunities offering. All of Germany's extensive outside business has been swept away; it is going to others, and it will continue to increase for years to come. Canada should get a large share of it, for we have the natural resources here for cheap and profitable manufacturing. The United States is making a strong bid for Germany's lost trade, and properly so. No doubt many Canadian manufacturers are doing the same. They will find it lasting and profitable.

LORD KITCHENER. When German reverses were coming thick and fast and the enemy's right wing on the Western front was in danger, the Kaiser was compelled to change his chief of staff; the Austrian generals who were in command when the war began are no longer at the front; a change has been made in the cabinet of France; and from Russia have come many rumors of proposed alterations in army leadership. It would have been surprising, therefore, if Lord Kitchener had escaped at least some of the criticisms to which he is now being subjected. But in his case it will be generally recognized that he has done great work and that he is not deserving of all the things the Northcliffe following says about him.

As a result of some discontent in England over the progress of the Allies on land—discontent which is largely based upon impatience—the Northcliffe newspapers have attacked the War Lord for what they call his inaction in getting men to the front and his failure to secure an adequate supply of ammunition. It is openly charged that the Northcliffe attack has been made for partisan purposes, and it is safe to assume that most people will take that view of the matter.

In pointing out that the strain upon Lord Kitchener since the outbreak of hostilities has been enormous, owing to his manifold duties, and that he has performed his task with wonderful success and efficiency, a military writer who has followed closely the events in Great Britain says: "It may very well be that Kitchener has partly failed to measure up to his task, and in that respect he may be about to share the fate of war leaders in other nations. If there is one thing an ambitious military leader or administrator should desire at the beginning of a war, it is that the post of honor should go to his dearest rival. This rival may be counted on to commit the inevitable errors that mark the beginning of nearly every war, and then to make room for some one else who will profit by his errors. No nation has been spared this experience." To Kitchener fell more than the task of handling a ready machine, as with the Continental armies. Kitchener had to build his machine under fire. The mistake he has made consists primarily in assuming more responsibility than it was humanly possible for him to justify.

There is not likely to be any serious controversy about the ability of Lord Kitchener to organize armies for victory with energy and skill. His duties may be lightened, which is to be expected, but his knowledge of war, his strength of leadership and quiet but tremendous capacity for work, are all indispensable to the government of Great Britain at this trying time. In Kitchener and French we have military leaders who command the full confidence of the Empire. In the difficult situations brought about by the war both have stood the true test of generalship.

GOOD WORDS FROM SIR WILFRID. The people of this country whose eyes are fixed upon Europe and whose hearts are with the men of the Dominion and of the other countries of the Empire in the trenches, will find much to applaud and to admire in the latest speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He made clear, in striking phrases, his own position and that of the Liberal party with respect to the war and the proposal to bring on the general elections this year.

"I speak honestly that which I believe in the interests of the country," said Sir Wilfrid, "when I say there should be, there ought to be, a change of government or a different policy pursued, but I do not care for my part, so long as the war lasts, to open the portals of office with that bloody key." (Great cheering, the audience rising and standing for several moments.) Sir Wilfrid referred to the government's preparations for an election, and to certain counter preparations which the Liberal party had been compelled to begin in order not to be caught ably napping should dissolution come. He added:

"But I have this to say to the Prime Minister and his colleagues: I do not care for an election. Let the Prime Minister and his colleagues say that there shall be no election so long as the war lasts, and I will pledge myself and the party that we shall stop all preparations and think of nothing but the war." (Loud cheering.) Sir Wilfrid very effectively answered the Conservative charge that Liberal criticism of the tariff changes was an improper interference with the government's policy and somewhat justified an election. The Liberal chieftain pointed out that very recently when the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that drink was an enemy more dangerous to Britain than the German army and that he proposed to introduce measures to limit or extinguish that traffic, the

Unionist party came out in strong opposition to Lloyd George's policy. They even opposed a policy of new taxation upon wine, beer and spirits. And they prevented the government from carrying the Lloyd George policy into effect as he had conceived it. On the contrary, the Liberal opposition in Canada did not prevent the Borden government from carrying out its fiscal policy. Sir Wilfrid showed very clearly in his speech that there exists no vestige of such a contest at this time, or until after the war. In the meantime he asks what is the duty of the Liberal party. And he answers: "The duty of the Liberal party, so far as we conceive it, so far as we will exercise it, is to see that the war is prosecuted to an end and to a final victory." If the Borden government, brushing aside the decades of the occasion, dissolves Parliament before the end of the war, the Liberal party can only accept the challenge and appeal with confidence to the country.

When Sir Wilfrid sets the facts before the people in large letters. To misrepresent the situation in the light of his speech will not be easy. Sir Robert Borden must choose between peace with honor and lasting disgrace.

CANADIAN VALOR. One Canadian battalion in the recent fighting had 720 casualties out of 1,018 men engaged. Another battalion had twenty out of twenty-four officers in the casualty list. When we remember that these regiments were composed of civilians who had only a few months training, and that nearly all of them were Canadians drawn from the ordinary employments of peace, the figures quoted have a new meaning. These men stood up to their work under conditions of warfare much more horrible than any the world had known up to the time of the present conflict. These Canadian regiments took their place in the line alongside seasoned troops and regulars and held their own like veterans. This country, and indeed the whole Empire, is prouder of their valor. What they did there in the battle smoke should greatly stimulate recruiting in this country. These men made the supreme sacrifice, and their promises in going to the colors and the shining courage they displayed under fire have brought home to Canada not only the magnificent metal displayed by our men at the front but the need for many more men of the same stamp.

In all probability there will be a great deal more of this grim fighting, and for a long time to come there will be a steady call for more recruits. It is for those who have not yet volunteered to consider that the sacrifice already made must not be made in vain. The work begun by the Empire's men who have already been in battle must be finished by those of the first armies which have survived and by the new armies yet to go forward. Germany hoped to terrorize the world. She planned to make warfare so horrible that other countries would seek peace rather than face such a struggle. That policy has failed. Raw troops, fresh from the fields, the factories, and the shops, have faced all the horrors that Germany could invent, unflinchingly, and then have charged home with the cold steel. It remains now to finish the work, and for that the Empire is calling for more men and still more men. And they will be forthcoming. Our race has never failed in any great crisis, and it will not fail now in the greatest crisis it has ever faced. Canadian valor and sacrifice at the front have set before men of active service age in this country a plain and a noble duty. And they will respond to it.

THE CASE OF MR. FLEMING. The Premier of Canada, it is now reported, has intimated to some of the Conservative leaders in this province that he will not tolerate the candidacy of former Premier Fleming, who has been nominated as the Conservative standard-bearer in Carleton-Victoria. After Sir Robert Borden publicly denounced two Conservative members of Parliament for their connection with the war purchase scandals, the case of Mr. Fleming was brought to his attention by several independent Conservative newspapers which pointed out to him that there was another case crying for action. No public statement from Sir Robert Borden is available, but it is now understood that a quiet intimation has been given by the Prime Minister that he will be compelled to repudiate Mr. Fleming unless that undesirable candidate quietly effaces himself.

We may expect denials that any such intimation has been given, but corroboration is likely to be forthcoming in the disappearance of Mr. Fleming unless the Conservative machine in this province, which had him nominated for the House of Commons as a means of getting him out of provincial life, sticks to its bargain with Mr. Fleming and begins in order not to be caught ably napping should dissolution come. He added:

"I have this to say to the Prime Minister and his colleagues: I do not care for an election. Let the Prime Minister and his colleagues say that there shall be no election so long as the war lasts, and I will pledge myself and the party that we shall stop all preparations and think of nothing but the war." (Loud cheering.)

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The Royal Commission conferred upon him. Premier Clarke, Attorney-General Baxter, the Hon. James Murray, and all of the other admirable reformers in the House, joined in the foolish resolution which the Legislature, unanimously adopted in the absence of the members from Madawaska and two from Northumberland.

This very action by the Legislature probably hastened the intimation from Ottawa that Mr. Fleming will not do. Altogether the Conservatives have made a fine mess of it. It is not at all unlikely that the Fleming wing in New Brunswick will stick to its guns and insist upon Mr. Fleming remaining in the field. That will be as good a solution as any. The result is sure enough in any case.

A CABINET OF STRONG MEN. The new British cabinet follows pretty closely the lines indicated in recent despatches. It contains the best brains of the country for the work in hand, and exhibits a settled determination to marshal the whole intelligence and virility of the nation for the task of prosecuting the war relentlessly to a successful issue. One of the few surprises in the list is the virtual disappearance from any place of influence of Winston Churchill. Few would have believed that he would remain in a coalition cabinet in an office obviously without importance, but that he does so is probably an indication that he has unexpected breadth of character. Even with so strong a man as Mr. Balfour at the head of the Admiralty there are some who will fear that the daring and the enterprise of Churchill will be missed before the war is over.

It has become a habit in some quarters to attribute the reorganization of the cabinet on coalition lines to friction between Mr. Churchill and Admiral Fisher. Mr. Churchill goes down and Lord Kitchener remains as Secretary of State for War, a position for which he was selected by strong public sentiment. David Lloyd George becomes Minister of Munitions, which means that he who was so great as a war Chancellor of the Exchequer has now been given the very difficult work of speeding up the production of shells and guns which is so vital and which hitherto has been a weak point in the armor of the Allies. He will return to his old place later.

In accordance with unanimous public expectation the great Prime Minister remains at his post, and Sir Edward Grey, as was everywhere anticipated, retains the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in which his keen and searching wisdom has been displayed to such good purpose. As First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Balfour, easily the first man of his party, will enter upon office sustained by a great measure of public confidence. He is a philosopher first and a statesman afterwards, but his public life has shown that there is steel in him when the occasion demands. Mr. A. Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, who was born in this province, becomes Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain is Secretary for India. The other changes are without much significance.

