

STRENGTH COMING TO RUSSIA OUT OF GALLIOLI FAILURE

Russian Writer Says His Country and Britain Both to Benefit

TAUGHT TO RELY ON THEMSELVES

Manufacture of Munitions Now Proceeding Satisfactorily in Tsar's Domain—Tentative Situation Precarious in East.

London, Jan. 18.—(Correspondence)—Strength Out of Failure and how Russia and Britain have mutually benefited is the subject of an illuminating article by Wladaw Cerniewski in the Daily Graphic.

"The whole campaign in Gallipoli and its final failure, though it may seem disastrous, has been in my opinion beneficial in the highest degree," says Mr. Cerniewski. "The campaign concerned Russia closely, and the Russians looked upon its successful development as one of the most important factors in their struggle for life and death with the Central Powers. Quite possibly if the Narrows had been forced Russia would now be fighting on German and Austrian territory instead of in Lithuania and Ruthenia."

"Events shaped themselves differently. The anxiously awaited supply of munitions from distant lands came not through the gateway of the Dardanelles—it was not the explosion of a single factory in the Oekta, it was the failure in Gallipoli that was the real reason of the Russian retreat on the whole line eastward. Yet the effect, as I have said, was beneficial to Russia. Russia learned the great lesson of life that self-help is all-important in national as in individual life. She realized and faced the necessity of relying on herself for the supplies she should be furnished by the advancing Germans. She turned herself to the production of those munitions which she saw needed her through the gateway of the Dardanelles. Capital was enlisted, factories offered, new factories built and the whole nation reorganized, and today the Russians can announce the joyful tidings that they are ready—well prepared to meet any attack, but taking the initiative and the offensive into their own hands, and steadily pushing their arms westward."

Good Effect on Allies.

"May I point out that in such the same way the Russian defeat and retreat has done much to clear the Gallipoli operations, had a very similar effect on France and Great Britain? England in particular ceased to rely on the Russian 'steam roller,' and is now raising such an army as even alone could deal with the Germans. These moral changes in Russia and in Great Britain make the final victory more certain, and, above all, more complete. So far as Russia is concerned, the opening of communication between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean is no longer a vital necessity. At this moment it is more important for the Russians to establish contact between their Caucasian army and the British troops in Mesopotamia through Persia than for anything else to happen in the Asiatic theatre of war."

"Nor does the present development of the war permit Germany to rejoice over the abandonment of the Gallipoli campaign. The Central Powers should be preoccupied with ruling their discarded Russian preparations for a new offensive. They are, yet, compelled their tasks in the Balkans and now the Russians are advancing on Austrian territory and preparing ground for future action by Roumania. The German General Staff is well aware that as long as there are Serbian and Montenegrin armies still unbroken they have to maintain their armies in the south, as Bulgaria alone, even with the help of Turkey, would not be able long to enjoy her conquest and withstand the Serbian, Italian, British and French armies."

Russians Renew Advance.

"The Austro-German position on the eastern front is becoming more and more precarious. According to the latest Russian news, the Austrians and the Germans, now feeling the lack of reserves, are trying to make up for deficiency of men by multiplicity of guns and supplies. It is an expedient that cannot be maintained for any length of time, if only for the reason that powerful artillery can only be successful when acting jointly with powerful infantry. Thus the Austrians become or later will be compelled to withdraw their forces from the countries occupied by them in order to defend their own territory."

"The present Russian advance in Eastern Galicia is not by any means an isolated successful movement, but a well thought out and long prepared operation. It is slow, but it is continuous. The tributaries of the Danube represent serious difficulties for the Russian army, as they flow in deep channels, and the announcement of the Russian communication that their armies have everywhere crossed the River Strypa is thus very important, as they have once more an open way to the River Zlota-Lipa, which, with the Bug, is the last obstacle on the road to the capital of Galicia (Lemberg)."

"The year 1915, so unfortunate for Russia, ends with good prospects for the future campaign, against Germany, Austria and Turkey."

MINERS ARE SCARCE.

Reports come to the city that there is a dearth of labor in the mining districts, especially around Grand Lake. It is stated that men have been tried in vain in all parts of the province to get laborers for the work, but without success. This, it is felt, shows the dearth of labor. The gentleman in the city a few days ago said that about 200 miners could find employment in the Grand Lake district. "The demand for the coal is great, but a sufficient number of workmen cannot be found to work the mines to capacity. Many of the former workmen have enlisted and it is difficult to get substitutes to say nothing of finding extra hands."

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NO. 40.

