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NO. 86.

NEW GERMAN DRIVE NORTH OF WARSAW GAINS MOMENTUM; BRITISH LEADER REPORTS CAPTURE OF TWO TURKISH LINES

PRZASNYSZ IN HANDS OF GERMANS

Von Hindenburg Suddenly Assumes Offensive and Launches New Drive North of Warsaw

Russians Obligated to Concentrate on Defence of Lines From Baltic to West of Warsaw—Little Change in Argonne Despite German Claims—Allied Victory at Dardanelles.

London, July 15, 10:50 p.m.—Abandoning for the moment their attempt to outflank Warsaw from the south the Germans, probably under Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who is reported to have said a few days ago that he would shortly astonish the world, have renewed their attack on the Polish capital from the north.

They have not only captured a large number of prisoners south of Kalno, according to the report issued by Berlin today, but have occupied Przasnysz, a fortified town fifty miles north of Warsaw, which was taken by Von Hindenburg in his great drive from East Prussia last winter but was re-taken by the Russians in their counter-offensive.

This claim is partly confirmed by the Russian official report issued yesterday which stated that the Russians in the face of strong German forces withdrew to their second line of entrenchments.

This move on the part of the Germans has taken the military critics completely by surprise. It was generally supposed that Gen. Von Mackensen would, after being reinforced, continue his effort to reach the Lublin-Cholm railway thus forcing the evacuation of Warsaw. But as in all their operations the Germans have done the unexpected. The new offensive will probably be general and extend from the Baltic around the East Prussian border to the Vistula, west of Warsaw for all the Russian troops in this section but be kept busy to prevent them from concentrating at the point where the Germans hope to break through.

This is the second time Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has tried this. His last effort, while it freed East Prussia of the Russians, cost the Germans an immense number of men and very nearly involved them in disaster, owing to the muddy condition of the ground. Now, however, there are only bad roads or lack of roads to contend with, but it is possible that the Germans have built railways to their northern front, as they have done in Central Poland.

NO MARKED CHANGE ON ARGONNE

In France, the Argonne continues to be the scene of the hardest fighting, but of the operations here as elsewhere in the west the official accounts are a contradictory as usual. At any rate no great movement had been undertaken and no change in the line that could be recognized on an ordinary map has occurred.

Confirmation was received tonight from General Sir Ian Hamilton of the success which for some days the Allies were reported to have achieved on the Gallipoli peninsula. According to this report two lines of Turkish trenches were captured, together with 400 prisoners. The Turks, on the other hand, claimed to have repulsed the Allies' attacks.

As anticipated progress against the Turks is very slow owing to the natural and strongly fortified positions which they hold. But British military authorities express satisfaction at the gain of an occasional line of trenches, relying on breaking the morale of the Turks and on the exhaustion of their supply of ammunition. Germany's eagerness to have Roumania allow the passage of ammunition through that country to Turkey is taken to mean that the supply is running short.

TWO GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

Paris, July 15, 10:30 p.m.—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"The day has been relatively calm. In the Argonne there was a struggle with hand bombs and petards in the region of Marie Therese. Two German attacks against Haute Chevauchee and Bourcelles were repulsed.

"There is nothing to report on the rest of the front except artillery actions, notably in the region to the north of Arras, in the sector of Quenneviers, on the right bank of the Aisne, near Troyon, on the heights of the Meuse, around the trench of Calonne, and in the Vosges, near Wissembach.

"In the Dardanelles, July 12-13, the expeditionary corps of the Orient and the right wing of the British troops attacked the Turkish positions, and carried several lines of works. A first line was occupied along the whole of that front on the morning of July 12, and a second towards the close of day through a magnificent charge of the Zouaves and the Foreign Legion.

"The following day further progress was made at several positions and the lower valley of Kerives was occupied. We captured more than 200 prisoners, and our allies 150. The losses of the enemy, surprised frequently in massed formation by the artillery, were extremely heavy.

"The warships co-operated efficaciously, shelling Achil Baba and the Asiatic coast."

Germans Capture Przasnysz

Berlin, July 15, via London, 9:38 p.m.—Przasnysz, a town of Russian Poland, 50 miles north of Warsaw, has been captured by the German forces, according to the official statement given out today by the German army headquarters staff.

The Germans also announce that they have captured the village of Komawa, to the south of Kolno, and have stormed the heights of Olszauka, to the northeast of Suwalki.

The text of the statement follows: "In the western theatre: In South Flanders, not far from Yperghaste, we blew up a number of mines yesterday with good results.

"In the neighborhood of Souchez the trench attacked in several places in some cases with strong forces. They were everywhere repulsed.

"Northeast of Beausjour, in the Champagne district, an enemy hand-to-hand attack could not be carried out on account of our mining operations.

"The French made repeated attempts yesterday which lasted into the night, to recapture the positions we took from them in the forest of Argonne. Notwithstanding the employment of large quantities of ammunition, and of strong forces recently brought up, all their attacks broke down. In many places there was bitter fighting with hand-grenades and encounters at close quarters.

"The enemy paid for his unsuccessful efforts with extraordinarily heavy losses. The number of French prisoners has been increased to 68 officers and 9,688 men.

"The success of our troops was all the more remarkable, as, according to corresponding statements made by prisoners, the French had prepared for a great at-

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION COMES OF CAPTURE OF TWO TURKISH DEFENCE LINES

London, July 15, 8:10 p.m.—Two strongly held Turkish lines defending the Dardanelles have been captured by the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli peninsula, according to an announcement given out this evening by the British official press bureau.

The announcement is as follows: "General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the allied forces at the Dardanelles, reports that on the 12th instant the forces under him made an attack at daylight with their right and centre. After heavy and confused fighting, lasting all day, the troops engaged, including a French corps, succeeded in carrying two strongly held and strongly fortified lines of Turkish trenches opposed to them, the ground covered by the advance varying in depth from 200 to 400 yards.

"The second phase of the operation was then undertaken, and the right section of the enemy's lines was attacked. As in the former phase the first line of trenches was easily carried, a preliminary bombardment having been very successful. Following up this success, our troops took the second line of trenches, capturing some eighty prisoners, and by nightfall the line was consolidated some 400 yards in advance of our original position.

"In this part of the field, in the course of the night of July 12-13, two counter attacks were successfully repulsed. During the hours of darkness, however, it was found that the British right had pressed too far, and the Turks made a successful bomb attack and captured a section of the trenches.

"This position being vital to the safety of life a further attack was organized, and a brigade of the Royal Naval division, supported by French artillery, was sent forward, and with the support of 75's retook the trenches. In the meantime, the French had pushed their extreme right down to the mouth of the River Kerives Dere, where it runs into the sea. This position was maintained without difficulty.

"During the night of July 13-14, as on the previous night, the enemy counter attacked, but without success. Thus, in these successful operations, the whole of the original objective of the attack was attained, except on one small portion of about 300 yards, which still remains in the hands of the Turks.

"Four hundred and twenty-two prisoners were captured, of whom 200 were taken by the French in the first attack."

NOTE A FEELER FOR MEDIATION?

Count Bernstorff to Tell U. S. Secretary of State That Germany Desires Discussion With Great Britain Over Rights of Neutrals on Seas—Answer to Austrian Note May Be Delayed.