This is a cabinet for the period of the war only. After the war will come a general election, and the party then successful will form a cabinet in their own right. The present arrangement is probably wise and necessary under the circumstances, not because the Liberal administration was at fault but because, in the course of the war, it may be necessary to adopt measures of so radical a character that it will be well to have both political parties committed to them rather than that antagonism to such measures should be sharpened by the fact that they were put forward by a single political party. Conscription may become necessary, and if it should it would be well that it should be brought into force by both parties rather than by one. This is true also of other changes which may arise from the war's necessities, such as a greater measure of government control over manufacturing, transportation and labor connected with the production of articles necessary in the field.

In this union of the parties for high patriotic purposes, and in this sweeping aside of mere partisan politics until after the war, Canada will see a wise example which it can scarcely fail to copy. Here, as in Great Britain, we are committed to party government. The British Prime Minister, in the middle of one of his great war speeches, declared himself a believer in party government, and remarked that the controversial issues between the parties were not abandoned but merely postponed until after the war's end. That should be the case here. The war is the supreme business of this country now and all partisan questions should be deferred until the arms of the Allies have been successful and they have dictated peace on their own terms to the enemy.

"THE PRUSSIAN HATH SAID IN HIS HEART." Prussia must not only be beaten; its teeth must be drawn. That is the conclusion which Cecil Chesterton draws from home with force and with intellectual distinction in his fine war book, "The Prussian Hath Said in His Heart." Mr. Chesterton traces all the evils of this war to Frederick the Great whom he denounces as a human vampire to all of whose evil and degenerate qualities the Prussian ruling caste of today has succeeded. Mr. Chesterton cries out against a certain school in England which for some weeks past has been talking about a war settlement which shall spare Germany from humiliation. To this school he says in curt phrase that all discussion of terms is impossible until the Prussians have been beaten to their knees and some realization of the horrors of Belgium and Serbia brought home to the German people whose worship of force

has made possible the Kaiser's great throw for world dictatorship.

Mr. Chesterton recalls the old story that Scipio Africanus was in the habit of concluding all his speeches, no matter what might be the subject of debate, with the remark: "And in my opinion Carthage should be destroyed," followed, Mr. Chesterton suggests, by a hasty resumption of his seat before the Speaker could call him to order. He recommends a similar policy in Great Britain whenever anyone seeks to confuse the issue now before the nation. He would not argue with them over side issues; he would accept much that they say—all that they say, if necessary, but—by "secret diplomacy" is the enemy. Is it not deplorable that nations should be involved in a course of foreign policy to which they have never been asked to assent? Mr. Chesterton would answer: "Most deplorable. But at the moment we are not engaged in diplomacy but in war. And Prussia must be destroyed." Or, if somebody were to say: "Shall not every nation be consulted as to its own future destiny?" Mr. Chesterton would reply: "Yes, every nation except Prussia, which must be destroyed." And if somebody were to say: "Think of all that we owe to Germany! Think of the music of Beethoven, the poetry of Schiller, the philosophy of Kant—shall not these things endure to be a joy to countless generations to come?" Mr. Chesterton would reply: "May they endure and have due honor forever—after Prussia is destroyed." Further, if somebody should say: "After this dreadful war is over, shall there not be universal peace and good will among men forever?" Mr. Chesterton would make answer: "What hast thou to do for peace, O Apologist for Devilry? Get thee behind me! Prussia must be destroyed."

He insists that if Prussia is merely defeated, with the loss of this province or that, and the imposition of this or that indemnity, that would but be to ask her to take up her evil work again on the morrow. She has been defeated before, he reminds us, "but never before has Europe had the same full determination to make the defeat final and irrevocable. We cannot be content with merely weakening Prussia; we must take such steps as shall forever prevent her from recovering her strength. Nor would the de-thronement or exile, or death of any one man ever touch the problem. As I have already said, it is against no living man that we are making war."

When the victorious Allies meet at last at the cross-roads of Europe, they will find many hard and difficult tasks concerning the remaking of Christendom to test their strength. But one task must come before all others, the driving of the dreadful stake through the heart of Frederick the Second.

Mr. Chesterton does not expect that this war will end all war. He fears that other wars will come, but believes that the armed peace will be finally at an end. He believes Prussianism and Socialism alike will be finally discredited. He believes there will be a recognized code of international morals to which men and nations can appeal, and "if any power should in the future be tempted to follow the example of Prussia and defy that code, I think that, after the lesson they have had, the nations of Europe will hardly again wait more than one hundred and fifty years before vindicating it by the sword." And he expects that the end of the war will bring "something like a re-action against much that we are accustomed to call civilization."

The splendid military qualities revealed recently by the little Balkan nations and well maintained by Serbia in this war will lead many to ask whether the complexity of modern elaborations of life really make a nation stronger (it is clear that it does not make it happier) than it was under simpler conditions. He predicts the triumph of a truer democracy in Great Britain after the war, and the sharp exclusion of aliens from place and power in the country.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Hon. Robert Rogers, according to the Manitoba Free Press, "will meet the same fate as Sir Rodmond Roblin, and for the same reason. He is the same kind of a politician, only worse."

The Germans have declared very often that their country's food supply is inexhaustible, yet their excuse for sinking the Lusitania is that the British are trying to starve Germany and that starving is far worse than drowning!

Just before he sailed for Italy to offer his services to his King and country, Signor Marconi, inventor of wireless, told of having almost perfected an invention by which a person may see through a solid wall. The whole world will pray for Marconi's safe return. His death at this time would rob humanity of one of its greatest scientists.

The capture by Joffre's troops of strategic heights in northern France is looked upon by the French "eye-witness" as a great tactical victory. It once more tested the fighting spirit of the French soldiers who advanced from trench to trench under a murderous fire from the German artillery. Such doggedness and tenacity on the part of men who were looked upon as inferior fighters by the Kaiser must be extremely discouraging to the German general staff.

Upon returning to Ottawa the other day Hon. Robert Rogers was asked about the probability that the elections would be brought on. Having heard the news from Manitoba, Mr. Rogers "depreciated the idea" that anyone should even talk about an election. "Who is talking of an election?" he asked as one would talk of a "cutting" or "sawing" of wood. "The only people I have heard talking of an election are the Liberals." Mr. Rogers evidently forgets of

a speech which he made in Montreal in which he professed to hear the people in a voice louder than thunder calling for the elections. Mr. Rogers evidently has given thought to that Manitoba disaster.

Another American vessel has been torpedoed by a German submarine. While loss of life appears by good luck to have been avoided, the incident will stiffen American antagonism to the common enemy. Berlin's note in reply to President Wilson is long delayed. If it should be of unsatisfactory quality Mr. Wilson can scarcely withhold his hand from quick and decisive action.

The British and Russian soldiers who have been captured by the Germans are kept pretty steadily at work, according to the newspapers of Berlin. The prisoners, it is said, are now busy clearing undeveloped tracts of land surrounding the Teltow canal, which penetrates districts adjacent to Berlin and Potsdam. The German newspapers say the Englishmen are good workers, many of them being experienced gardeners. After the land is cleared vegetables are planted by young society women of Berlin.

The Winnipeg Telegram which is the Manitoba organ of Hon. Robert Rogers, modestly observes that if a change in the Conservative leadership should become necessary, Hon. Robert Rogers would be the next premier of Canada. The Ottawa Citizen remarked, "So long as prairie is the highest national ideal it can see no reason why Mr. Rogers might not succeed to the premiership." Anyhow the delicacy of Mr. Rogers in nominating himself for the office of Prime Minister just now is very striking.

Lord Rosebery is impatient with those who speak of the apathy of the British people. He said the other day: "We shall have losses—we shall meet them. We shall have gaps in our ranks—we shall fill them up, in the university and elsewhere. I cannot endure the talk of those arachnid politicians who discourse on the apathy of the nation in regard to the war. What nation ever heard of, added two millions of men to its army in a few months by voluntary service, and is willing to spend two millions of money daily so long as it has it to spend, in order to supply armaments? Let those who feel apathy stand forth! I myself see no signs of any in my country."

NEW BRUNSWICK BOYS WITH ARTILLERY DIED BRAVELY IN INFERNO.

F. L. Wellington Sends Graphic Account of Ypres Battle and Death of Fred Gunn, of Chatham—The Maple Leaf Forever! St. John Man's Cry as Trenches In.

One of the most graphic descriptions possible of the tremendous work at the battle of Langemarck by the artillery arm comes from F. L. Wellington, 8th battery, C. F. A., a Moncton boy. He writes a letter, a portion of which, as given in the Montreal Transcript, reads: "Over the Yser canal and three more kilometers covered, we reached our position. The French artillery from whom we took over received us with undisguised interest and pleasure. They had been there forty-three days and had not, up to that time, been 'spotted' by the 'Boches'."

"In this unenviable position of mixed batteries, the confounded Germans started on Thursday afternoon what seemed to be one of their usual ill-fated flurries. It proved, however, the commencement of the fight which caused the war office to issue the statement that our 'gallantry and determination' undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been magnificent throughout."

"Lieutenants Tingley and Evans were the 'forward' observing officers and I can verily say that they had their work cut out observing."

"We had not been 'pumping lead' many minutes before the hasty stride and fearful glance of the Algerians from the trenches in front of us, swarming through our guns, made us push our already tingling 'think boxes' as to what was happening."

"It was at the battery 'phone, and presently the major and the gunners, already perspiring under necessary pressure, began to grow dim, tears involuntarily rushed to my eyes and although scarcely able to see I could hear the boys giving vent to ejaculations of a peculiar tone, which I myself a few moments later was compelled to utter."

"The gas, which we heard of and suffered under for the first time, showed us clearly why the attack was so hot and why the Algerians were 'beating it.' It was becoming serious. Our guns were hoarse with use. The Germans have broken through, was the cry (censored here). 'Cultured weapon,' 'melente,' with such will and courage that today we are proud to raise our hats and salute them."

"Horsehoe formations in the Allies' line are many, but this was 'war.' It was an acute angle that we were in. The Germans were closing in on our left flank. To save the guns the order was to retire. Bullets were already spatting around the guns, and when rifle bullets are that close the artillery, the infantry are surely endangered and hard pressed."