ZEPPELIN LOST WITH HER CREW AFTER SINKING COLLIER ZEPPELIN LOST IN NORTH SEA; COLLIER SUNK. MAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING, OTTAWA, DESTROYED BY FIRE; SIX LIVES LOST

Retribution Comes Swiftly to Crew of L-19, Returning from England

BOMB DROPPED ON THE FRONG FISCHER

Without Warning 13 Men on Collier Plunged into Eternity—Dutch Motor Vessel Torpedoed—Austrians Captured Former German Steamer in Use by Italians.

KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

London, Feb. 3.—An inquest was held today in the case of fifteen Zeppelin victims in Staffordshire, and a verdict was returned of "wilful murder against the Kaiser and Crown Prince of Germany as being accessories to and after the fact of the deaths."

London, Feb. 4.—A fishing trawler reported today to the naval authorities that she had seen a German Zeppelin in the North Sea in a sinking condition. It was stated in an official announcement given out this evening.

According to a story current tonight which, however, cannot yet be confirmed, the crew of the Zeppelin were probably all drowned. It seems that the trawler found so many men clinging to the Zeppelin that she made no effort at rescue, and left them to their fate.

Collier Sunk by Bomb.

London, Feb. 3, 9:20 p. m.—The collier Franz Fischer, left Harwich pool Monday afternoon, was sunk at sea by one of the raiding Zeppelins which visited England. Thirteen of the crew, including the captain, were drowned. Three men were saved, Chief Engineer Birch, Stewart Taylor and Charles Hillier. The Franz Fischer was a captured enemy vessel, employed as a coasting collier.

Hillier, who was a native of Newfoundland, described the disaster as follows: "I was in the engine room when I heard a noise overhead, such as we had never heard before. Presently a Zeppelin came right on top of us and dropped a bomb which fell near the engine room. A tremendous explosion followed, the vessel remaining afloat only two minutes."

"There was no time to launch lifeboats. We all went under with the ship. When I came up again I caught hold of a lifebelt. After swimming for some time I came across the chief engineer and the steward, who had also managed to get hold of lifebelts. By their aid we kept afloat for an hour."

"It was pitiful to hear the cries of some of the other men, who had come to the surface after the disappearance of the vessel, but soon their cries ceased, and we concluded all were drowned. Meanwhile we shouted for help. When we were almost exhausted a Belgian steamer heard us, lowered a boat and picked us up. Subsequently we were transferred to a mine-sweeper and landed."

No Respecter of Neutrality.

Hook of Holland, via London, Feb. 3.—Continued activity of German submarines in the North Sea is evidenced by the torpedoing of the Dutch motor vessel Ardenk near the Noord Hinder Lightship. The Ardenk arrived here today leaking.

Koenig Albert Re-captured by Enemy?

Berlin, Feb. 3, via wireless to Sarville.—The steamer Koenig Albert, flying the Italian flag, and with 300 Serbian refugees on board, has been captured by Italian submarines in the Adriatic. It was announced today by the Overseas News Agency.

The agency's announcement says: "An Austro-Hungarian submarine stopped the former North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert in the Adriatic. The steamer had been captured by the British at the beginning of the war, and afterwards put at the disposal of the Italians. The steamer, which flew the Italian flag, carried 300 Serbian refugees. The submarine, after stopping the steamer, called a destroyer which towed the prize to Bocche Di Cattaro, Albania."

Facts of Great Fire Which Stirs All Canada

Loss estimated at \$1,500,000. Victoria Tower fell at 1:30 a. m. Library with valuable books and records saved. Fire caused by explosion from reading room. First discovered by Major Maderic Martin, M. P. Two women, friends of Speaker Serigny's wife, burned to death. Members of House and employes in building escaped with great difficulty by means of ladders and ropes. Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, seriously burned about head and face, and Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., burned on hands and arms. Unconfirmed report says four soldiers or policemen killed by falling walls.

Corner Stone Laid by Edward VII.

The Canadian parliament buildings were planned and built for the older Canada, and the main building was completed before Confederation. A year later, the corner stone having been laid by the late King Edward VII when he visited this country as the Prince of Wales in 1860. The cost of the buildings was \$5,000,000.

The government buildings, which gave the name to Parliament Hill, rank among the finest specimens of architecture in North America. The central pile, or Parliament House, which suffered from fire, was built in Italian Gothic of the 15th Century—the material, mainly Potomac sandstone from Nepean. The main (south) front was 470 feet long and 40 feet high and in the middle over the principal entrance stands Victoria tower, 160 feet high and surmounted by a great iron cross.

In the center of the north front was the semi-detached polygonal (almost circular) hall, 90 feet in diameter, appropriated to the library.

FRONT VIEW OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, SHOWING IN CENTRE, THE VICTORIA TOWER, 160 FEET HIGH, WHICH COLLAPSED EARLY THIS MORNING

GERMANS SAY WORKS BEATEN IN CAUCASSUS

Russians Advance South of Erzerum Against Reinforced Ottomans—Clash in Balkans Reported.