Washington, July 15.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, will present to Secretary Lansing tomorrow an official German statement, which, it is placed on a statement given out by the Overseas News Agency, an official agency, in Berlin yesterday. They declared the statement contained the suggestion of the German government. It recited the number of British, Russian, French and Belgian ships sunk during June, and added this comment:

"The loss of human life was remarkably small, the submarines using every precaution and giving ample warning and time for crews to leave their ships, if no resistance were attempted."

Reply to Austria. Washington, July 15.—The United States probably will send within another fortnight a reply to the note recently received from the Austro-Hungarian government, which contended that the extensive shipments of war supplies from this country to the Allies was "not in consonance with the definition of neutrality."

Officially word came today that Turkey would follow Germany and Austria in making representations on this subject, and should a note from the Ottoman government arrive officials would delay the sending of their answer so as simultaneously to inform the Germanic allies of the unalterable view of the United States on arms shipments.

Details of the American answer have not been divulged, but it is understood that the United States will not only cite its rights under international law, but will recall precedents in previous wars in which Germany and Austria have been interested in which importations of arms were carried on in extensive proportions.

Reports concerning possible mediation of the question, but have always indicated that negotiations along such lines could be begun only if there were assurances from the German government that the principles for which the United States is contending—that Americans on belligerent ships which are unarmed and do not resist capture should not be damaged, in official German quarters here, emphasis is placed on a statement given out by the Overseas News Agency, an official agency, in Berlin yesterday. They declared the statement contained the suggestion of the German government. It recited the number of British, Russian, French and Belgian ships sunk during June, and added this comment:

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FOOD IN GERMANY PLENTIFUL; 7,000,000 NEEDED IN BELGIUM

Washington, July 15.—Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the American Red Cross, who has been directing the Rockefeller Foundation activities throughout the European war zone and returned here today, says a German inventory of the food supply in Germany shows no shortage, present or prospective, that in Serbia, where there is much destitution, there is considerable food shortage, but conditions are improving and the situation is encouraging generally throughout the war area.

"In Belgium," said Mr. Bicknell, "every man, woman and child of 7,000,000 has to be fed from supplies brought in from other countries. About 1,300,000 are unable to buy their supplies but all others buy them, under a systematic rationing of distribution at low prices."

HAG CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN SECTIONS OF ONTARIO. St. Thomas, Ont., July 15.—The bog cholera outbreak in Elgin county is assuming alarming proportions, despite the putting forth of every effort on the part of the department of agriculture to stamp out the dread disease. The epidemic has now spread to Delaware township, seventy bog being killed on one farm there today by order of government inspectors.

GERMAN SPY ON BRITISH NAVY PAYS PENALTY

Robert Rosenthal, Who Confessed His Mission in England Was to Give Information on Naval Matters, Has Been Shot.

London, July 15, 9:30 p.m.—Another German spy has been put to death in England, after having been condemned by court-martial. He was Robert Rosenthal, who was arrested in London early in June and confessed, it is alleged, to the officials of Scotland yard, that he had been sent to England by the German admiralty to obtain information concerning British naval matters. The official announcement given out here tonight says:

"Robert Rosenthal, who, on July 6, was tried by a general court-martial on charges of espionage, was found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was duly confirmed, and was carried out this morning."

SAND-BAGS ON DECK PROTECTING BALTIC FROM SHELL FIRE

Military Measures Taken to Protect White Star Liner from Menace of Seas—Normandy's Captain Makes Denial.

New York, July 15.—As a protection against gunfire from submarine a shelter of sand-bagged bags was piled along the decks of the White Star Line steamer Baltic, when she sailed for Liverpool with 314 passengers and a full cargo.

Unusual precautions were taken by steamship officials to protect the Baltic prior to her sailing. In addition to the usual guards, a cordon of private detectives was thrown around the entire pier and along the bulkheads. No one other than known members of the crew, and identified passengers, were allowed within twenty feet of the ship. As a further precaution the space between decks was screened with heavy canvas. Not Used as Screen.

Washington, July 15.—Denial of published reports that a German submarine used the American bark Normandy as a screen from which to sink the Russian steamer Leo was called by the state department today by the United States consul at Liverpool. The captain of the Normandy specifically denied the report. The bark was stopped by the submarine and allowed to proceed with some of the Leo's crew.

MINERS OUT BUT NATION HOPEFUL

Vote to Refuse Work Stood 180 to 113, But Settlement is Looked For

Admiralty at Once Takes Over Reserve Coal Supply—Hon. Mr. Runciman to Meet Delegates in London Today—Germany Faces Serious Labor Troubles at Krupp Works.

SOME RETURNING TO WORK. London, July 15, 11:20 p.m.—Some of the miners of the western district of South Wales have agreed to resume work tomorrow.

London, July 15, 10:45 p.m.—With the exception of two small collieries in the Rhondda district, employing about 800 men, all the coal mines in South Wales, from which comes the coal for the navy, were idle today, the miners, despite the action of the government in bringing the industry under the Munitions of War Act, and the entreaties of the responsible labor leaders and their own executive council, decided by a vote of 180 to 113, not to accept the recommendations to continue work day by day until an arrangement could be concluded.

The delegates voting for the strike represented 88,950 men and those against the strike 41,500. Thus, although opinion is divided, the extremists are in the large majority. The conference, however, agreed to meet the president of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, tomorrow to discuss the situation.

General business on the Cardiff Coal Exchange has ceased, owing to the government requisition for all available coal supplies, while shipping and the railways which depend on the mines also had little to do today. There is a general impression, however, that the strike will not last long, but that the men, after a short holiday, perhaps over the week-end, will return to work.

All the responsible labor leaders of the country are opposed to the strike, and while it is hard to see how the government can enforce the penalties of the Munitions Act it is believed the men will be influenced by the fact that they are opposing an act which was passed for the safety of the country.

The strike has been forced by the men of the Aberdare Valley who are strong syndicalists and who have declared that the present was a good time to force the government to take over the mines. This policy has been advocated by the Independent Labor party, which is more extreme than the regular Labor party, and one of the leaders of which is J. Ken Hardie.

Asked in the house of commons today what steps, if any, had been taken to suppress the organs of the Independent Labor party, Premier Asquith replied that the question of increasing the power conferred by the Defense of the Realm Act was being considered.

RESOLUTIONS ON HIDES EXPORT. London, July 16, 1:43 a.m.—The government has placed restrictions on the exportation of hides, says the Calcutta correspondent of the Central News. Exportation of hides to Sweden, Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria has been prohibited, and to other central countries greatly restricted.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISAPPEARS. London, July 15, 7:05 p.m.—Unemployment having virtually disappeared throughout the United Kingdom, Edwin Samuel Montague, financial secretary to the treasury, asked and was granted leave in the house of commons today to withdraw the vote of \$1,250,000 for works to be carried out in the relief of the unemployed.

Vote of 180 to 113. London, July 15, 6:02 p.m.—A despatch from Cardiff to the Central News Agency says that the miners conference, by a vote of 180 to 113, decided not to accept the recommendations of the council to return to work.

Admiralty Takes Over Reserve. Cardiff, July 15, 6:48 p.m.—The British Admiralty has taken over all the reserve supplies of coal. Conference in London Today. London, July 15.—Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, today telegraphed to the conference of miners delegates in session at Cardiff, that he was prepared to meet the delegates in London tomorrow evening.

The presumption is that the purpose of the meeting is to resume negotiations looking to a settlement of the dispute, and the arrangement of the meeting is taken as confirming the impression that the prospects of an early peace in the coal strike are brightening.