"The 6th and 7th covered our orderly retreat, and when rounding the bend by the 2nd brigade headquarters the bullets whistled around our heads like hail, we thought, 'Now's the time to show our mettle.' (Censored here.) "From that moment up to the time when we pulled out of action on the 6th, we were in a perfect inferno. "Words cannot describe the intense pent-up feelings of excitement and energetic determination to prove ourselves worthy of the country we represented. "After the space of fifteen minutes, seeming hours, our infantry, making a strong attack, succeeded in thrusting the Germans back far enough from the road to allow us to continue our orderly retirement. "Over dead horses, past ridges ones, we took our new, Brunswick guns out of reach of the 'Allemandes' and took up a position as rear guard to allow the 6th and 7th to retire in the same orderly manner. "Daylight was fast approaching as we, taking advantage of the success of our gallant infantry, galloped back to our old dangerous 'acute angle' position, where, on the morrow, we made our name and fame. "Firing all morning, at times rapid, gun fire, but mostly 'battery fire' 10 sec-

tion, our ammunition began to run short. It was a critical time. Ypres, through which our ammunition had to come, was being shelled with 15-inch shells. Our ammunition column nearly all night before, had lost pretty nearly all their horses, this adding to the difficulty.

Nothing but V. C.'s could have awarded our drivers as, when the panic seemed well played, on the horizon a cloud of dust from a ploughed field with shells bursting about it, came nearer.

Saved the Situation. "Our wagons. Go to it, boys! Already exhausted and already shelled, the teams with their precious burdens thumping across country, over ditches, over ploughed fields, some reached us, but not all. It was a glorious sight. They arrived at the guns—the situation was saved. It was saved. The Cooks' crew (J. W.) saved another situation, for he came along under the heavy shell fire with hot tea and 'hard tack'."

"I do not think the French 75's could have fired with much more rapidly than we did them. 'Pumping lead' was no adequate description." "Going on, the letter says: 'George! Don't think the French 75's could have fired with much more rapidly than we did them. "Pumping lead" was no adequate description.' "The Winnipeg Telegram which is the Manitoba organ of Hon. Robert Rogers, modestly observes that if a change in the Conservative leadership should become necessary, Hon. Robert Rogers would be the next premier of Canada. The Ottawa Citizen remarked, "So long as prairie is the highest national ideal it can see no reason why Mr. Rogers might not succeed to the premiership." Anyhow the delicacy of Mr. Rogers in nominating himself for the office of Prime Minister just now is very striking.

Gunner Wellington adds: Coming from the 2nd Brigade Headquarters, he says that he saw Mr. Tingley being borne on a stretcher to the dressing station, but nothing of Comrade Gunn's fate was heard. I feel as if it was no mere coincidence that there should be a break in the line at that moment. "Rupert Taylor, of Taylor Brothers, has received an interesting letter from the Earl of Buckingham from his home, Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks, England. After sympathizing with the Allies in the death of his father, the writer goes on to express his pleasure that the St. John man is again in the service, though as a soldier this time and not as a sailor, as you used to be."

"The old country and her colonies, too," he wrote, "are in a tight place and it will take us all our time to pull through. Every man is needed to do his duty. I shall win, but it may take a long time and it may cost a terrible lot of lives and suffering. The Canadian troops have done magnificent work to the north of Ypres. The whole country is proud of them." "We're on deck yet, the Maple Leaf forever."

"It was the triumphant shout of Private Louis Gorman, a St. John boy of 22, who left here with Major Sturdee but who has since transferred to the Scottish Highlanders, when he emerged from the thick of earth that had been thrown over him by a German shell. He has written to his parents at 80 Broad street leaving out this part of his pluck and also a letter from the Scot. He tells another story. Several of Private Gorman's comrades were wounded but he escaped—shouting 'The Maple Leaf forever.'"

He was shouting some at least of the fighting at Hill 60 and then at Langemarck where the incident occurred. He writes that his cousin, Charles O'Brien, fell upon the 22nd, was well, but was later sent to hospital. Bobby Evans and Eddie Welsh, he says, were well. He had been eighteen days in the trenches. But he writes to his mother, "Don't be afraid of my 'Boches' and to tell him he adds, 'I received the packets of cigarettes and chocolate.' Louis Gorman was a well known umpire in the South End baseball games."

Mr. Martin, a brother of Mrs. Charles Westwood, of 214 Queen street, St. John, raced through five countries to re-enlist in his old regiment. When about 18 years of age, Alfred Martin was in the old British West Surrey and served for seven years. He then came to Canada, and after a time joined the United States army. He was bought out, but when the old British reformed, he re-joined and served through the campaign, and later went with his regiment to Tientsin. He was made a corporal. When the war broke out he decided to return to the old British reformed. He spent three weeks in a train bound for Russia, and from Petrograd he travelled through Finland, Norway and Norway and landed on a Newcomer on March 12. Spending a few days at home at Herne Hill, he met a sweetheart who had refused his offer of marriage, but was accepted after a moon journey to Guilford and rejoined his old regiment.

Sergeant Ernest O. Thompson, of the Signalling Corps under Major Thomas Evans, sent an interesting letter to his mother, Mrs. F. S. Thompson, 169 Germain street, in which he says: "We arrived at our destination today, and it was a small house not far from the firing line and which was used as brigade headquarters. The first thing we did on arrival was to lay a telephone line from there to divisional headquarters, about two miles away. While I was on that line the other boys laid lines to the trenches. While we were out on this work the fun started. I never heard such a row, just a continuous scream and roar of firing guns, shells going overhead and bursting all around."

After the German trenches had been shelled for some time, the cannonading quieted down and our boys made the charge of which you have already heard. They would go ahead a short distance then drop, then up again for another sprint. At last they reached the position which they were to hold. It was a vengeance. They boys drove them back and kept them there, and as General French says, "saved the situation." After holding the line for two miles to the right, our boys holding the reserve trenches."

Frederick, May 26—Weldon Burton, of Fredericton, has a letter from Arthur Hodges at the front with his son had been missing for five days. The letter was written May 5. It is feared that young Burton has been taken prisoner. Mr. Hodges has been taken prisoner from the Burden's other son, Bert, is a sergeant in the Royal Montreal regiment. He writes that he was informed that his brother had been wounded at Langemarck. "It was a small house not far from the firing line and which was used as brigade headquarters. The first thing we did on arrival was to lay a telephone line from there to divisional headquarters, about two miles away. While I was on that line the other boys laid lines to the trenches. While we were out on this work the fun started. I never heard such a row, just a continuous scream and roar of firing guns, shells going overhead and bursting all around."

SIR WILFRID HE RE OF O

Sir Wilfrid Party Will sure Th First and Over Prosecute W Liberals Ha Fiscal Meas Unionist Cr Measure — O People Befor

A few clear-cut and speech before the Federal from Canada, we are interested. Sir Canadians the proscrits the Liberals in parliament. He says that the cause of the evidence that the country, but he says there will be no election till all political activity Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "Today is the 21st of call for this meeting of to some three weeks, where which we breathe the 21st of May, is not as it was three weeks. At that time—three we atmosphere was charged by we were on the eve of tion. Evidences there w nor slight, which went t earnestly within the p lament. We had not, it s declaration from those power to speak, but it printers had been at w paring literature, cartoon the most part of the ch distribution the moment given. "It is known that on this month tons of balls from Canada, we are interested. Sir Canadians the proscrits the Liberals in parliament. He says that the cause of the evidence that the country, but he says there will be no election till all political activity Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "Today is the 21st of call for this meeting of to some three weeks, where which we breathe the 21st of May, is not as it was three weeks. At that time—three we atmosphere was charged by we were on the eve of tion. Evidences there w nor slight, which went t earnestly within the p lament. We had not, it s declaration from those power to speak, but it printers had been at w paring literature, cartoon the most part of the ch distribution the moment given."

"These words, that people was demanding people fall upon the with something of an tion. There were no s that public opinion was way about an election, public opinion was str strong, was absolutely moment this evidence of the government was opinion was thunder-s that in elected under stance would be a (Cheers.) "We do not know y place in the councils of officers of his boys we know there has been "Then it was attempte the Liberal lead by our action in parliam policy of the gov not tell you what b to refute that slander."

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"I look forward wi the judgment, not on assembled, but of th Canada, that we h offer any opposition assisting Great Brit mendous struggle in this entering, but I support that policy hearing our strength. "I look forward wi the judgment, not on assembled, but of th Canada, that we h offer any opposition assisting Great Brit mendous struggle in this entering, but I support that policy hearing our strength."

Sir Wilfrid then Cond position had supported the first \$50,000,000 vot tion and the \$100,000, at last session, "tho time enough to mak to improprieties and strong plea for hono but we did not enter inical opposition. Tas the government, we fa we received no credit, stood by the people of those who know spe Protested Increased Tax "It is true, when it said means of raising the from their position. W to the fiscal measure posed in order to levy. Why did we not agree? sure they go convinced, we are over about the measure not calculated to brin rather to be oppressive. We put our objection, but we did not car further than that of the people, leaving the res upon whom responsibility "Our conduct in the p compared with that of the on in Great Britain. comparison, I welcom ready to leave it to Canada. It is to th Unionist opposition that, so far as they c end the policy of the g

CANADIANS IN SECOND BATTLE LOST ALTOGETHER 185 MEN; WOODSTOCK MAN IN YPRES LIST

Ottawa, May 24—Canadian losses in the recent engagement are smaller than first reported. A cable to the militia department today gives the killed at 30, wounded 152 and missing three.