HEAVY ARTILLERY BATTLES IN WEST

German Captor of Appam Ridicules Suggestion He Commanded Fruit Trader—Wilson Gets Important Messages on Situation.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 3.—Lieut. Berge, commanding the prize ship Appam, talked for the first time, tonight, of his capture. He ridiculed the suggestion that his vessel was the new fruit trader Panga, insisting that she was the Moewe. He confirmed the accounts of his capture of the seven English vessels, and declared he had nothing to say regarding future plans.

"As to the raider being either the Panga or the Roosa," said Lieut. Berge, "I say only this, and I never shall say more, 'my ship was his majesty's Moewe.'"

"But is she the original Moewe, or is she another ship converted into a war vessel, and given the name of the Moewe?"

The lieutenant appeared amazed at the question, and replied: "Again I say, it is the Moewe."

DETERRMINED ON REPARATION AND DISAVOWAL.

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Wilson received from Secretary of State Lansing today what members of his party characterized as "very important dispatches," relating to the foreign situation. Their contents were not revealed, but it was understood they related to the Lusitania and Appam cases.

The president spent the late afternoon reading the dispatches in his private car, and through them, getting in touch with developments in the foreign situation since he left Washington.

A final settlement of the Lusitania case is expected soon after the president arrives in Washington. He is determined that Germany shall make full disavowal and reparation, and it is understood that he will be satisfied with nothing less.

"MY SHIP, THE MOEWE," SAYS LIEUT. BERGE



THE BRITISH SHIP APPAM. INSERT IS HER COMMANDER, CAPT. HARRISON.

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You never had so great an opportunity to prove your manhood. This is the testing time. Will you be a shirker?

SLACKERS HAVE UNTIL MARCH 2 TO MAKE GOOD

King George Signs Proclamation Bringing Compulsion Into Effect on Feb. 10

MUNITIONS' SCALE TURNS IN ALLIES' FAVOR

London, Feb. 3.—King George, at a Privy Council meeting today, signed a proclamation fixing Feb. 10 as the appointed date on which the Military Service Act shall be regarded as coming into force.

According to the law, all single men between the ages of 19 and 41, who have not attested under the Earl of Derby's recruiting plan, and are not exempt under the act, are allowed until March 2 to attest. After that time they become conscripts and may be compelled to serve.

British vs. German Workshops.

London, Feb. 3, 10:45 p. m.—David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, addressing the workers in a new shell factory, congratulated them on the manner in which they had redeemed their pledge to deliver the goods.

"This," said the minister, "is a fight not merely between the British army and the army of the Kaiser. It is a fight between British workmen and the workshops of Germany, and the British workmen are now supplying the material which is going to enable us to destroy forever the despotism of Prussian militarism and inaugurate a reign of freedom in Europe."

"In the old days a huffler was regarded as an alien enemy come over to this country to steal the trade of the city-going Briton. But now we have discovered that we can huff ourselves. We used to think that none but Americans and Germans could run up workshops in no time, fill them with machinery and turn out great shells. But now we are doing it ourselves."

Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, at the same meeting, read a letter from her husband, the former first lord of the admiralty, now a major in Flanders, in which he said that the results of Mr. Lloyd George's labors, and the workmen responding to his call, were steadily obvious at the front.

"Our infantry in the trenches," wrote Major Churchill, "when they see that the British gun are able to reply sometimes three-fold to every German shell, and always replying with interest. During the campaign of 1914, if the noble exertions now being made in the workshops of Great Britain are maintained without flagging, we ought, for the first time in the conflict, to meet the enemy on equal terms, and even that is an advantage which will steadily increase."

Four Men Reported Buried in the Ruins—Blaze Broke Out Last Night in Reading-room, Next Commons Chambers, Following Two Explosions—Members in Rush for Safety Were Burned or Injured—Splendid Structure Was in Flames in a Few Minutes—Some Thrilling Escapes—Belief in Some Quarters That it was the Work of an incendiary.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Fire, which broke out in the reading room of the house of commons at ten minutes to nine tonight, spread with appalling rapidity and resulted two hours afterwards in the destruction of the greater part of the magnificent Gothic building.

The library with its inestimable treasure of books and public documents, and a part of the senate chamber on the east side of the magnificent parliament building were saved through fire walls and the efforts of the firemen.

The commons chamber, all the commons offices, the restaurant, the speakers' chambers, and almost the whole of the west wing were completely gutted, only the walls and a small portion of the interior of the building remaining intact.