Krupp Workers Threaten Violence. Geneva, July 15, via Paris.—A report has reached Basel that a big strike is threatened at the Krupp works at Essen. Germany, the movement being headed by the Union of Metallurgical Workmen and the Association of Mechanics. They demand higher wages, because of the cost of living, and shorter hours because of the great strain under which they work, the report says.

The workmen, according to these advices, are in an angry mood and threaten the destruction of machinery unless their demands are granted immediately as they have been put off for three months with promises. Several high officials have arrived at the Krupp works in an effort to straighten out matters and calm the workmen, the advices add, and Bertha Krupp is expected to visit the plant and use her great influence with the workers.

The Frankfort Gazette, according to the news reaching Basel, has warned the administration of the Krupp plant of the seriousness of the situation, and has advised that the men's demands be granted. Meanwhile, the reports state, several regiments have been moved to the vicinity of the works in the event that trouble result in a strike.

Munitions Tribunal for Wales. London, July 15, 7:50 p.m.—An official announcement made this evening says: "The minister of munitions has appointed a general munitions tribunal for Wales and Monmouthshire, as follows: Chairman, Robert Wallace, king's counsel; assessors, Sir Griffith Thomas, representative of the employers, and Councilor Griffiths, representative of the work people."

Cutting Down Cotton Trade. London, July 15, 6:40 p.m.—The British government hopes very shortly to limit the export of cotton to neutral countries to the precise amount of actual need.

The Marquis of Crewe, lord president of the council and Liberal leader in the house of lords, made an announcement to this effect in the upper house this afternoon.

CANADIAN OFFICERS RECOVER FROM THEIR WOUNDS

FRENCH USING SHORT KNIFE IN PLACE OF BAYONET

London, July 16, 8:05 a.m.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at British headquarters in France says: "The French are arming their troops with a short knife for use in trench warfare, thus replacing the bayonet, which, when fixed in the rifle, is too long a weapon to give a man free play in the narrow trenches."

London, July 15.—Colonel J. J. Creelman, of Montreal, who was a victim of the Ypres attack at the end of April, and who has recently passed the medical board, is returning to the front tomorrow.

Major Hamilton Gault, of the Princess Patricia's, has been discharged from the hospital, and has gone with Mrs. Gault for a few weeks' rest in Somerset.

PHILADELPHIA SAFE
PLYMOUTH WITH
MORE CANADIANS

Montreal, July 10.—The White Star Northland with Canadian troops aboard, has arrived in Plymouth. The troops on board were the 1st University Company under George C. McDonald, going to serve in the trenches. The company included a number of men from the University, as well as graduates under graduates from Toronto, St. John's, Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria, other Canadian universities. A draft to reinforce the Canadian Artillery from the 27th battery, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bruce Payne, is now training at Valcartier, and drafts from New Brunswick and west.

Interest was created here by the despatch stating that the Canadian troops which have reached Plymouth on the Northland are drafts from Brunswick. This was at first thought to mean the draft that left the Battalion at Sussex but all that was on board the ship was the 1st arrived in England a week ago. A mistake had been made for it is known that any New Brunswick body, were on board the Northland.

Some New Brunswick men were in the 1st corps, however.

London, July 11.—Major-General Samuels, Canadian minister of militia, and members of his staff arrived at Liverpool yesterday afternoon, and reached London late last night. He was met at Liverpool by Sir Carson, Lieutenant-Colonel Garth Hughes and Lieutenant-Colonel McNeill. Major-General Hughes, who is staying at the Savoy hotel, where Sir Carson is also a guest, informed Montreal Gazette representative that he had enjoyed a pleasant voyage, that all were well.

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London, July 9.—The North Atlantic liner Minneapolis, before reaching Halifax had an explosion in her forward hold on Wednesday last, at Halifax this afternoon to disengage part of her cargo and to investigate the causes of the explosion. That as a bomb was responsible for it was admitted by Captain Claxton, of the Minneapolis, who stated it was against the rules of his company to talk for publication.

VENUE DISTRICT BAPTISTS HEAR CHEERY REPORTS

George, N.B., July 10.—The seventh district meeting of the United Baptist Church in annual meeting yesterday at the United Baptist church at St. George. The session opened at 2:30 p.m. Rev. W. R. Robinson as chairman, delegation, owing to the severe weather, was small.

After the organization of the session, reports were read from all the churches in the district except two—Castala and Pitt's Mills. These letters showed that in the year twenty-six churches had over \$28,000; that seventeen of the fifty-seven churches reported additions of one hundred and forty-nine were added, the membership about 8,000.

Delegates were present from eleven churches, viz., St. John, Fairview, St. George, Grand Bay, Second Falls, Beaver Brook, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Baillie, and Harbor, Seal Cove and Massena. The home mission board was reported by Rev. Dr. Hutchison and Rev. B. Ganong, of St. John.

The devotional exercises of the second day were conducted by Rev. A. F. Wilson, of Beaver Harbor, and Rev. J. B. Gibson, of St. John, spoke on the missions. After speaking of the work of the home mission board, the speaker proceeded to express the opinion that the work of the superintendent would justify that choice, the speaker proceeded to give reasons which justified home mission enterprise.

The second speaker was Rev. W. S. Ford, of St. Andrews, who for a number of years was a missionary in India, who said, the needs of India are almost—only seven per cent of India's literature—economic, social and spiritual. The millions of India have no true knowledge of God, sin or salvation.

During the afternoon delegates were entertained from Fair Haven and Wilson's Cove. The choir of the local church rendered much help.

This morning dawned bright and clear, delegates arrived from St. George, Fairview, Wilson's Beach and North Road. The pastor of the entertaining church, W. H. Johnson, conducted a conference meeting.

At the opening of the business session the report of the district was extended to Revs. Drs. Harrison, Presbyterian, of St. George, and Edwin Crowl, of Fairview.

D. C. Clark gave the report of the auditing committee. The following statistics show briefly the condition of the district.

Of the twenty-seven churches twenty-three reported. These are as follows: St. George, Fairview, Wilson's Beach, North Road, St. John, Fairview, St. George, Grand Bay, Second Falls, Beaver Brook, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Baillie, and Harbor, Seal Cove and Massena. The total value of property reported \$109,600. These churches and Sunday schools report a total of \$28,064.21 raised. The Sunday schools have an enrollment of 2,789.

The report on obituaries was prepared by Rev. A. F. Brown and showed that nine members of churches had lost efficient members none of the pastors had been called to their eternal reward.

The report of the Sunday school was presented by Bro. A. A. Hovey, revealed an increase in the enrollment, the finances and the average attendance.

During the year two new pastors have been called in the district, Rev. A. C. Currier at Wilson's Beach and Rev. McKay at Deer Island.

St. John's approximate population is 650. That is the best estimate that can be made and is based on the issue of the St. John City Directory by the publishers, the E. McCall company.

Capt. J. W. Worden Recovering and Will Come Home on Leave

Former Bayswater Man Tells Story While Convalescing in Hospital

SKIN GRAFTED ON SHOULDER WOUND

Company Commander Only Officer Remaining When His Turn Came—Saved by Man With German Name—Kaiser's Hatred of Canadians intense.

An intimate story of the great Ypres battle and of the wiping out of the officers of his company is told by Capt. J. W. Worden, formerly of Bayswater, Kings county, and now of the 6th Battalion, Vancouver.