The midnight list of casualties includes four maritime province men as follows:

- FIFTH BATTALION. Severely Wounded. Private Carl H. Goodman, Monitor (Alb.).
SEVENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Lance Sergt. Charles Alfred Moodie, Vancouver.
EIGHTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Lieut. James Nimmo, Winnipeg.
TENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Sergt. J. Giles, Calgary; Lieut. Gilbert Todhunter, Estevan (Sask.); Private Cecil William Chapman Williams, Miami (Man.).
THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private William G. Owen, No. 1008 Green avenue, Montreal.
FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Captain J. N. Warrington, No. 19 Springfield avenue, Westmount (Que.).
FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Private Edward Bernard Cosgrove (formerly 17th Battalion), Hamilton (Ont.).
PRINCESS PATS. Killed in Action. Private W. O'Connell, Shanty Bay (Ont.).
THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Killed in Action. Gunner John Ward, No. 1017 View street, Victoria (B. C.).
THIRD FIELD COMPANY, CANADIAN ENGINEERS. Killed in Action. Major Gordon B. Wright, No. 65 Carier street, Ottawa.
FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded Severely. Company Sergt.-Major Thomas Donmille, England.
SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded Severely. Private Harry Hornby Gopdall, England.
EIGHTH BATTALION. Prisoner in Germany. Private J. R. Webster, England.
TENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private G. W. Allan, Hamilton (Ont.).
PRINCESS PATS. Killed in Action. Private Wm. Malcolm Fullerton, Calgary.
THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private C. S. Starkey, Perry Sound (Ont.); Private Grey D. Selby, Winnipeg; Private John Dubois, Regina; Private Fred K. Henry Foss, England.
FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private Ernest Mickleburgh, Lancaster (Eng.); Private Charles Kitchener, Scotland; Private John Barnes, Saskatoon; Private Charles Day, Lindsay (Ont.).
FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Wendell Hubert Holmes, Worcester (Mass.).
DIED OF WOUNDS. May 6—Private Chas. E. Murphy, Windsor (Ont.).
THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Ernest Mickleburgh, Lancaster (Eng.); Private Charles Kitchener, Scotland; Private John Barnes, Saskatoon; Private Charles Day, Lindsay (Ont.).
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- THIRD BATTALION. Wounded. April 28—Private Herman Bergson Brown, Bradford (Eng.); Private Roland Young, London (Eng.); Private Alfred J. George, St. Leonard-on-Sea (Eng.); Private Harry Perry, Falmouth (Eng.); Private Gerald Clifton Lowther, Newport (Eng.); Private Arthur Stevenson Anderson, Dundee, Scotland; Private Harry Ritchie Boul, Toronto.
SEVENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. May 22—Lieut. Harold Egbert Sasmore, London (Eng.).
TENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Lieut. Edward Shaw, New Malden (Eng.).
SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Lieut. William D. Holmes, (formerly 30th Battalion), Millstream Post Office, Victoria (B. C.).
DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED. Private Herbert Cameron Clark, Vancouver.
DIED OF WOUNDS, MAY 24. Private Albert Lindsay Eddy (formerly 11th Battalion), Duck Lake (Sask.).
TENTH BATTALION. Wounded May 22. Lieut. Wilfred N. Knowles, Okotoks, Alberta.
THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Missing April 24. Private George Benjamin MacDonald (formerly 17th Battalion), Trenton, Picou Co. (N. S.).
DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED. Lieut. A. M. Fisher, No. 49 Lincoln Ave., Montreal.
FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Lieut. Wilfred Mayor, Toronto.
SIXTEENTH BATTALION. DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED. Private Chas. R. Lemmon (formerly 17th Battalion), Sandwick (Ont.); Lance Corporal Wm. P. Sawyer, No. 28 Fifth Ave., Vancouver.
NINETEENTH BATTALION. Death. Private Lionel Arthur Willis, Massey Hall, Toronto. (May 25, pneumonia).
PRINCESS PATS. Wounded. Sergt. Henry Laing, Edmonton, Alberta; Sergt. Albert H. S. Beech, Edmonton, Alberta.
FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Killed in Action. Gunner W. A. Comes, New Amsterdam (B.C.).
SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Wounded. Gunner James L. J. Ross, Belleville (Ont.).
THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Died of Wounds. Sergt. Robert Fenman, No. 11 Marquis street, St. Catharines (Ont.).
CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. Suffering from Gas Fumes. Sergt. Charles James Wright, Moore Park, Toronto.
RED CROSS BUREAU SENDS GOOD NEWS OF BUD TIPPETS RECOVERY. Wednesday, May 29. The Canadian Red Cross at London, England, has taken up the task of informing relatives of wounded soldiers in regard to the condition and progress of the men and the efforts of the society in this regard are meeting with most pronounced approval. That "Bud" Tippett is progressing favorably towards recovery has been received news received yesterday by his father, George Tippett, of Fairville, from the London headquarters of the Red Cross. The letter follows: Canadian Red Cross Society, London, Information Department. Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that Charles Tippett, No. 22,796, 14th Battalion, whose arm and legs are broken, is getting on well and is now at the Third Western General Hospital, Cardiff, where he has been visited on our behalf by Mrs. Hill. Yours, C. P. H. HODGETTS, A. S. C. at Sandring. Major Frink yesterday received a postcard from Sergt.-Major Roy Hardwick of the No. 5 Army Service Corps from Sandring camp, in which he says all are well and adds, "We have yet to see a better city than our own St. John's." Several letters have also been received in the city from members of the Army Service Corps, now in camp, and they all speak of enjoyable times but there is so far no indication of when they are likely to be called on for service on the continent. Mrs. Geo. West of Lancaster Heights, has three brothers and two brothers-in-law in the war. She has a letter from one brother, S. W. Larner, from Colwyn Bay Hospital, where he was recovering and expecting soon to go to the front again. He was one of the first to enlist, and was in the retreat from Mons, and in the battles of Le Coteau, the Aene and the Marne. He expected, when he wrote, to be well enough

in a few days to go back to his comrades of the 1st Battalion, who have been sent to the Dardanelles. Prisoners with Germans. Private J. Beckwith, a brother of Robert Beckwith, Brussels street, is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans at Dusseldorf on the Rhine. He is in hospital with wounds in the hand and leg. He says he is being well treated in the letter that came to his brother yesterday, and he asks for some of his books. (Dusseldorf is one of the finest cities in Germany and is laid out as a model for an industrial and residential centre but no doubt Private Beckwith would prefer not seeing it just now.) James Duncan of the Army Service writes home cheerily to his father at 153 "Paradise row of the life at Shorecliffe. George Toad of the Divisional Ammunition Column in Frederickton has been promoted to corporal. He and the others are well. A letter was received yesterday at the local recruiting office from Dr. Percy B. Burts of Brockton (Mass.), a dentist who says he is former New Brunswick, and is seeking a place with the Canadian Hospital Corps. He was born in this province in 1888, and graduated from Harvard University in 1912. Major C. D. Macneave is reported to be improving according to a letter received at Newcastle yesterday from Mrs. Mesereau. Dr. H. C. Mesereau, a brother, has been appointed to command one of the work parties at Montreal in preparation to going overseas. Corporal Walter Wilson in a letter to his brother Thomas L. Wilson, of Chesley street, which arrived yesterday, says he is in a farm in France, resting after sixteen strenuous days in the front line. He said he was through the big battle of Ypres and fortunately came through without a scratch. He said one of his companions, from upper Canada, has been recommended for the C. C., and another friend was promoted on the field from sergeant to lieutenant. Policeman George Briggs was informed that his brother David had been killed on May 9 by being hit with fragments of an exploded shell. Although greatly distressed by the news, he clings to the hope that there is some mistake, as he has not received any notification to that effect from Ottawa. Fear Frederickton Soldier is a Prisoner. Frederickton, May 26—Robin Crookshank, son of Conductor Andrew Crookshank, fell from a truck at the I. C. R. station last evening and sustained a skull fracture. He was unconscious for some hours. Today his condition is favorable. Weldon Burden of this city has a letter from Arthur Burden, in the front with the 14th Battalion stating that his son had been missing for five days. The letter was written May 5. It is feared that young Burden has been taken prisoner. Mr. Burden's other son, Bert, is at the front with the Royal Montreal Regiment. He writes that he was informed that his brother had been wounded at Langemarck. An active recruiting campaign for the 65th will be commenced here this week. Rev. G. M. Campbell of Sackville will address several meetings. Moncton, N. B., May 26—J. H. Clarke of the I. C. R. central office has received a cable from England stating that his son, Alex. B. Clark, of the 4th Battalion, who was reported wounded and missing, is alive in a German hospital, is severely wounded. NEBRASKAN'S NAME IN LARGE LETTERS. London, May 26—A message to the Statesman Liverpool says that the name and nationality of the Nebraska were painted in large letters on her sides. She was in water ballast. The torpedoing of the Nebraska was a surprise to American officials here. Apparently it occurred before 9 o'clock last night. All foreign vessels leaving Liverpool recently have had their names and nationalities painted in large letters on their sides and have flown large flags. Yesterday evening was clear, and the period between 8 and 9 o'clock is the twilight hour in the British Islands at this season. A message to Lloyd's says that an armed trawler went to the assistance of the Nebraska, and stood by her all night. The German submarine campaign is continuing actively. Despatches from Norway state that the people of that country have been aroused by the sinking of the Nebraska, and that they are endeavoring to attempt to torpedo the vessel, which went to her assistance. The steamer Cromack loaded with passengers, had a narrow escape from being torpedoed while bound for Redmond yesterday. A submarine fired a torpedo which was moving so rapidly that nothing could be done to avoid it. The attack occurred at a point four miles north of North Hinder Lightship. Not Seriously Damaged. When the Nebraska was torpedoed the crew at once took to the boats and stood the steamer. It was soon ascertained that the Nebraska was not seriously damaged. She had been struck forward and her fore-holds were full of water. The crew returned on board and got the vessel underway. No lives were lost among the crew. The Nebraska did not carry any passengers. This information was received today by the British admiralty in London, and it was at once communicated to the American embassy. A message to Lloyd's from Kinsale, Ireland, says that the Nebraska passed that point at 8 o'clock, apparently bound for Queenstown. The Nebraska was down at the bow when she was struck under her own steam and flying the signal "I am not under control." The Nebraska, Captain Green, is owned by the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, of New York, and is of 2,824 tons net register. On her last outward trip she left New York on May 7 for Liverpool. ITALY'S FIRST PRIZE IS \$200,000 WORTH OF ENEMY'S SHIPS. Rome, via Paris, May 26—The value of Austrian and German ships now in Italian ports, which have become prizes of war, is estimated at more than 100,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000).