Many valuable records in the various offices were destroyed. It will take months to repair the damage. The loss will probably be at least \$1,500,000, but no accurate estimate can be given tonight. Meanwhile, the commons will have to continue its labors, either in the senate chambers or in some public edifice in Ottawa.

At the time of writing, the fire was still in progress in the central and western portion of the building, and was creeping to the senate side. The central portion, and in the west wing, very little, except the stone walls, were left to consume.

It was a spectacular fire. For a time it was feared that a number of lives had been lost, so rapidly did the fire spread with its pall of smoke through the drafty corridors.

TWO WOMEN BURIED.

But although the speaker's wife and a number of the typists and female employes on the upper stories of the building had to be taken down ladders, or jump into fire nets spread by the firemen, it is thought that there were no fatalities among those who were in the building except Madame Morin and Madame Bray of Quebec, guests of Madame Serigny, who were caught in the speaker's chambers.

Four men are reported to be buried in the ruins, but the fierceness of the fire has so far prevented search for the bodies. They were buried by falling wall and are either firemen or soldiers on duty.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. It may never be known. There were suspicious last night of incendiarism, possibly by a German agent, but as policemen were on guard at both doors of the room, where the fire started and others in the room itself, it would have been difficult for anyone to deliberately set the fire without being detected. These early on the scene told of explosions.

One minister of the crown, Hon. Martin Burrell, whose office was just off the reading room, where the fire started, was badly burned about the face in making his escape. When he opened his office door, the flames from the newspapers and other inflammable material in the room burst into his face and he had to rush out into the commons corridor through blinding smoke and flying cinders.

Within five minutes from the time the fire started, the whole place was full of dense smoke.

The commons, which was in session at the time, with Mr. Loggie, of Northumberland, speaking on the question of the encouragement of fish transport to the western provinces, was hurriedly emptied. So rapidly did the pall of smoke rush in that the startled members could with difficulty grope their way out. They did not even have time to get their coats in the lockers, adjacent to the reading room, or to go to their rooms for them. Many of them had to rush outside without overcoats and stand in the freezing weather outside. The prime minister himself was among those who had to make his exit hurriedly without overcoat or hat.

POOR WATER PRESSURE.

Although there were supposed to be fire walls the big roomy corridors provided a fine draught for the flames and the firemen, owing to poor water pressure and the size of the building, soon lost control.

The fire raged with fury for four hours, making an appalling and splendid spectacle for the tens of thousands who crowded upon the hill. General Sir Sam Hughes, who was early on the spot, promptly called out the 77th battalion who formed a fire cordon around the building. All the available fire appliances in the city were brought to play. Ambulances, to look after those who had been overcome by smoke, or who had been injured, were rushed to the scene.

WOMEN JUMPED INTO FIRE NETS.

In the speaker's chamber, just adjacent to the reading room, Madame Serigny, the wife of the speaker, and her two children, had to be taken out through the windows. Madame Serigny herself jumped into a fire net a few feet below the window, but escaped injury.

Two ladies of the stenographic staff also were obliged to jump from second-story windows into the fire nets, but landed safely. One of the female assistants in the restaurant, who was also carried down a ladder, was so overcome by smoke that the portmanteau had to be brought into play and it was an hour or so before she recovered consciousness.

The fire was fought by the firemen both from inside and outside. At first it seemed as though it might be confined to the reading room, and the firemen on the roof just back of the library fought strenuously to check the flames. Soon, however, it was seen that the fire had made its way through the ceiling partitions into the speaker's quarters into the chamber, and on through the office of the west wing. It got into the elevator shafts also and up into the second and third stories.

Wind Fanned Flames.

A strong wind blowing from the north helped to fan the flames and this, combined with the unobstructed draught inside the building and the thick smoke, made the work of the firemen most difficult.

In an hour's time the central portion of the roof fell in and the noble Gothic towers behind the library building were pinnacles of flames. Fear of falling walls and towers prevented the firemen from effectively fighting the fire from the inside. From the outside it seemed as if the puny streams were making little or no impression on the raging flames within.

By 11 o'clock the whole interior of the central and western portion of the building were practically destroyed. The main tower, isolated, as it was from the main part of the building, still stood intact with the light still burning at the top. The clock went on striking the hour as though nothing was happening.

Within fifteen minutes after the fire started the place was cleared of everyone but firemen. No one else could venture in on account of the smoke, and there was little opportunity for the clerks in the records and other important offices to save their documents. Some of these were undoubtedly of great importance to the conduct of public business, and their loss will seriously hamper the proceedings.

(Continued on page 2.)











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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

WAR COMMENT.

What is a successful Zeppelin campaign? The last raid upon Paris killed a score of men, women and children, practically all non-combatants. That will not intimidate but only infuriate the French population.

The French Headquarters Staff has issued an official account of the great offensive on the western front last autumn, known as the Battle of Champagne.