The following speaks for itself: (By C. D. Smith in Vancouver World.)

London, June 17.—Reclining in a long deck chair in the pleasant grounds of the Third London General Hospital, R. A. M. C., at Wandsworth, London, with his right leg bared to the breeze in order to heal a patch from which the skin had been taken to graft on his badly wounded shoulder, Captain J. W. Worden, of the Sixth Duke of Connaught's Own Regiment, Vancouver, and the Seventh Canadian Battalion, told me of the events which led up to his being wounded in the memorable fighting which occurred at Ypres towards the end of April, when the Canadian troops covered themselves with glory.

His side was Mrs. Worden, who arrived here from Vancouver several weeks ago, having left immediately on receipt of a cable from the authorities stating that her husband was not expected to recover. But he is recovering, and in a week or two will be able to walk about, and in a few weeks after that he proposes to return to Vancouver until the expiration of his leave on Nov. 20.

The doctor does not know whether his arm will be all right again by that time, but Captain Worden intends to spend the interim at home. Probably he may take back with him a draft of permanently disabled men, and when he returns here at the expiration of his leave he may bring another draft with him for the front. While at Vancouver his practical experience, he thinks, may be useful in fitting out new troops. Captain Worden also saw service in the Boer war.



The work of girls in munition factories in Scotland has been so excellent that Lord Kitchener recently sent them the following message: "Tell the girls employed in — how highly I appreciate the good work they are doing in turning out shells, and how much the country is indebted to them for their efforts."

ANNAPOLIS MAN IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, July 12.—No list of casualties was issued at 9 o'clock tonight but the midnight list came out as usual. It follows:

FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded.
Harry Clarke, England.

SECOND BATTALION.
Previously Reported Missing, Now Unofficially Reported Prisoner.
Harvey W. Houghton, Demarney (Que.); Stuart F. Hayes, Guelph (Ont.); James Redden, Campbellford (Ont.).

Missing.
Lance Corporal Ernest William Kemsley, England.
Wounded.
Harold Pomroy, England; Joseph Crump, England.

THIRD BATTALION.
Previously Reported Missing, Now Unofficially Reported Prisoner.
William J. Elliott, Lambton Mills (at Giesse); William Langford, Malton Post Office, Rural Route No. 4, Elmbank (Ont.); Harry Wells, Elmisdale (P. E. I.), (at Giesse); Corporal C. Francis, England (at Giesse).

DEATH.
Sidney Currie (formerly 23rd Battalion), England (July 8).

FOURTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action, June 23.
Emanuel Micallef (formerly 9th Battalion), Malta.

DEATH.
Alexander S. Andrew (formerly 9th Battalion), Scotland.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.
William Finch (formerly 23rd Battalion), England (gunshot in thigh).

FIFTH BATTALION.
Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Unofficially Reported Prisoner at Siegburg.
William M. Miller, Scotland.

WOUNDED.
Robert James Geraty, Ireland; John C. Brassnett, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Thomas Stewart (formerly 80th Battalion), General Delivery, Victoria (B. C.).

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Peter Walsh, No. 1088 Cartier street, Montreal.

KILLED IN ACTION.
Sergeant W. J. Matland, Scotland.

TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Walter Edgar Seord, Simcoe (Ont.).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Previously Missing, Now Unofficially Prisoner.
Lance Corporal Ross Mooney, Rural Route No. 4, Thorndale (Ont.).

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Previously Reported Missing, Now Unofficially Prisoner.
Corporal Maurice Lee, Box 264, Weston (Ont.).

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Seriously Ill.
John Turner, Haverhill (Mass.).

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

Wounded.
Stanley John Smith (formerly 6th battalion), Winnipeg; Percy MacKenzie (formerly 6th battalion), Greenlawn (Alta.).

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Died of Wounds, June 23.
Corporal Mervin Thomas King (formerly 2nd brigade), England.

Ottawa, July 13.—The 9 p. m. list of casualties follows:

SECOND BATTALION.
Wounded.
Albert Benoit, Cornwall (Ont.); Preston Ames, Beaverton (Ont.).

Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War.
Corporal William R. Elliott, Renfrew (Ont.); Lance Corporal Keith Oswald, Cumberland (Ont.); Lance Corporal Samuel J. Murray, Toronto.

Missing.
Eric J. Spalding, Perth (Ont.).

FIFTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action, May 24.
Bertrand W. Greenhalgh, Wolsley (Sask.).

WOUNDED.
Geo. N. Noble, Twin Lakes (Sask.).

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Patrick Rubery, (formerly 32nd Battalion), Kingston (Ont.); Samuel Little, Minden (Ont.); George J. Mansell, (formerly 32nd Battalion), Rosbourn (Man.); Harry Bruce, Devlin (Ont.); Sidney Green, Brandon (Man.).

KILLED IN ACTION, April 25.
Phillip L'Abbe, Amqui (Que.).

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Died of Wounds, July 5.
William Dundas Williamson, Scotland.

WOUNDED.
Corporal J. William Hunt, England; Corporal James Edward Bailey, Victoria (B. C.).

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action, July 2.
Norman MacRae, Scotland; Christian Johannes Vorster, South Africa. Suffering from Shock.

John William Shuttle, England; Harry Cameron, Fort William (Ont.).

KILLED IN ACTION, June 21.
Irvine J. Silvers, New Haven (Conn.).

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.
Wounded.
Lance Corporal Benedict Saito, Denmark; Thomas Lawson, Valcartier (Que.); Percy McKenzie, Camrose (Alb.).

PRINCESS PATS.
Killed in Action, June 29.
Lance Corporal Graham Matthews, England.

Prisoner of War.
George Royston, England.

The midnight list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.
Killed in Action, June 15.
Lieut. McCulloch Hill Jones, England. Wounded April 30.
Lance Corporal John Hilton, England; George Arthur Jones, England; David Sumner (formerly 9th Battalion), England; Rudolph Lundby (formerly 9th Battalion), Denmark; Alfred C. Woodward, England.

SECOND BATTALION.
Prisoner of War.
Fred W. Gold, England; Lance Sergeant William James Lewis, Scotland.

FOURTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Napoleon Larin, Paris (Ont.).

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Alexander Gunn, Winnipeg; James Stobie (formerly 32nd Battalion), Winnipeg.

TENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
William Logan (formerly 11th Battalion), Scotland; E. J. Stephens, Calgary; Charles Dalby (formerly 32nd Battalion), England.

Missing.
Gerald Fitzgibbons, Chesterville (Ont.).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded and Prisoner.
Louis Lebrun, Waterloo (Que.).

FOURTEENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Lieut. Leonard A. Johnston (formerly 23rd Battalion), Westmount (Que.).

DIED OF WOUNDS WHILE PRISONER.
Charles D. B. Whitby, England.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Unofficially Reported Prisoner.
J. Dawson Ludgate, Edmonton (Alta.).

PRINCESS PATS.
Dangerously Ill.
P. Conroy, Ireland.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.
Killed in Action, June 30.
Charles Reid, Toronto.

GERMANY LOSES 450,000 SQUARE MILES OF COLONIAL EMPIRE

London, July 14.—Four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of German colonial possessions have been occupied by the entente allies during the war. The official estimate was announced today by A. Bonar Law, the British secretary for the colonies.