THE TRIUMPH LOST IN DARDANELLES

London, May 26, 11.36 p. m.—The British battleship Triumph has been sunk in the Dardanelles. This official announcement was made tonight. The disaster to the Triumph is described in the brief statement by the admiralty, which says that while operating in support of the Australian and New Zealand forces on the shore of the Gallipoli peninsula yesterday, the Triumph was torpedoed by a submarine, and sank shortly afterwards. The majority of the officers and men, including the captain and commander, are reported to have been saved. The submarine was chased by destroyers and patrolling small craft until dark.

AUSTRIANS SWEEP FROM SEAS. Paris, May 26, 7.10 p. m.—The Italian government today declared a blockade of all the ports on the Austro-Hungarian coast. This proclamation, like that of Great Britain and France against Germany, will entirely cut off all neutral trade by sea with the enemy, and indicates that the Italian fleet has done very rapid work in thus sweeping the Austrians from the seas. The official announcement does not say whether the submarine was Turkish or German, but it probably was of the latter nationality, as the British legation at Athens recently offered a reward for the sinking of German submarines supposed to be in the Mediterranean. The Triumph, which was purchased from Chile upon her completion in 1903, had seen more fighting than any ship in the British navy in the present war.

SAYS PANTELEIMON WAS TORPEDOED. Constantinople (by wireless to Berlin), May 26, via London, May 27, 10.45 a. m.—The torpedoing of the Russian battleship Panteleimon by a Turkish submarine occurred in the Black Sea, May 22, near the entrance to the Bosphorus. London, May 26, 11.05 p. m.—Although called upon to face another enemy in Italy, whose troops have crossed the eastern border, the Austrians and Germans have not relaxed their efforts on the other fronts. In Middle Galicia they have resumed the offensive against the Russians along the River San, and claim to have met with further successes; while in Flanders and Artois the Germans continue, according to the French report, to make furious attacks in an effort to regain the ground taken from them in recent weeks, and to hold that which they took from the British in the region of Ypres. Except for the German admission that the British have captured part of their trenches to the northeast of Ghent, the reports of the different headquarters continue to contradict each other, one side claiming gains, while the other says that all attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. So far as the west is concerned, however, the fighting, as has been the case for months, consists largely of trench warfare, in which the capture of a trench, a few prisoners and machine guns is not considered of sufficient importance to emphasize. But this is the arena whereby the commanders hope to wear down their opponents until they become so weak that a real forward movement will be found possible.

AUSTRIAN STAND ON RIVER ISONZO. The Italians, who have crossed the Austrian frontier to the east, along a front of sixty miles, towards the Isonzo river, have not yet met with any serious opposition. In fact, no important battle is expected until the invaders reach the river, as it is here that the Austrians are established, and on this line they will make their stand, as they have had a long time to prepare for an invasion. It is probable they will oppose the Italian advance by means of the same methods as caused the deadlock in Flanders. In Greece, the illness of King Constantine, whose condition remains serious, has brought the political situation to a standstill, and it is regarded as unlikely that there will be any developments until after the pending elections. The alleged torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraska is featured by all the London papers, which describe the incident as "another challenge to America."

BRITAIN'S NEW GOVERNMENT; THE NAMES OF MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

London, May 25, 9.14 p. m.—Lord Kitchener retains the post of secretary of war in the coalition cabinet, which has received the approval of King George. The new first lord of the admiralty will be Arthur J. Balfour. Winston Spencer Churchill, former head of the admiralty, is given the portfolio of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Herbert H. Asquith retains the premiership, and Sir Edward Grey the ministry of foreign affairs. David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer in the old cabinet, will be minister of munitions in the new one. The constitution of the new cabinet follows: Prime minister and first lord of the treasury—Mr. Asquith. Minister without portfolio—Lord Lansdowne. Lord high chancellor—Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster. Lord President of the Council—Lord Crewe. Lord of the privy seal—Lord Curzon of Kedleston. Chancellor of the exchequer—Reginald McKenna. Secretary of state for home affairs—Sir John A. Simon. Secretary of state for foreign affairs—Sir Edward Grey. Secretary for the colonies—A. Bonar Law. Secretary for India—J. Austen Chamberlain. Secretary of state for war—Lord Kitchener. Minister of munitions—David Lloyd George. First lord of the admiralty—Arthur J. Balfour. President of the board of trade—Walter Runciman. President of the local government board—Walter Hume Long. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Winston Spencer Churchill. Chief secretary for Ireland—Augustine Birrell. Secretary for Scotland—Thomas McKinnon Wood. President of the board of agriculture—Lord Selborne. First commissioner of works—Lewis Harcourt. Attorney-general—Sir Edward Carson.

Redmond Declines. The official announcement on the new cabinet says: "A place in the cabinet was offered to John Redmond (the Irish Nationalist leader), but he did not see his way to accept it. "The prime minister has decided that a new department shall be created, to be called the ministry of munitions, charged with organizing the supply of munitions of war. Mr. Lloyd George has undertaken the formation and temporary direction of this department, and during his tenure of office as minister of munitions will vacate the office of chancellor of the exchequer. "Sir Edward Carson represents the Ulster faction of Ireland, and there is regret that Mr. Redmond declined to enter the cabinet and make the representation embrace all political parties. Dublin, May 25, 11.17 p. m.—The Irish party, at a meeting today, unanimously adopted a resolution approving John Redmond's action in declining a seat in the new cabinet. The party issued a statement declaring that "the events of last week have created a situation demanding the serious and careful consideration of the Irish people." "The statement says that the great lesson of the events of the past week for the Irish people is the necessity of the local leaders to reorganize the United Irish League in every parish where it is inactive."

WANTED. LADIES to do plain and fancy work at home, whole or part time. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Toronto.
AGENTS WANTED. RELIABLE representative to meet the tremendous fruit trade throughout New Brunswick. We wish to see four good men to represent general agents. The fruit-growing taken in the fruit-growing New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of energy, a permanent position pay to the right men. Station, Toronto, Ont.
THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in every district. Pay weekly. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto.
TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED—Second class teacher for School District of Hampton and Upper. Apply, stating terms, to R. J. Retory to trustees, Titusville.
FOR SALE. GREAT WHITE LAMBS. 25 cents. Will increase 100 per cent. Every county have them. For sale by Messrs. Sussex, N. B.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR THE SUN. St. John's summers are cool that the city is a pleasure during the hot season, and pleasant as at any other time. Students can enter at any time. Catalogues mailed to any address.
DEATHS. BROWN—At Lancaster 21, William F. Brown, in his 64th year, leaving a widow, father, mother and three children. Burial at 1:30 P. M. at St. John's.
MULLIN—In this city, Mrs. Mary E. Mullin, nee Cole, in her 68th year, leaving a husband, three children and four sisters. Burial at 1:30 P. M. at St. John's.
WALSH—In this city, Edward Walsh, in his 64th year, leaving a widow, three children and four sisters. Burial at 1:30 P. M. at St. John's.
BOYLE—In this city, Mrs. Mary E. Boyle, nee Logan, in her 68th year, leaving a husband, three children and four sisters. Burial at 1:30 P. M. at St. John's.
PETERS—At 55 Dorchester street, Annie M. Peters, nee Logan, in her 68th year, leaving a husband, three children and four sisters. Burial at 1:30 P. M. at St. John's.
FINNARE—At his residence, 578 Main street, in his 68th year, leaving a widow, three children and four sisters. Burial at 1:30 P. M. at St. John's.
PHINNEY—In this city, Mrs. Phinney, nee Logan, in her 68th year, leaving a husband, three children and four sisters. Burial at 1:30 P. M. at St. John's.
THOMSON—In this city, Mrs. Thomson, nee Logan, in her 68th year, leaving a husband, three children and four sisters. Burial at 1:30 P. M. at St. John's.
REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Transfers of real estate recorded as follows: St. John County. Coldbrook Realty Co., Ltd., to Frederick B. Simons, \$100,000. J. E. Ewing et al to Mrs. E. C. Weldon, \$100,000. James McCavour to Mrs. Margaret E. Truitt, \$100,000. A. R. Willbur to Mrs. W. J. Stanton, \$100,000. Kings County. Trustees of W. G. G. Guilfoyle, \$100,000. Property of Mrs. E. C. Weldon, \$100,000. "Is he rich?" "I don't know." "Why not?" "The other night that he had the money she wanted."

PH LOST DANELLES

The British battleship Triumph This official announcement was described in the brief statement while operating in support of the...

The Italian government today de- in the Austro-Hungarian coast. Great Britain and France against neutral trade by sea with the...

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PEDDED.

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VERMENT; THE BERS ANNOUNCED

rd Kitchener retains the post of secretary has received the approval of King arily will be Arthur J. Balfour. Wina-

ership, and Sir Edward Grey the min- the exchequer in the old cabinet, will be. The constitution of the new cabinet

ransury—Mr. Asquith. landowner. B. Buckmaster. rd Crews. on of Kedleston. aid McKenna.

—Sir John A. Simon. —Sir Edward Grey ar Law. undersecretary. Kitchener. rd Grey. ur J. Balfour. after Runciman.

oad—Walter Hume Long. aster—Winston Spencer Churchill. stine Birrell. cKinnon Wood. nder—Lord Selborne. vis Harcourt. on.

member of the cabinet without duties, expert participating in its councils, and Mr. Churchill's position is virtually the same. His willingness to accept a sub-

ordinate position and work for the success of the new government is likely to make him popular with the country and aid his future political career.

"Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson will be especially charged with the task of rallying the workingtons to the government's support, and much is expected of the former chancellor in or-

ganizing the country's industries. John Redmond's action in declining a seat in the new cabinet. The party issued a statement declaring that "the events of the past week have created a situation demand- ing the serious and careful con-

sideration of the Irish people." The statement says that the great loss of the Irish people is the necessity of thorough organization, and appeals to the local leaders to reorganize the United Irish League in every parish where it is inactive.