The French Headquarters Staff estimate that the Germans lost 140,000 men, killed or seriously wounded, in the Battle of Champagne, in addition to 25,000 prisoners, 121 heavy or field guns, and a great supply of war material.

The French account says that the Germans had seventy battalions on the Champagne front, and that before the attack they brought up twenty-nine more battalions, making a total of ninety-nine.

The losses caused by the French artillery preparation, and the first attacks, which occurred from time to time between September 25 and early in October, so reduced the German offensive strength that they were compelled to bring up ninety-three fresh battalions.

The French estimate that the German units engaged on September 25 and 26 had losses of from sixty to eighty per cent, and even more for certain corps. The new units which were brought up for the counter attacks lost at least fifty per cent of their total.

The French account says that the tactical victory is to be measured not merely by the amount of ground gained but also by the large number of prisoners who were returned to France by the force and rapidly of the French attack.

The material damage, if that alone were in question, would not be heavy for the enemy, but to it must be added the killed and wounded, and, taking the total losses into account, they were about 140,000 men placed in a combat.

Mr. Palmes, in speaking of the coming events of the war the other day in Toronto, reminded the Canadian public that as the Allies will have adequate artillery support in future, the character of the fighting will be very different from that encountered by the First Canadian contingent and the Princess Patricia's.

present time is the number of men who have come back to Canada to recover from wounds and who are now returning to the front with newly formed Canadian regiments.

He mentions this criticism of leading men as one frequently heard. He does not doubt that the Germans will go on fighting, or that they will fight desperately, which indeed is everywhere recognized, but he mentions as significant a conversation he heard in Germany in which a Red Cross official and others made it known that a great number of the German soldiers had had more than enough, and that there is a total absence of enthusiasm.

Our duty to the men we have already sent to the war is, as it ought to be, a constant theme for recruiting speakers. It received highly effective treatment by Sir Edward Carson in a recent speech in London.

The Amsterdam Telegraph's correspondent saw no evidence of national collapse, but notes that sentiment toward the war is very different from what it was a year ago. The enthusiasm is gone, and there is not the same confidence. What will it be like six months or a year hence?

COLONEL ROOSEVELT AND A BIT OF HISTORY.

In the presence of 8,000 people in Brooklyn last Sunday night, Theodore Roosevelt charged the national administration with cowardice in its attitude toward Germany.

He said it had become increasingly plain that many American public men were afraid of Germany, afraid of the professional German-American vote, and willing to sacrifice the honor of the United States to their fears.

The annual charge of His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton to the Anglican Synod Tuesday was marked by many striking passages concerning the war, the temperance question, and other matters, and the duty of the people in connection with them.

IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

English papers republish by the courtesy of the Amsterdam Telegraph extracts from an article prepared during this month for that journal by a native of Holland who made an extended journey through Germany and Austria for the purpose of attempting to find out, as a neutral, the truth about conditions in those countries and their outlook as to the war.

From their newspapers, letters, and pamphlets every foreigner knows that the Germans were one animated by an intoxication of victory. After the fall of Antwerp it was said, "We go to Calais next week" and so on.

One of the striking features of the recruiting campaign all over Canada at the

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IN THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.

English papers republish by the courtesy of the Amsterdam Telegraph extracts from an article prepared during this month for that journal by a native of Holland who made an extended journey through Germany and Austria for the purpose of attempting to find out, as a neutral, the truth about conditions in those countries and their outlook as to the war.

From their newspapers, letters, and pamphlets every foreigner knows that the Germans were one animated by an intoxication of victory. After the fall of Antwerp it was said, "We go to Calais next week" and so on.

One of the striking features of the recruiting campaign all over Canada at the

present time is the number of men who have come back to Canada to recover from wounds and who are now returning to the front with newly formed Canadian regiments.

He mentions this criticism of leading men as one frequently heard. He does not doubt that the Germans will go on fighting, or that they will fight desperately, which indeed is everywhere recognized, but he mentions as significant a conversation he heard in Germany in which a Red Cross official and others made it known that a great number of the German soldiers had had more than enough, and that there is a total absence of enthusiasm.

Our duty to the men we have already sent to the war is, as it ought to be, a constant theme for recruiting speakers. It received highly effective treatment by Sir Edward Carson in a recent speech in London.

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BORDEN SU... DEB...

Paul Lemarche. Declares natives in Power in 19... nounce the Anti-Britis... Endorsed in the Last... a Forceful and Patrio...

On Jan. 31—Liberal speak... all their own way in the... The conspiracy of silence... to be put into effect on... erment side of the house... charges were made upon the... benches as to mal-administrat... public funds, particularly in... of the war, proffering under... of patriotism, and failure to... responsibilities of office. But... the reply from the Liberal... rument side. The debate will... tomorrow night.