"I think it is possible that you do not, all of you, quite realize that if we had retired on the evening of the 22nd April—when our Allies fell back before the gas and left our left flank quite open—the whole of the 27th and 28th divisions would probably have been cut off, certainly that they would not have got away a gun or a vehicle of any sort, and probably not more than half the infantry."

"This is what our commander-in-chief meant when he telegraphed as he did that 'the Canadians saved the situation.' My lady, if ever men had a right to be proud in this world, you have, with also a very nice letter from our army commander, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien."

"Now, I doubt if any divisional commander, or any division, ever had so many congratulatory telegrams and messages as these, and remember, they are not merely polite and sentimental ones, they express just what the soldiers really feel."

"There is one more word I would say to you before I stop. You have made a reputation second to none gained in this war, but, remember, no man can live on his reputation, he must keep on adding to it. That you will do so I feel as sure as when I did two months ago, when I told you that I knew you would make a reputation when the opportunity came."

"I am now going to shake hands with your officers, and as I do so I want you to feel that I am shaking hands with each one of you, as I would actually do if time permitted. No, we will not have any cheering now—we will keep that till you have added to your reputation, as I know you will."

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Wounded.
Gunner Alexander Cornwall, Napanee, Ontario.

FIRST FIELD COMPANY CANADIAN ENGINEERS.
Wounded.
Sapper W. McGlashen, Winnipeg.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.
Wounded.
Arthur R. Wilson, Winnipeg (Man.); Samuel R. Williams (formerly 6th battalion), Hamilton (Ont.).

Ottawa, July 14.—The 9 p. m. list of casualties follows:

FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded April 30.
Harold Edwin Barry Mason, London (Ont.); James May, Montreal; Angus L. C. Walker, Montreal; Edwin James Sutton, Galt (Ont.).

THIRD BATTALION.
Wounded and Prisoner.
Alonso Peters, Rochester (N. Y.); T. Thornton, Toronto.

FIFTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Fred Belandier, Rimouski (Que.).

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
E. Reynolds (formerly 30th battalion), Victoria (B. C.).

TENTH BATTALION.
Suffering from Shock.
John William Swanson, England; Geo. Harris, Winnipeg.

WOUNDED.
Geo Selby (formerly 32nd battalion), McAutley (Man.); Lance Corporal Walter James Howe, Blairmore (Alta.).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Died of Wounds While Prisoner.
Sergeant Francis Gilbert Curwen, England; Andrew Allan, Scotland; Edward J. McNulty, Montreal.

Wounded July 5.
Guy B. Carter, England.

KILLED IN ACTION, July 7.
KARL DONDALE (FORMERLY 17TH BATTALION), DEEPBROOK, ANnapolis CO (N. S.).

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.
Died of Gas Poisoning April 26, While Prisoner.
Gerald Francis Strickland, Cobalt (Ont.).

WOUNDED.
James Alexander Eddie (formerly 30th battalion), Victoria (B. C.).

Wounded and Prisoner at Friedberg.
S. J. Knowles, St. Thomas (Ont.).

PRINCESS PATS.
Killed in Action July 6.
Alfred Phillipson, Saskatoon (Sask.).

The midnight list follows:

FIRST BATTALION.
Wounded.
Alexander Urquhart, Scotland.

THIRD BATTALION.
Died of Wounds.
Stanley T. Howard, Toronto.

Prisoner and Wounded.
Peter MacPhail (formerly 9th battalion), Brandon (Man.); George William Russ, Humber Bay (Ont.).

FOURTH BATTALION.
Wounded.
Sergeant Percy Watson, England.

FIFTH BATTALION.
Prisoner of War.
Sergeant David Nicol, Scotland; William H. Miller, Scotland.

SEVENTH BATTALION.
Suffering from Shock.
George Wesley Featherstone, New Westminster (B. C.).

Died While Prisoner of War.
Staden Albert Hammond, England; Horace R. Hickling, England.

EIGHTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action.
George Cameron MacKenzie, Scotland. Died at Dusseldorf While Prisoner.

Corporal John A. K. Payne, England.

TENTH BATTALION.
Prisoner of War.
Eustace P. Chappelow, South Rhodesia.

EIGHTEENTH BATTALION.
Killed in Action, June 30.
Walter Haigh, England.

Canadians Saved Two Divisions from Disaster at Ypres

Lieut. General Alderson Spoke Impressively to Survivors After Langemarck—Never So Proud of Anything in His Life as "Canada" on His Arm.

Following the twelve strenuous days and nights of fighting, embraced by the period, 22nd April to the 4th May, Lieut.-General E. A. H. Alderson, commanding 1st Canadian Division, spoke impressive words to the Canadian survivors, brigade by brigade, and to the engineers and artillery in turn.

He said:

"All units and all ranks of the 1st Canadian Division, I tell you truly, that my heart is so full I hardly know how to speak to you. It is full of two feelings, the first being sorrow for the loss of those comrades of ours who have gone, and the second, pride in what the 1st Canadian Division has done. As regards our comrades who have lost their lives—and we will speak of them with our caps off—(here he took off his cap, and all did likewise) my faith in the Almighty is such that I am perfectly sure that, when men die, as they have died, doing their duty and fighting for their country, for the empire, and to save the situation for others, in fact, to die for their friends—no matter what their past lives have been, no matter how they have done their work, they are not to have done (as all of us do)—I repeat, I am perfectly sure that the Almighty takes them and looks after them at once. Lads, we cannot leave them better than like that. (Here he put on his cap, and all did the same.)"

"Now, I feel that we may, without any false pride, think a little of what the division has done during the past few days."

"I would first of all tell you that I have never been so proud of anything in my life, as I am of this armlet with 'Canada' on it (pointing to it) that I wear on my right arm. I thank you and congratulate you from the bottom of my heart for the part each one of you have taken in giving me this feeling of pride."

THE SITUATION SAVED.

"I think it is possible that you do not, all of you, quite realize that if we had retired on the evening of the 22nd April—when our Allies fell back before the gas and left our left flank quite open—the whole of the 27th and 28th divisions would probably have been cut off, certainly that they would not have got away a gun or a vehicle of any sort, and probably not more than half the infantry."

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WORLD LOSING 29,000 MEN PER DAY IN WAR

According to Figures Published by French Society, France Has Lost 1,400,000 Men, and Great Britain 428,000—Total to Date, 8,770,010.

London, July 13.—According to an official appeal issued by the French Relief Society, the French casualties from the beginning of the war up to June 1, 1915, total 1,400,000. Of this number 400,000 are reported killed, 700,000 wounded and 300,000 taken prisoners.

The statement is the text for the following comparison from official sources giving the latest estimates of the total casualties of all the powers engaged in the war:

Nations.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners and Missing.	Total.
France	400,000	700,000	300,000	1,400,000
Great Britain	116,000	229,000	83,000	428,000
Russia	64,000	1,982,000	770,000	3,486,000
Germany	482,000	852,000	283,000	1,567,000
Austria	341,000	771,000	183,000	1,235,000
Belgium	47,000	160,000	40,000	247,000
Serbia	64,000	112,600	50,000	226,600
Turkey	45,000	90,000	46,000	181,000
Japan	300	910	1,210
Grand total	2,228,300	4,837,510	1,705,000	8,770,810

Note.—No report has been made officially of Italian losses.