WANTED

ADIES to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges prepaid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal, N.S.W.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local agents in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offering exceptional oppor-

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local agents in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offering exceptional oppor-

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—Second class female teacher for School District No. 8, Parish of Hampton and Upham, Kings Co. Apply, stating terms, to principal, secretary to trustees, Titusville, N. B. 5-29

FOR SALE

GREAT WHITE LAMP BURNERS for incandescents. Sold everywhere for 65 cents. Will insure oil brilliancy 100 per cent. Every country church should have them. For sale by Maritime Farmer, Sussex, N. B. 29211-6-5

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLAN FOR THE SUMMER

St. John's summers are so deliciously cool that the city is a place of refuge during the hot season, and study just as pleasant as at any other time. Students can enter at any time. Catalogues mailed to any address.

S. KERR, Principal

DEATHS

BROWN—At Lancaster Heights, May 11, William F. Brown, in the 33rd year of his age, leaving a widow, little daughter, father, mother and three brothers.

BRADY—At his parents' residence, 138 Erie street, on the 24th inst, George Brady, aged six months.

MULLIN—In this city, on the 23rd inst, at the residence of John Henderson, 28 Peter street, a long illness, Isabelle, second daughter of the late James and Margaret Mullin, leaving one brother and four sisters to mourn her loss.

WALSH—In this city, on the 22nd inst, Edward Walsh, leaving five and three daughters to mourn.

COLLIER—In this city, on the 23rd inst, William H. Coleman, in the 41st year of his age, leaving his wife, three daughters, five brothers and three sisters to mourn.

WRIGHT—At Hampton, on the 23rd inst, Miss Amelia D. Wright, daughter of the late John Wright, collector of Customs at Chatham (N.S.), leaving two sons and five children to mourn.

CAPLES—In this city, on the 23rd inst, Margaret J. wife of Thomas Caples, leaving her husband and five children to mourn.

MOORE—Suddenly, at St. Stephen, May 23, Daniel W. Moore, leaving his wife and three children to mourn.

BOYLE—In this city, on May 22, Mrs. Mary Jane Boyle, widow of John W. Boyle, leaving two sons and one daughter to mourn.

LOGUE—At South, Boston, on May 18, after a short illness, Edward Logue, son of Mrs. James Logue, of South Bay, leaving a surviving wife, two brothers and two sisters to mourn.

DOIG—In this city, on May 23, Charles H. Doig, aged 40 years, leaving his wife, three children and one sister to mourn. (Monoton papers please copy).

KINNEAR—Suddenly, at Chicago, on May 23, Margaret M., daughter of the late Charles E. Kinnear, leaving two sons and one sister to mourn.

PETERS—At 25 Dorchester street, on the 24th inst, Annie M., wife of Martin P. Peters, leaving her husband, one brother and one sister to mourn.

MCRAE—In this city, on the 23rd inst, at 24 Main street, George E., aged 28 years, beloved son of Sadie Melias Linton, leaving two brothers, one sister and two half-brothers to mourn.

GILLIN—At her residence, 113 Sheriff street, on the 23rd inst, a long illness, Mary E., second daughter of the late William and Julia Gillin, leaving two brothers and three sisters to mourn.

FRING—At Milton (Mass.), May 24, Isabel Ida Fring, youngest daughter of the late David Hama, aged 49 years.

FINNAMORE—At his parents' residence, 373 Main street, on May 23, Albert Theodore, infant son of Albert and Jessie Finnamore, aged 7 months.

PRINNEY—In this city, on the 26th inst, after a lingering illness, Annie, widow of William Phinney, and daughter of Abner and Sarah Secord, leaving her parents, four brothers and one sister to mourn.

THOMSON—In this city, on Tuesday, May 25, Louisa Anne Thomson, aged 71 years, wife of the late Robert Thomson.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of real estate have been registered as follows:

REV. R. H. STAVERT CALLED BY NORBON PRESBYTERIANS

At a meeting of the Presbytery of St. John yesterday in St. Andrew's church a very hearty and unanimous call from Norbton was presented in favor of the Rev. R. H. Stavert, M. A., B. D., formerly of Harcourt and well known throughout the province. He has done splendid work in connection with the Dominion Alliance, for which he has acted as field secretary for over a year. He has resigned the position of traveling secretary in order to take up the regular pastoral duties of his church. Mr. Stavert holds the position of most worthy patriarch of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America.

The congregation of Norbton is one of the most promising centres of Presbyterianism and is to be congratulated on having secured the services of Mr. Stavert. This congregation has been without a minister for over two years. Arrangements have been made for the induction to take place on Monday, May 31, at 7:30 p. m.

Rev. F. W. Thompson, M. A., will preside and induct the new minister. Rev. Thomas Harrison, M. A., will address the minister, Rev. F. W. Drumlin, B. D., will address the people.

At yesterday's meeting, in the absence of the moderator and clerk, Rev. F. W. Thompson and Thomas Harrison were elected respectively to fill their places. Rev. Gordon Dickie gave an encouraging account of the home mission work of all of the regular mission fields have been manned with students. For Minto, which requires a bilingual student, Mr. Rowley, of Toronto, has been secured. He will begin work on Sunday next.

MARINE JOURNAL

Port of St. John.

Arrived.

Monday, May 24. R. M. S. P. liner Chignecto, 3,870 tons, Bernadine via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, sugar and general cargo.

Str. Dagland, 670, San Domingo via Dalnavor, Wm Thomson Co, sugar for the refinery.

Bark Rhea (Russ), transatlantic port, W. M. Mackay, bal.

Coastwise—Str. Grand Manan, 160, Mackinnon, Yarmouth via Wilson's Beach.

Star. Calvin Austin, 2,870 tons, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports, A. C. Currie, pass and mtds.

Coastwise—Str. Bear River, Centreville, Margueriteville, Yalabou, John L. Cann; schrs Ethel M, Lloyd, I. M. Ellis, Lizzie Meek.

Wednesday, May 25. S. S. Kale (Dan), 1,295 tons, John L. Cann; schrs L. A. Plummer, W. E. & W. L. Mack and American Team, Sound ports.

Wednesday, May 25. S. S. Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Boston via Maine ports.

Canadian Ports

Newcastle, May 23—Ard, bktn Sara, Cork.

May 23—Old, str. Heimer Morch, Belfast.

Dalhousie, May 25—Ard, May 14, str. W. H. Dwyer, Halifax. Sid, May 19, str. Wacamacan, for Niagara Falls; May 20, str. Calgary, for Niagara Falls; May 23, str. W. H. Dwyer, for Portland (Me).

Monday, May 24—Ard, sch John G. Walter, Perth Amboy, with coal.

Chatham, May 23—Ard, strs Wladimir Savin, Wladimir, Tyne, Port Colborn, Stevens, Portland (Me).

Newcastle, May 24—Ard, bktn Clouston, Bantry.

St. John's, May 25—Signalled strs Northrup, Volsen, Baltimore via Sydney for Aarhus; Eastington, Stevenson, Manchester for Sydney; Battican, Green, Philadelphia for Sydney and Montreal; Maude Stranger, Gothenburg bound west.

Parsons, May 25—Ard, tern sch Wladimir, MacDuch, Glasgow, bound lumber for United Kingdom.

Cld, Danish str Steelsburg, Lund, Brov Head for orders with 1,750,000 feet spruce and hardwood deck.

British Ports

Liverpool, May 24—Ard, strs Cymric, St. Louis, New York.

London, May 22—Ard, strn Star-point, St. John.

Torr Head, May 23—Passed str Falk (Nor), Nielsen, St. John (NB), for Liverpool, May 25—Ard, str Scandinavian, Montreal.

Foreign Ports

New York, May 22—Cld, sch Ravala, Lewis, Perth Amboy—Homan & Padden.

Boston, May 22—Ard, sch B. B. Harwick, Bridgport (Conn.).

City Island, May 22—Passed, bound east—Sch Abbie C. Stubbs, St. George (S. D.) for Portsmouth (N. H.); Willie L. Maxwell, Elizabethport for Chatham (N. B.); Sunlight, South Amboy for Boston (all schooners came to anchor).

Genoa, May 24—Ard, str Regina, Philadelphia, New York.

CONDENSED NEWS LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mayor Frink acknowledges receipt of the contribution of \$600 from the New Brunswick Telephone Company, per A. W. McMichie, secretary-treasurer, for the Belgian relief fund.

Contributions for the 29th field hospital fund have been received by Mayor Frink. The following names are listed: Cross Society, per Mrs. G. N. Pearson, Sussex, \$100; Alexander Wilson, West St. John, \$1.

The new street-railway line to Coldbrook which opened Monday was used by more than 4,000 people. Officials of the railway estimate that the line and they said that the figure was well within the limit.

At a meeting of the Chisholm Lake Fishing Club, Monday, George Congdon was elected president; J. A. Sinclair, vice-president; L. R. Ross, secretary-treasurer, and Dr. Burnett, H. E. Gould and W. H. McQuinn, managing committee. This is the 29th annual election of Mr. Ross to the office of secretary-treasurer in the club.

Brunswick Chapter, I. O. O. F., gratefully acknowledge the following donations toward the equipment of the New Brunswick ward in Dr. MacLaren's hospital in France: The Women's Institute of Stanley Village, York county (N. B.), \$92.20

Edward Sears, postmaster and members of the post office staff: G. C. P. Baker, 50.00; R. T. Hayes, 50.00; Mrs. C. Smith, 50.00; H. Colby Smith, 50.00; Employes W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., 50.00; C. G. of Port, 12.50; Allan Rankine, 10.00; Charles Coster, 10.00; Mrs. W. T. Taylor, Montreal, 5.00; George J. Coster, 5.00; Mrs. J. T. McKenney, 5.00; Mrs. T. H. Bullock, 5.00; A. Friend, New Brunswick, 3.00; Dunlop Tire Co., Ltd., 1.00.

The proceeds of the concert which the Brunswick chapter held in the city hall, West St. John, on May 18 amounted to \$260.

The sum of \$15 has been received from Mrs. Hiram Humphrey and Miss Anne McDonald, of Humphrey's Wharf, Cambridge, Queens county (N. B.), the proceeds from a pie social which they wish used for Dr. Duval.

H. M. ALLINGHAM, Secy. Brunswick Chapter, I. O. O. F.

GOOD DEMAND FOR POTATOES IN HAVANA.