Mr. H. Sinclair, who resumed... when the house met, ur... government to abandon party... cations in blocking investigations... the great necessities of the war... Conservative-Nationalist party... lee he had never seen the people... so determinedly unanimous... Refusal to grant investigation... a serious responsibility on the... tration. "How much more chea... said Mr. Sinclair, would it be... tend to the life of the governm... is not placed in the position, in... the damaging disclosures, of se... passing a vote of confidence in... and crookedness at this time... relentlessly exposed and "the... stamped out by honest men in... but soon as it is seen."

New Charges.

While the government speak... ceased to reply to the Liberals... because new charges have... brought up to answer. J. G. T... the subject of the contract... speech this evening gave the... lines of another scandal which... position would like to investi... It involves the admini... of dredging affairs in British... under Hon. Robert Rogers... Mr. Turill told how the min... secured the retirement of Brin... and had put in his plac... Nelson, one of Mr. Rogers'... friends. A sub-contract for th... Victoria harbor had been... contractor named McDonald, an... ter interest in this contract... by Superintendent Nelson and... engineer who had selected... two men who were responsible... that the work was done hon... well. According to the plans... prepared, there were to be 48... yards of rock to be taken out... ready more than 20,000 cubic... rock at \$8 per yard had been... had been made of a steel... been paid for. Another 4,000... additional cubic yards had... paid for as having been excav... prepared had been made by... to general's department.

Why Not a Canadian Navy?

The minister of militia said... did not hold what was to be... intentional but at the same tim... did, compliment to the opposi... he had said that it was Cana... by Canadian ships and crew... on the day at St. Julien. T... which were made in Canada... that Canadian workmen and... manufacturing concerns in... by Canadian firms had been... to general's department.

The White Cliffs.

Wodin made the red cliffs, the red walls of England, / Rouse the wrath of Devonshire, they burn against the Devon, / Green is the water there; and, clear as liquid sunlight, / Blue-green as mackerel, the bays that gleam in the Raligne. / Thor made the black cliffs, the battlements of England, / Climbing to Lintag where the white gull whistles, / Cold are the caverns there, and sullen as a cannon-mouth, / Booming back the grey swell that gleams like steel. / Balder made the white cliffs, the white shield of England. / (Crowned with thyme and violet where / Sussex wheat-sare fly.) / White as the white Ensign are the bouldered heights of Dover, / Beautiful the scutcheon that they bear against the sky. / So the world shall sing of them, the white cliffs of England, / Whites the glory of her sails, the / Red and black their seamen met broke the dread Armada, / Only white may show the world shield for which they died.

Our Debt to France.

We of the civilized world owe France a decent regard for her material bravery, but there is something more than that which we should recognize in France. Before the war began the popular idea of the French people—which may well have been erroneous, but which certainly existed—was that they were gay, irresponsible, irreligious, content with a kind of butterfly existence, thoughtless of the rights of others while their pleasures and joys were assured—a people, in short, rather to be looked down on in many ways. We were wrong if we had such thoughts. The conduct of the French people, the French army, the French commanders and the leaders of French thought in the war proves it. France's people have now shown their real quality. They have given us a true insight into patriotism.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien seems to be losing no time in rounding up the German forces in East Africa. "The Kaiser's" one military writer observes, "has lived to see another birthday, but a million German soldiers have not."

JAMAICA DOING ITS BIT.

Jamaica has just offered to raise an additional 10,000 men for the war. The population of the island in 1911 was 831,388, divided as follows: Whites, 16,061; colored, 163,901; blacks, 680,181; East Indians, 17,890; and Chinese, 3,111.

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BORDEN SUPPORTER DEFENDS BOURASSA

Paul Lemarche. Declares the Nationalists Put the Conservatives in Power in 1911, and it Will Become Them to Denounce the Anti-British Policy Which They Financed and Endorsed in the Last Elections—Hon. Mr. Graham Makes Forceful and Patriotic Appeal.

Mr. Lemarche, Liberal speaker, said that the Conservatives had no right to enter into a contract to extend the term of representation...

Mr. Graham's Patriotic Words. He said that the government's conduct of the war was a disgrace to the nation...

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TELEGRAPH MAN IN THE TRENCHES

Treasury Board Allowed E. R. Reid's Claim of \$22,939 in Construction of Centreville Breakwater.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Correspondence dealing with treasury board overalls was tabled in the house today by the finance minister...

The claim of the contractor was for \$66,839, the contract price had been \$44,500, the increase being based upon the higher cost of stone ballast and delays by the public works department...

The auditor-general followed the decision of the engineer, and in connection with the claim he had to this was one of the risks which contractors must assume.