These figures are apparently—and of necessity—merely approximate. That 83,000 figure for British prisoners will probably come as a surprise to the general public, and may be too high. The German total casualties—1,567,000—seems too small, since the official Prussian lists have admitted about 1,300,000 for Prussia alone, outside of all the other states of the German Empire.

The number of Austrians captured, too, appears inadequate, as it was understood that 120,000 were captured at Przemyśl alone.

FOUR MORE NORTH SHORE MEN LIKELY LOST IN STORM

Chatham, N. B., July 14.—Reports from Shipigan this morning say there is still one fishing boat missing since the storm. It belongs to a man named Mallett and has a crew of four men. Grave fears for the safety of the crew are held. Enquiries have been made everywhere within telephone communication and but faint hopes for their safety are entertained.

AROSTOOK JUNCTION SCHOOL MEETING.

Arostook Junction, N. B., July 12.—The annual school meeting was held here today and was well attended by ratepayers from all parts of the district, about fifty being present.

The proceedings commenced by appointing Mr. Denning as chairman, and the financial accounts were read by the secretary, T. H. Manzer, which made an excellent showing, the school taxes having been collected with only two exceptions, amounting to \$2.45, and in addition to paying \$250 for a plot of land for new schools, there was a balance in hand of \$144.51.

D. S. Boone, trustee, then gave the report of the trustees for the year, explaining what had been done with reference to the erection of the new school, for which \$7,000 had been voted last year. It was stated that owing to the superintendent of schools advising that the rooms specified would be too small for government approval, another \$1,500 school taxes at that point.

lively debate, and some opposition from one or two local farmers, the additional money was voted, and the school will be built at once, a contractor named Stevens of Woodstock, having the contract.

D. B. Hopkins, retiring trustee, and Lewis Rivers were nominated for trustee and D. B. Hopkins was elected.

J. Langley and Mr. Warrington were nominated for auditor for the ensuing year and Mr. Langley was elected.

The auditor, Mr. Langley, read his report, which was accepted.

It was proposed by D. S. Boone and C. S. Gains being appointed a committee for that purpose.

Moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to bring before the legislature the question of railway management working out of Arostook Junction, and being on that payroll, paying their

Miss Annie Pitt, Miss Agnes Walker, Mrs. Walker, Weldon and family, and Mrs. Manford Pitt, and several others.

and Mrs. Henderson and family, Mr. John, have rented 1 V. Haviland's house for the vacation.

rs. Fred. Day is visiting friends at Lake.

ay and Fraser Dunlop, of Millville (B.), are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Daye for a few days.

the bridge near Willfred MacKinney's, mostly known as the Cedar bridge, been down for more than a week, and a new bridge is being erected in its place. A temporary bridge which has been erected across the stream for the use of autos, is not strong enough to carry the heavy rains last week made work very difficult for a time, as the streams were swollen beyond anything known for years. However, the sheet is now subsiding.

NERVOUS CHILDREN

Study and Too Little Exercise Leads to St. Vitus Dance

There is much criticism of modern educational methods that require too much work of school children, allowing too little time for play and precluding sufficient out-of-door exercise. The study of music or any other accomplishment, with the necessary practice, is added to the strain. Under these conditions the blood becomes impoverished and fails to nourish the child. The child becomes restless, and twitching of the muscles follow. Sometimes the child stumbles in walking and what it tries to hold. Pallor, listlessness and irritability are symptoms that early show that the demands made upon them, and that St. Vitus dance has fastened its hold upon the child.

In this condition there is no tonic canal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which help to build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and easily help to meet the demands of a growing child. Out-of-door exercise, fresh air, and a diet of pure, nourishing food, plenty of rest, and the use of tonic pills will cure even the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance. We offer the following proof: "Up to the age of 12 years," says Mrs. Johnson, of Hemlock (N. S.), "my son Calvin was healthy and rugged as any child could be. Then he began to complain that his head hurt him, and of pains in the head, he began to fall back in his studies at school. Then I noticed a twitching of the muscles of his face and arms, and his whole body seemed to be in constant motion. Our family physician called in and pronounced the trouble a severe attack of St. Vitus dance. I was under the doctor's treatment for three months but did not seem to improve. We had taken him from school, and were careful that nothing should excite him, but notwithstanding the attacks of hysteria. This went on for some months until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention, and I decided to give him this medicine. After using a few boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and by the time I had taken nine or ten boxes he had recovered his former good health. There has been no sign of a return of the trouble, and I can scarcely say how thankful I feel for the complete restoration of my son's health."

Parents who find their growing boys girls becoming nervous should lose no time in getting them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You may ward off an attack of St. Vitus dance, or if the trouble has reached that stage the Pills will effect a cure. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MANY MOURN FOR MURRAY BYRON

Seidom, if ever, has Campobello been a scene of so large and so sorrowful a funeral assembly as that gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Byron on Thursday afternoon to pay the sad respects to their son, the late Murray Byron.

Extensive notices of his accidental death from the maritime provinces and the United States as well, but it remained for the many lifelong associates and friends of his home village to pay the full measure of grief over his affliction. From early boyhood he has been an endearing presence in the hearts and affections of all who knew him. And all are proud of the excellent uses he was making of his splendid talents—first a successful school teacher, then a brilliant and divinity student at King's college, and lastly putting on the King's uniform and offering his services to his country. The casket was filled with beautiful flowers. Many of his friends here and elsewhere sent floral emblems, money, and other tokens of sympathy from the faculty of King's College, W. A. of the town of England, college friends in Nova Scotia and the Eastport Lodge of Elks, of which order his father was a member.

In the absence of Bishop Richardson, who found it impossible to attend, the funeral services were conducted by the venerable Archdeacon Newnham, of St. Stephen, Rev. Mr. Tomlin, of St. Stephen, and the parish rector, Rev. Mr. Tomlin, the sermon by the archdeacon was touching, sympathetic and inspiring. From an intimate acquaintance with the deceased he could speak from his own knowledge of his fine manly disposition and genuine Christian character.

The loving hands of his boyhood friends placed his coffin in the grave.

THE CHILDREN ARE HELPING

D. Meillon, K. C. Belgian Consul, acknowledges with thanks the sum of \$4.50 towards the Belgian Orphan Fund, the proceeds to date of a way-day flower booth conducted at Keteque by Miss Jean Young, aged seven.

These two children are doing excellent work and it is recommended to anyone who may be driving or motoring in the neighbourhood to contribute some small amount to this very worthy cause.

A sign which reads "Belgian babies starving; won't you help?" and a green umbrella surmounted by a white flag, together with a little picture calling "I'de wants by some flowers to help the Belgians?" will be a guide to all.

CAPT. J. W. WORDEN.

Fleurbaux, where we were stationed when the Neuve Chapelle fight took place.

"We had orders to keep up a heavy fire so as to engage the enemy on our front and prevent him withdrawing supports. Then we were changed to several other places on the line, and afterwards brought back in the rear to rest. Here we were reviewed by General Smith-Dorrien, who told us we had proved ourselves fit to take over any part of the line. He said he was going to send us to the most difficult place, and he gave us to understand that we were the equal of any tried troops. He said we could wear that as a compliment, and it was a compliment, I assure you. General Smith-Dorrien also told us he was most proud to have Canadians in his army."

"We proceeded to the salient east of Ypres. It was here that a French officer told me that the Germans hated us even more than they did the English, and that they said that the Canadian had no business to come in and ought to have stayed in Canada."

Sent wire to Alvensleben.