Havana circular of May 21 reports better inquiry has been in evidence during the week for fish in drums and, although prices are high, expectations change, indications point to an upward tendency. We quote codfish at 73-4, haddock at 94-4 and halibut at 100 per pound. A very active demand still prevails for codfish in cases and as a consequence stocks have been reduced. This together with the fact that the arrivals during the week are small, makes the situation look strong and, in consequence, prices have made further gain. Norwegian codfish is quoted at 411 per case, the market being well supplied with other species. With a fair demand ruling, sales of herring are being effected at \$1.25 per barrel.

During this week the demand for potatoes has not fallen off and while the price of potatoes packed in barrels declined, bags are selling at \$1.25 per barrel and at \$1.00-1.25 per bag.

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE CONTRACT AWARDED.

Fredericton, May 23—Contracts for Brown's Mill Dam bridge, over the Tatagouche river, in Gloucester county, have been awarded by the government. The best superstructure contract has been awarded to the Maritime Bridge Co. of New Glasgow, the price being about \$12,000, while the substructure will be constructed by E. S. Haines.

Steamer Hampstead, which has been tied up for an inspection by inspectors J. Olive and C. E. Dalton, of St. John, will resume her trips on the Fredericton-Gagetown route again this afternoon, having passed satisfactorily.

Captain Flowers is ill, suffering from a severe attack of cholera poisoning in his arm, and Capt. McLean arrived from St. John today to take charge of the steamer until Captain Flowers recovers.

FREDERICTON SCOTT ACT CONVICTION.

Fredericton, May 23—In the police court this morning in a Scott act case against a druggist, none of fourteen witnesses who had been summoned appeared and counsel for the prosecution then moved that bench warrants for their arrest be issued. The list included business men, public officials and at least one woman. The defendant then changed his plea to guilty and was fined \$60 and costs.

OROMOCTO BARN AND ICE HOUSE BURNED.

Fredericton, May 23—The barn and ice house owned by Harford Allen and situated in the centre of Oromocto, were destroyed by flames which had been started from children playing with matches. Only with the greatest difficulty were the volunteer firemen able to prevent the fire from spreading to serious proportions.

Old E. Cousens, Philadelphia; Monna, do; Florence E. Melanson, New York. New York, May 23—Ard, sch Sallie E. Ludlum, St. Marinas.

Calais, May 24—Ard, sch Childs Hasold, New York.

Eastport, May 24—Ard, sch Collin C. Baker, St. George (NB).

Whitmore, Yagrapport (N. S.). New York, May 23—Ard, strs Chicago, Bordeaux, Tzornina, Genoa.

CHARTERS.

Norwegian bark, 1,609 tons, deals, Bay Chaleur to West Indies, 1975 65, July.

Norwegian bark, 671 tons, spruce, from Halifax, private terms, prompt; schooner, 248 tons, lumber, Bridgewater (N. S.) to Madras, private terms, prompt; schooner, 250 tons, lumber, Nova Scotia to Cuba, basis \$9.25.

Term charter Isiah K. Stetson, New York to Charlottetown (P. E. I.), J. W. Smith, coal, \$2.

THREE WOUNDED IN SUNDAY BATTLE NEAR BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., May 24—(Special)—Trouble, which has been brewing for some time between a number of young men belonging to St. Mary's, a short distance from Bathurst, and Italians, who have a colony nearby, culminated on Sunday afternoon in a pitched battle in which guns and knives were used.

Fred Doucet is lying seriously wounded at his home with wounds in his left shoulder. His injuries are quite serious although not considered fatal.

A little girl was struck in the fleshy part of the leg by a stray bullet, and Xavier Doucet, who resides near where the trouble occurred, also suffered a slight flesh wound from a spent bullet.

From what has been learned from the excited witnesses of the shooting, a number of St. Mary's young men began the trouble on Sunday by attacking several of the Italian boys who were out for a walk. Doucet, the injured man, was not in the first of the trouble but happened to come along just as the shooting began and things began to go wrong.

Two Italians, who, it is alleged, did the shooting have been arrested and lodged in the city hall. They are likely to be several other arrests.

Special constables were on duty last night but the night but no further trouble occurred.

TWO ARRESTED MEN HELD FOR BURGLARY

Sackville, N. S., May 23—Gould and Downey, Amherst young men, charged with burglary in the city hall, appeared before Magistrate J. D. C. Laidlaw, appeared before Magistrate J. D. C. Laidlaw, appeared before Magistrate J. D. C. Laidlaw.

They were committed to Dorchester Jail on a charge of burglary in the city hall. They were committed to Dorchester Jail on a charge of burglary in the city hall.

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BIG RECRUITING CAMPAIGN STARTS

Fredericton, N. B., May 24—(Special)—The recruiting campaign for the 5th Battalion up to strength was inaugurated here tonight at a meeting held at the call of Mayor Mitchell. A committee of ten, with power to raise to its number, was appointed to take charge of the campaign. The district consisted of York and Sunbury counties and the western part of Queens county.

Owners of motor cars have volunteered the use of their cars, and a number of speakers have also volunteered their services. Carleton County Meeting.

Woodstock, May 24—The first meeting for the big recruiting campaign for the 5th Battalion up to strength was inaugurated here tonight at a meeting held at the call of Mayor Mitchell. A committee of ten, with power to raise to its number, was appointed to take charge of the campaign. The district consisted of York and Sunbury counties and the western part of Queens county.

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E. WRIGHT REINSTATED AT WOLVES LIGHTHOUSE; MISS WOOD'S DECLARATION

J. C. Chesley, Marine Agent, Presided Over Hearing Tuesday, and Evidence of Wright and Miss Wood is Taken in Affidavits.

Wednesday, May 13. Prompt action by Chesley Wright in securing legal advice and in presenting evidence to the Department of Marine and Fisheries...

It is expected that developments will result in connection with the person of E. Wright...

The affidavits, as taken yesterday at the customs house, follow:

In the matter of the supposed drowning of Sydney Lord and Mark Lord, of Deer Island, in the county of Charlotte, province of New Brunswick...

At the first opportunity of clear weather we collected the boat and pulled the dingy up above high water mark...

From what I saw near the camp of Sydney Lord and Mark Lord I feel sure that they met their deaths...

Declared before me at the city of St. John in the county of St. John this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D., 1915.

(Sgd.) W. O. PHINNEY. A commissioner for taking affidavits to be read in the supreme court.

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WEDDINGS

Fisher-Garrell. Woodstock, N. B., May 24.—(Special.) A wedding of great interest in the social circles of the town took place at the home of the bride's parents...

Mrs. Mabel I. Waring. Boston, May 24.—The death of Mrs. Mabel I. Waring, aged 42, of Grand Bay (N. B.)...

Mrs. Bert Urquhart. Mrs. Bert Urquhart died at the home of her father, L. S. Sprague, Kings county, N. B., on the 19th inst.

Captain D. Bostwick. Captain David Bostwick died at the home of his daughter, 17 Main street, St. John, on Saturday.

Edward Logue. News has reached the city of the death of Edward Logue, son of Mrs. James Logue, South Bay, after a very short illness.

Mrs. Herbert Brown. Green, St. John county, May 25.—On Sunday, the 23rd inst., Mrs. Herbert Brown passed away at her home here.

Mrs. Richard Adams. Thursday, May 27.—Mrs. Richard Adams died yesterday morning at the hospital after a brief illness.

Mrs. James Robinson. East Glasville, Carleton Co., May 25.—At midday on Thursday, May 20, Margaret, widow of James Robinson, of East Glasville, passed away in her 84th year.

Cummings' Cove Items. Cummings' Cove, May 26.—Miss Alma Chaffey, of Eastport, spent the weekend at her home here.

King Constantine Better. Paris, May 27.—King Constantine of Greece is better, according to the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency.

President of Portugal Resigns. Lisbon, May 27.—The president of Portugal, Manuel De Arraiza, has resigned.

Albert T. Finnimore. Thursday, May 27.—Much sympathy will be expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Finnimore, of 575 Main street, at the interment of their son, Albert Theodore, who passed away last evening after a short illness from meningitis.

Michael Coban. Wednesday, May 26.—The death of Michael Coban occurred last night at his residence, 155 Egin street, after a prolonged illness.

Mrs. W. O. Phinney. Wednesday, May 26.—The death of Mrs. Annie Phinney occurred yesterday morning after a short illness. She was the widow of William O. Phinney, who died a few weeks ago.

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STIRRING EVENTS AT DARDANELLES

(Continued from page 1.) Doubt manned with machine guns. Just as Greek troops obtained possession of an important tactical point...

On May 7 the attack continued, the French troops again improving their position, while on the left the Twenty-ninth Division succeeded just before sunset in driving the enemy back nearly into the village of Kritika.

May 8 the attack was again resumed, the British advance in the face of a very heavy fire was begun. French troops attacked the Turkish trenches with the bayonet and the whole line, except on the extreme left, advanced seaward.

The French forces throughout these operations fought with magnificent courage and dash, although they suffered heavy losses.

The light on these three days was severe. Happily a large proportion of the British casualties represented only slight wounds. It had been clearly demonstrated that the Turkish defenses were strongly constructed, and that their capture must be achieved by a judicious and methodical method of trench warfare.

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Australian Win Spurs. During May 9 ground was gained everywhere and was maintained. At 10:45 p.m. an attack was brilliantly carried out by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth battalions of the Four Australian Infantry Brigades.

A heavy Turkish counter-attack was launched at dawn of May 10, and forced the Australians back to their original trenches, but the guns of the corps were in readiness and they opened fire on the enemy at close range.

During May 10, 11 and 12 further reinforcements for the French, British and Australian troops arrived. On the night of May 12 the Twenty-ninth division under Major General Hunter Weston, undertook an attack against the enemy's extreme right, under cover of a demonstration by the British and Australian divisions.

On May 13 the 29th division worked furiously and established themselves in trenches 200 yards in advance. The Allied artillery was well handled.

Aid by aeroplanes observation it destroyed, by dropping bombs, Turkish positions and a wagon-load of heavy gun ammunition, as well as demolishing some new Turkish entrenchments.