The treasury board allowed the contractor's claim for the amount mentioned, as it had been voted by parliament. It was also shown that after Reid had tendered, and before he knew that his tender was the lowest, he found his miscalculated and had sought to withdraw his tender.

The department of public works would not allow this, unless he forfeited his deposit check. The auditor-general, however, according to a departmental audit, was \$66,939.

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GOVERNMENT DEMAND HELPED MARKET FOR WHARF LUMBER

The annual wood circular of Farnworth & Wood, dated Liverpool, January 1, has the following of interest to New Brunswick lumber merchants and people at large.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, etc.—St. John and other ports pine has not been imported.

The arrivals at the Mersey and Manchester Canal during the past year show an increase of some 50 per cent, as compared with the previous season.

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HARRY HANLON WOUNDED, CAMPBELLTON MAN AND THREE NOVA SCOTIANS KILLED

Seventh Battalion. Killed in Action—W. H. Williams, England.

Accidentally Killed—William Coleman, England.

Previously Reported Wounded, and Missing, Now Reported, Unit—Patrick Roach, Kingston (Ont.).

Wounded—William E. Collings, Victoria (B. C.).

Tenth Battalion. Died of Wounds—Roderick Munroe, Scotland.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Officially Prisoner of War—Robert Green, Scotland.

Suffering From Shell Shock—A. F. White, England.

Seventeenth Battalion. Accidentally Killed—Lieut. Col. Fred Holmes Hopkins, Lindsay (Ont.).

Eighteenth Battalion. Wounded—Robert Cooper, Hamilton (Ont.).

Slightly Wounded—Lieut. FORREST A. LADD, YARMOUTH (N.S.), Benjamin Stebbing, England.

Twenty-second Battalion. Killed in Action—Timothy Robillard, Calumet (Que.).

Twenty-fifth Battalion. Killed in Action—JOSEPH GARDNER DOMINION, NO. 4 (C. B.), DANIEL D. McDONALD, VICTORIA (C. B.).

Seriously Wounded—Albert A. Tapp, Belleville (Ont.).

Twenty-seventh Battalion. Killed in Action—Albert G. Palmer, England; David W. Blackwell, England.

Wounded—W. Gilland, Vancouver. Seriously Ill—George P. Thompson, (No address given).

Seriously Wounded—Lieut. F. W. Bird, England.

Thirtieth Battalion. Seriously Wounded—William Wishart, Woodstock (Ont.).

Thirty-ninth Battalion. Died—Sergeant Chester A. O'Connell, Montreal. Suffering from Shock—Lieut. Robert Holmes Hopkins, Lindsay (Ont.).

Forty-second Battalion. Wounded—Albert Roach, Montreal; Edward Monjeau, Montreal; James Saunders, Montreal; Corporal Robert Dalrymple, Scotland; Arthur H. Moran, England; Andrew Z. Hunter, England; Harry S. Horseman, England.

Forty-ninth Battalion. Wounded—Lance Corporal Leslie G. Brown, South Edmonton (Alb.). Suffering from Shock—John E. L. Jones, Wales.

Princess Patricia's. Died of Wounds—John Kelly, Scotland.

Arthur O'Keefe, Campbellton (N. B.). Wounded, Still on Duty—Lance Sergeant William Popey, England.

Wounded—LARRY HANLON, ALMA, ALBERT CO. (N. B.). ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

Wounded—Henry A. Twiss, St. Thomas (Ont.). FIFTH CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Died—William H. Lewis, London, Ontario. DANGEROUSLY ILL—Gunner Charles McPherson, Ridgetown (Ont.).

FOURTH ARTILLERY BRIGADE. DIED OF WOUNDS—Gunner James Wallace McLean, Glasgow, Scotland.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The list follows: EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded—Arthur Lindsay, Scotland.

TENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action—Lance-Corporal F. G. Apple, England.

Wounded—Corporal Lancelot Rippey, England.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Previously Reported Missing, Now Officially Prisoner of War at Munster—Corporal Joseph Lucotte, Montreal; Charles J. Steen, Methuen (Mass.).

Wounded—George Bell Lindsay (Ont.). SEVENTEENTH BATTALION. Seriously Ill—JOHN J. KENNEDY, HERTFORD (N. S.).

Twenty-fifth Battalion. Died of Wounds—Lance Corporal Reginald Prime, England.

Killed in Action—WILLIAM McKIM, BROCKDALE STREET, AMHERST (N. S.).

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED—Ernest A. Kelly, England.

THIRTY-SIXTH BATTALION. Seriously Wounded—George H. Cole, Chisley (Ont.).