"I suppose," said Captain Worden, interrupting his story for the moment, "that you remember that Mr. Alvo von Alvensleben, when he returned to New York last year from Germany just after the start of the war, said that the Kaiser felt that he could better serve his country by returning to Vancouver, and also that the Kaiser particularly hated Canadians because a lot of his own money had been invested in developing Canada. Therefore he would not give Canadians any quarter. Well, we sent Mr. von Alvensleben a wire saying we were very pleased to know we had such a worthy foe; that we didn't ask for quarter, and didn't propose to give any."

"This feeling of particular resentment was certainly shown against us as strong as it well could be," continued Captain Worden, "for they kept at us with big guns and shrapnel day and night. I was billeted at Weiltje, between St. Julien and Ypres, and about two miles from the rest of my battalion. I had had a pretty rough time at my old spot, and the colonel had sent me back a bit."

Experienced Poisoned Gas.

"On April 22 I took my company to support the Algerian troops, word having come that they had broke, and were leaving the trenches. The poison gas was blowing in from the British position when we met the Algerians. I instructed my officers to stop them and make them go back with us, and the men also tried to stop them. Possibly we stopped between 200 and 300, and got them to go back with us. Then we met the Germans, who immediately retired, going back to an old trench. We always find that when they get out of a trench they prefer to go on the run. All we could do was to lay on the ground for about two hours until their supports came up."

"Major Oldum then sent an order for me to retire my battalion, which I did, and we formed behind the 5th W'nnipeg. Just afterwards the battalion was ordered down to support the 1st brigade, and I was left with my company to hold the ground. Next day heavy artillery shelled us, and apparently we had no way artillery behind us. The following morning at daylight we saw the gas coming again, rolling a foot or so high above the ground. It caught us very badly. We lined the trench and held it in the most terrific cannoneading I ever experienced."

"The Germans kept coming up and retiring, coming up and retiring, and the 13th and 14th battalions were forced to retire from their trenches through the gas. We held the Germans all day, their shells simply desinating our ranks. You never saw anything like it in your life. Shells, which were falling everywhere at the rate of much over 100 a minute, came great holes in the ranks, blowing men out in mixed heaps of men and grip-sacks."

"All the time I tried my best to keep up communication. Three times Signaller Robins crawled out and repaired the wires for a distance of about 300 or 400 yards, and got safely back again. The last time, however, he was chewed up so badly that he could not patch it. Then Corporal Moran, of my company, took messages to and from other places, and finally down to

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Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

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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.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 17, 1915.

THE TARIFF.

There is evidence of an agitation in connection with tariff matters, both in the United States and Canada.

A movement is on foot in the United States to create public sentiment in favor of a tariff commission—a body of alleged tariff experts who would frame the schedules and upon whose work Congress would pass.

Such a scheme has been advocated on several occasions on both sides of the line, but it never has come to fruition.

Behind it is the hope that the tariff may be taken virtually out of the control of the representatives of the people and relegated to a bureau which would be operated on a confidential basis.

Those who favor a tariff commission say on its behalf that it would be well to have the tariff "taken out of politics," and that Parliament would still have the power to reject any schedule which the tariff commission might put forward but which might seem to be contrary to public interest.

No doubt it is troublesome to have the tariff in politics, but it is very much better to have a business question of this sort discussed openly on the floors of Parliament than it would be to have a cut-and-dried plan, prepared largely by tariff beneficiaries, presented to the House of Commons as if it were the finished work of experts with which ordinary laymen ought not to interfere.

The people who profit by protection are well organized, and their organization is constantly at work, openly and secretly.

On the other hand, the public at large is not organized, and it fights on unequal terms.

A tariff commission, particularly one appointed by the party of high protection, would be a very dangerous fifth wheel in connection with the parliamentary coach.

The war gave the protectionists an opportunity to increase taxation on trade under the plea of necessity.

The present government would like to give the protection screw another twist, and the tariff commission scheme may be another device for that purpose.

The House of Commons is the only proper tariff-making body, and when the Liberals again control that branch of Parliament they should proceed to place the tariff upon a revenue basis.

FULLERTON "CHARGES" DISPROVED.

Every statement made by Mr. C. P. Fullerton, a Winnipeg Conservative lawyer and close friend of Hon. Robert Rogers, in his "charges" regarding a "deal" between Hon. T. C. Norris, Liberal leader in Manitoba, and the tottering Roblin government, has been disproved.

The evidence of William Chambers, an elderly man, through whom Fullerton said the Liberal negotiations were carried on, was in itself sufficient to clear Premier Norris from any suspicion of guilt; but that evidence was followed by still more striking testimony to the effect that there was not a grain of truth in the "charges" Mr. Fullerton made.

Yesterday Mr. Norris took the stand himself and denied the Fullerton insinuations in every particular.

It is significant that his cross-examiner, who happened to be the author of the "charges," had very few questions to ask him.

Mr. Norris swore that at no time was there the slightest agreement about anything connected with the Roblin resignation, and he never heard of any deal by which election protests were to be withdrawn.

His first information with respect to negotiations between Chambers and Hon. J. H. Howden and G. M. Newton, Conservatives, was received after the Fullerton "charges" were made.

He emphatically denied that he ever had intimated that Chambers was in a position to speak for him—a denial previously given by Mr. Chambers himself.

It will be remembered that when Chambers gave his evidence he declared in unequivocal terms that he had acted wholly without instructions from anyone in the Liberal party.

His only negotiations had been with Howden and Newton of the Conservatives. He said that he had not promised to have the protests called off, as he was not in a position to do so, but he had accepted \$25,000, promising only that he would try.

Chambers declared most emphatically that Mr. Norris had no knowledge of his doings. He had approached Norris in a roundabout way, but had not given any hint as to his talks with men of the other party.

And he breathed a word about money considerations. This evidence was not contradicted. On the

other hand it was strongly corroborated. It would have been well if certain people who were so eager to condemn Premier Norris and place him in the same boat with the discredited members of the Roblin government, had waited until the evidence was heard. They then would have been able to brush aside the innuendoes and view the case in its true light.

From the very first, it has been pointed out by the Liberals that the Fullerton "charges" were advanced in the hope that they would so befog the whole situation that the public would come to believe that one party was as bad as the other.

That apparently was what those behind Fullerton desired, and it is hardly creditable that they could have expected an investigation before an impartial tribunal.

They have been sadly disappointed. The attempt to pull him down having failed, Premier Norris will be in a better position than ever to do his people real service.

Much is expected of him and his government, and there is good reason to believe that they will insist upon a thorough political housecleaning. It will be a happy day for Manitoba when that is accomplished.

FRANCE.

At the end of June it was estimated that France had lost 1,400,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

Many of the wounded have by this time returned to the firing line.

Germany's losses have been very much greater, and have undoubtedly passed the 2,000,000 mark before this date.

Although France has been hard hit—its population being only a little more than half that of Germany—the French nation is facing the future with the utmost confidence and determination.

Men who have traveled in all of the principal belligerent countries recently have reported that there is less talk about peace in France than anywhere else.

All the world recognizes the France of today as having outshone its historic record for chivalry and courage.

THE CHILDREN AND RECRUITING.

Many a boy and many a girl who marched Wednesday behind their banners through the streets of St. John will remember the occasion in years to come when they have children of their own.

And what account will they then give of us, the grown-ups who lived in St. John and New Brunswick when they made their recruiting parade?