On this day General Bridges, commanding the Australian division, was mortally wounded during an attack on the Turkish position. His subsequent death caused an irreparable loss to his command.

Further advance was made on the night of May 18 by the French troops, supported by the Royal Naval Division.

During the night of May 19 a continuous fire was maintained against the Turkish position. The result was a heavy gun ammunition, as well as demolishing some new Turkish entrenchments.

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ITALIANS OCCUPY HEIGHTS AND MARCH ON TRIESTE

(Continued from page 1.) May 25, the French again repeated their attempts to break through our lines between Vermele and the Lorette Hills, but strong forces were brought up and the narrow stretch of ten kilometers (six miles), but the attacking force everywhere was repulsed.

We are in full possession of our position. An economically large number of fallen Frenchmen are lying in front of our trenches.

Further French attacks were directed late in the evening against our line of trenches. The result was a heavy gun ammunition, as well as demolishing some new Turkish entrenchments.

Further enemy advances at Solsons and in the forest of Le Pretre were repulsed.

An air attack was successfully carried out by us on the fortifications at Southend, on the Lower Thames.

In the southeastern theatre an attack by our troops progresses to the north-west of Przemysl and in the district of Stry. The body of yesterday's results cannot yet be perceived.

Austrians Claim Gains. Vienna, May 27, 9:10 p.m.—The following official communication was issued today.

In the northeastern theatre of war, in the district of Przemysl, our troops are making progress. East of Radymno parts of our Sixth Corps captured Nienowice and the heights of Hosodysko, which the Russians stubbornly defended, and took over 2,000 prisoners and six guns.

Southeast of Przemysl our allied troops succeeded in penetrating a hostile main defense position near Gossauvitz, repulsing the Russians. We captured 2,800 prisoners and eleven machine guns. The fighting is proceeding.

Simultaneously the Austrian and German troops of General Alexander Linsinger's army broke through the Russian front line southeast of Drohobycz and near Stry after severe fighting and forced the Russian to retreat. The attack also is proceeding here.

On the Pruth river and in Russian Poland the situation is unchanged.

In the southwestern war theatre, in the Tyrol and at some points southeast of Trento, our troops are pushing forward our frontier works with heavy artillery. Near Corpele (to the northeast of Trento), in the Cordevoe Valley, two Italian companies were annihilated by our machine guns.

On the Corinthian frontier there has been an unsuccessful bombardment. In the coast district the Italians have crossed the frontier at several points. Enemy detachments which advanced to our positions were repulsed.

Driven Back With Heavy Losses. London, May 28, 1:30 a.m.—A despatch to the Central News from Petrograd says: "On the 28th and 29th the Austro-

GERMANS ATTACKED THE ENTIRE RUSSIAN FRONT BETWEEN THE UPPER VISTULA AND THE LEFT BANK OF THE SAN AND WERE DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

The Russians followed a counter-attack at Stry, took some prisoners.

CERTAIN TORPEDO HIT NEBRASKAN

(Continued from page 1.) The Black Diamond liner Morwenna, which was sunk some time yesterday not far away from Cardiff, Wales.

This was the news received here this morning, by J. R. McIsaac, of the Dominion Coal Company.

The news came in a cable from Captain Holmes, master of the Morwenna. He said that the crew, with the exception of one man, had been safely landed.

The missing man was killed, but the captain does not state how.

The Morwenna sailed from here early this year, chartered to the Red Cross line, and was on her way from Cardiff to Sydney (N. S.) when torpedoed.

The Morwenna, which was reported torpedoed off the Welsh coast this morning, left Cardiff, Wales, yesterday for New York, and was commanded by Captain Holmes, a Nova Scotian. She had only gone on the Atlantic service this season under charter, it is believed, to the British admiralty.

Last season the Morwenna, together with the City of Sydney, were operated by the Black Diamond line, a subsidiary company to the Dominion Coal Company, and plied with passengers and general cargo between Montreal and St. John's (Nfld.) when the City of Sydney was last year off the harbor of the port of Sydney, the company operated the one boat and had decided to discontinue the service this year.

The Black Diamond line went into liquidation and the Morwenna was chartered to the Bowring Company of New York.

A late despatch from Cardiff says: "The Morwenna was torpedoed and shelled by a German submarine at midday of Wednesday at a point 100 miles west by south of St. Ann's Head, Pembrokeshire, Wales."

"One member of the crew was killed and others were wounded. The others have been landed at Cardiff."

"The Belgian traveler Jaquetine picked up the crew of the Morwenna, which was on her way from Cardiff to Sydney (N. S.) when torpedoed."

SHIPPED BY MURDERERS

Cardiff, Wales, May 27, 11:30 p.m.—The members of the crew of the Morwenna say that after the vessel was torpedoed they lowered their boats, one of which had not entirely been freed from its tackle when a shell from the submarine blew off the head of one of its occupants and wounded three other men.

The skipper of the Jaquetine says he saw the submarine attack the Morwenna as she started the Jaquetine full steam ahead, intending to ram the submarine. The underwater boat, however, evaded the trawler and fired many shells at her, but all of them missed their mark.

GERMAN BARON ARRESTED BY THE DOMINION POLICE

Ottawa, May 27.—(Special.)—Baron Von Polen, who for the past three years has been interested in Cobalt investments and has been prominent in Montreal and Quebec society circles, was arrested yesterday by Inspector Farquhar of the Dominion Police, on a charge of espionage.

He has been taken to the prison for alien enemies at Fort Henry, Kingston. The Baron is an ex-captain of a German cavalry regiment and has been under surveillance by the Dominion Police for some time.

SECOND UNIVERSITY COMPANY, CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

The Second University Company, the organization of which was announced in this city and after his appointment as assistant general manager about ten years ago was in charge of agencies in the West Indies. For several years he has been stationed in Montreal, filling one of the most important banking positions in Canada and was in receipt of a salary of \$10,000 a year.

"I am very glad my brother is going out to fight for the empire," said Miss Stella Sherman to the "Times" correspondent. "I am proud of him and of his country."

Private Sherman is a brother of Rev. Frederic Sherman, curate of Trinity church, St. John.

A heavy wind storm, accompanied by rain and snow, passed over the city last night. The wind had a velocity of thirty miles an hour and caused some damage to telephone wires. The temperature was about an inch of snow fell.

John P. Carpen and Herbert A. Burton of this city have enlisted in the 8th mounted rifles.

Reports concerning the Naswack district received here yesterday seem exaggerated. Instead of seventeen million feet, which is more than the company's total cut, having been abandoned, only about half a million feet of lumber is being cut by the upper drive. The river has risen a foot and the lower drive is coming along all right.

FROST DESTROYS ONTARIO FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

St. Catharines, Ont., May 27.—Fruit and vegetable growers, with statistics before them this afternoon, declared that the frost of last night was equal in severity to the worst since May 28, 1889.

Hundreds of acres of early tomatoes are totally destroyed, and large vineyards are rendered entirely unproductive. Grape Crop Destroyed.

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

BIG RECRUITING MEETING IN WOODSTOCK

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

Mr. Newell, who is on the staff of the provincial agricultural department, has enlisted for overseas service.

Dr. McDonald made an eloquent appeal for recruits, and his address was frequently punctuated with applause.

He referred to those already at the front whom he said had made names for themselves that would be written high.

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

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

Lieut. Hamilton announced that when it was at the army during the war when it is expected many will enroll.

James E. Lynott is the only son of the editor of the Sentinel.

John Chandler is a St. John boy, and a son of Henry Chandler, of the C. P. R. James Gough came from Sisson Ridge, Victoria county.

Little Miss Rowena Ketchum, in uniform, recited Tommy Atkins, and her efforts met with great favor.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was unable to be present, much to the regret of the big audience.

The town of Woodstock has contributed 167 men to the empire's cause, and it is felt that many more will respond to the urgent call that was sent out tonight.

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The town of Woodstock has contributed 167 men to the empire's cause, and it is felt that many more will respond to the urgent call that was sent out tonight.

RUSSIAN COMING PRISON

London, May 31.—Russians fell back after the London to mean that they...

Though the fate of the Austrians in Galicia, and the lives, has fallen short, the official statement claim of any noteworthy with the brief declarat there have been no serious RUSSIAN CLAIMS

The Russians, on the front, especially beyond...

In the West, neither continue gnawing around Italy has retaliated coast by bombing French Italian destroyers have added one more neutrals Danish steamer Soborg, hands were rescued.

The English press in Lusitania tragedy with the probable American Battle Taxis to Russia

Petrograd, May 31.—The battle on the city of Przemysl, is of the Russians, and more, the Russians, in and May 24, captured their antagonists.

The text of the conference, in the Shavli region, the Germans continue offensive with violent in this district country.

"On the front between the and the Upper Vistula between May 12 and 18,617 of the rank also is developing in troops have successfully fensive and last night river Lubaczowka and lage of Monaster, inflin on the enemy."

"The offensive of the front from Jaroslau to easterly direction, has our fire.

In the region by all the hostile attacks of the front between Zado and Jaworow were rep losses to the enemy. Our troops assumed a with great success. O captured over 7,000 pris firing guns. The enemy retreat.

"On other sectors of were no important churday."

French Nibbling Awa Paris, May 31, 10:20. The Yser front artillery engagement, the north of Arras progress.

"On the road from they we have taken Malon Mill and the which extended from sugar refinery at So about fifty prisoners.

In the region of the having repulsed a G tack last night, we o tions gained.

The enemy deliver tacked today; he merc from.

"On the outskirts there has been only. In the course of the 10 we took two ma King Heeds Brilliant

Geneva, May 31.—reaching here from the King Viet King Albert of the take an active part

During the recent time for tobacco," she said. "It was wounded by a trench mortar. It is thought he will recover from his scratches and other injuries.

Diaby Soldier is Likely to Be Blind. Diaby, N. S., May 26.—(Special.) Word has reached here from a hospital in which he is being attended, that Corporal Alex Viets, son of Mrs. Jane S. Viets of Diaby, has lost the sight of his right eye, and the doctors have little hope that he will be totally blind. He was wounded by a trench mortar. It is thought he will recover from his scratches and other injuries.

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