FILM COMPANIES SATISFIED WITH NOVA SCOTIA ACT

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 2.—After a conference with representatives of the Nova Scotia government today in which some misapprehensions were cleared up and one or two small changes were agreed to with regard to the new moving picture legislation of this province, the delegation of managers of Canadian film companies expressed themselves as well pleased with the act.

It was explained that they would not be required to open film exchanges in this city, as the act only demanded that the film producers should appoint representatives here. It was agreed to reduce the cost of censoring a film from \$2 to \$1.

The delegation entertained the representatives of the government and the local theatre managers to a banquet in the evening, and left tonight for their homes, well satisfied with their visit.

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PERS AND WAREHOUSES READY NEXT WINTER

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—A brief statement, issued by the P.E.I. delegation today in reference to the results of the discussions with the minister of public works and the acting minister of railways, yesterday, says that the members of the delegation were given a very sympathetic hearing by the members of the government, and that they were banqueted by Hon. J. D. Haesen.

The statement adds little to what was set out last night in the report of the P.E.I. delegation to the P.E.I. press, but it is significant that the members of the delegation were given a very sympathetic hearing by the members of the government, and that they were banqueted by Hon. J. D. Haesen.

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S, ALLOW TO GO FREE

course of U. S. Gov- ing With Case of Amer Appam

an, Not Submarine, and Sank Eight Other Heavy Battery Behind — Armed Australian Battle.

up for lost days ago, the British pas- trade, sailed like an apparition in a naval ensign, and with her ship's crew. She brought word of a mys- tery, which now roams the seas, and had chautman and admiralty transports the Appam and started her across the cut. Berge, of the German naval re- sults and passengers of several ships to determination, as yet, of the Amer- ship.

man commander aboard the British American port as a prize of war, or as a navy man, there will be no determina- tion respecting the ship. When certain ship's passengers, including several and their deposition passed on by im- war will be released, because inter- prisoners in a neutral country.

RS OF NAVY. have to deal with the German crew accounted in the naval service of Ger- lict Fredrick and the Kronprinz Wil- yard, they, too, will be interned ead of British cruizers outside. As if she is held to be an auxiliary cruiz- of putting to sea after a certain time, she is declared a prize the situation be- it is admitted that the United States at novel question concerning its neu-

Comfort, under the guns of Fortress at Washington to determine her subject to internment, or a German ties here hope to have orders to send News, where the anxiously waiting great reserve, by Lieutenant Berge to the Mow captured the Appam, bound Liverpool, after a brief show of resistance Canary Islands. On board the Mowe riously captured, all of whom were

LE COMBAT. ized German merchantman, with a ery of guns of fairly large calibre. On med Australian trader, the Clan Mac- combat, with a loss of fifteen men, hurriedly back to the scene and rescued a Clan MacTavish, struggling in the mander of the raider, Lieut. Berge head- parted company with the Mow. Notth- rive since, and the Appam steamed across reached the Virginian Capes at 5:45 this a prize of war, but government officials ne mounted rifle aboard when captured, ad there were no guns aboard when she by the prize crew.

and sank the British steamship Farrin- gator, on the same day, she captured the of 6,000 tons of coal. The Mow did board and held her at a collier. She rive, and then the British admiralty January 13. She offered no resistance, and had met and destroyed the British of general cargo, and the admiralty trans- on the 14th, but on the 15th the British path, and was sent to the bottom, with the biggest prize of all, the liner Appam, adie, including a large quantity of coals, opam, but there was no real fight.

Y QUARTERS REACHED. ving the British ensign, and exchanged enough to cross the Appam's bow the man lie forecastle disclosing her armament, is unafraid, as no one has come ashore ren permitted to go aboard except those to so.

ame from, except the prize crew aboard the battle with the Clan MacTavish. Ap- by the arrival of the Appam took place the Appam did not sight a single British she parted company with the Mow until under the German guard. She is said reached the three mile limit. 3 tons net, built in 1912 at Greenstead, and draws 18 feet 3 inches. She is de- guals, wireless and 220 horse-power

Back and West Africa A British official communication, ast Africa, made public here to- neral Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien gigan, which was occupied by the abandoned by the enemy." igation was issued tonight regard- from West Africa Feb. 1, reports led Haywood's column January 25, defeating the enemy in another en- Haywood occupied Nkan. This der Colonel Coles, occupied Lolo-

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 general agents. The special interest taken in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional op- portunities for men of enterprise. We permanently for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal salary to the right men. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. sw-1

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want re- liable Agents now in every accessible district. Pay weekly liberal terms on Nursery Co, Toronto, Ont. If

HELP WANTED-FEMALE. WANTED-Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or part time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

CASH Paid for Postage Stamps used before 1870. Any kind of postage stamps, including 1870, 1873, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 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