Perhaps we shall know a portion of the answer to that question during the next few weeks, and certainly during the next few months we may be able to forecast the whole question tolerably close.

This children's parade has been the subject of some criticism. Some folk in the community thought it an unnecessary effort, even though they were told that Montreal had found a children's parade produced good results.

We must hope these critics were not of the class who criticize every public effort although they do nothing themselves to forward any good cause.

Anyone who does absolutely nothing to forward this good cause—the greatest in the history of our race—should refrain from criticism and enter upon a course of self study.

And why were the children parading Wednesday? Not because New Brunswick is without patriotism, and plenty of it, and not because ours is a degenerate people unwilling to pay its shot fairly now when the flag is under fire and the whole future of the Empire is at stake.

We have not before been subjected to the test of a war of unparalleled proportions, and doubtless we are slow to realize the duties and necessities such a conflict imposes upon us.

Yet, for all that, this war, except that it is much greater than any the world has experienced, is producing much the same results and circumstances among civilians as have been produced by other wars which ran beyond a few months' duration.

At the time of the great American civil war, one of our mightiest conflicts of all time until all wars were dwarfed by the present one, found the population of the North unable, during the third year of the conflict, to produce anything like a satisfactory number of volunteers.

And so the free North adopted the draft. We may come to that—and certainly we shall adopt it if it seems necessary—but it is more probable that voluntary enlistment will suffice.

But if it is to suffice many methods must be employed to carry home to the individual of active service age the duty which confronts him each morning.

A pointing finger, and which from this time forward will single him out more clearly and more and more publicly as one who has not met the great test.

The children's parade is one of several methods necessary to set our young men to thinking about the duty which some of our sons have already discharged so gloriously but which many others have thus far ignored.

Many of them who have not yet enlisted will enlist—make no mistake about that. Still a great many of them, in spite of the spoken word and the published admonition at hand, will be slow to realize in their hearts that this is their war and that the future of the Empire and of civilization hang upon its issue.

Such young men should be interested in some figures which, while they cannot be compiled with exactness as yet, indicate not only what New Brunswick has done but what it should do and can do.

Following the method adopted by English statisticians in ascertaining how many males fit for military service there are in the United Kingdom, we find that the practice is to take one-half the population, which in New Brunswick would be 173,000 men, and to discard two-thirds as above or below active service age.

One-third of New Brunswick's male population would be, roughly, 58,300 men of service age. Of these one-third would be deducted as physically unfit—a general estimate—leaving 38,900 fit for the

field, all of the proper age. Call it 40,000, and giving the province credit for the enlistment to date for active service in the infantry, the artillery, the mounted rifles, the army service corps, and the ammunition column, and other branches, it would be shown that just about ten per cent of those fit for active service have answered the call.

Some of these have already had their baptism of fire, and we all know how nobly they have acquitted themselves. Their example, and the fact that today they need support in the trenches must sharpen the summons to the other ninety per cent of our young men who have yet to be heard from.

FACING A GREAT ISSUE.

In the American note of February 10, dealing with the German proclamation of a war zone, the President of the United States declared that his country could not assent to Germany's submarine blockade and that the United States would "take any steps it might be necessary to take in order to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

After that came the sinking of the Lusitania. President Wilson wrote again, warning Germany: "Manifestly," he said, "submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity as well as of universally acknowledged international obligations."

He called upon the German government to "take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of such outrages." He reminded the German government that any warning which it might give regarding its proposed treatment of merchant vessels could not be permitted "to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American ship masters and American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality."

Germany has not desisted from the practices of which the United States complained, nor has Germany given the assurance asked for by Mr. Wilson. On the contrary, Germany has not only failed to make a reasonable response to the American demands, but with cynical disregard not only of the pride and dignity of the American people but of the rights of all civilized peoples, has played with the whole question at issue for the purpose of gaining time in the hope that those elements in the United States, which, for one reason or another, oppose war, may prove strong enough to control the action of the government at Washington.

The latest note from Berlin, it must be thought, has brought the two nations face to face with war. The President of the United States, if he and his country are to preserve their self respect, cannot recede an inch from the position and principles defined in the carefully prepared messages with respect to the German submarine blockade, and the sinking of the Lusitania.

So conservative an interpreter of American opinion as the New York Evening Post evidently does not expect that President Wilson will give way.

"In insisting so solemnly upon this principle (the right of Americans to the freedom of the seas) let it not be imagined that our government is magnifying a technicality. While the right that we are expressly asserting is that of American citizens, while the crimes against which we are expressly protesting are crimes committed against such of our own people as have chosen to exercise a technical right, the essence of those crimes does not reside in that circumstance. The violation of international law and of established principles of humanity consists in the killing of non-combatants, in the killing of Americans; the fact that some of them have been American citizens, while the crimes against which we are expressly protesting are crimes committed against such of our own people as have chosen to exercise a technical right, the essence of those crimes does not reside in that circumstance. 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"EVERY MAN MUST COME AND DO HIS PART," SAYS ST. JOHN MAN ABROAD

Lieut. Smith Declares Germans Must Be Beaten No Matter What the Cost—Writes to His Father That Kitchener's Army is Powerful Body of Men Eager for the Fray—His Letter to The Telegraph.

"Tell all the boys you meet that everyone must come and do his part." This is one of the striking sentences in an interesting letter sent to R. Morton Smith, of this city, by his son, Lieut. Francis Morton Smith, now with Kitchener's army in England.

Dear Dad—Thanks so much for everything you have done. It has relieved me of a great deal of anxiety and my men are deeply appreciative of the kindness of my Canadian friends.

This morning with four of my men, two of whom were engineers, I constructed something new in the line of a gas bomb, something which will, I hope, be effective in its work.

P. S.—Tell all the boys you meet that everyone must come and do his part. GLAD HE IS CANADIAN.

Lieut. Smith also wrote the following letter to The Telegraph, which explains itself: Halton Park, Tring, June 30, '15.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—I wish to thank you personally and through your pages all the kind friends who so generously contributed to meet the wants of the men of my platoon.

Yours sincerely, F. MORTON SMITH, 2nd Lieut. York and Lancaster Regt.

OBITUARY

Henry Lord. The death of Henry Lord occurred at his home, West St. John, Sunday, July 12, 1915.

Alfred E. Theall. The death of Alfred E. Theall took place yesterday in the Home for Incurables where he was a patient for the last three years.

John Palmer. The death of John Palmer, managing director of the Palmer-McCallan Shoe Pack Co., and one of Fredericton's industrial leaders, died at his home here this morning.

Miss Margaret Fitzgerald. The death of Miss Margaret Fitzgerald occurred yesterday at her home, Chestnut street, only one month after the demise of her brother, Daniel.

John H. Dorman. The death of John H. Dorman, eldest son of the late Christopher and Rose Dorman, died suddenly of heart disease at Brooklyn (N. Y.), July 11.

Charles Roberts. Andover, July 12—Charles Roberts, an old and respected resident of Red Rapids, died at his home there Friday night.

Stanley P. Wetmore. A young man of Bloomfield, died yesterday morning in the General Public Hospital.

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WEDDINGS

Fulton-Logue. A wedding of much interest took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fulton, 121 Victoria street, when they were united in marriage to George W. Logue.

Walter McNeill. North Forks, July 12.—The death of Walter McNeill took place at his home here at an early hour Thursday morning.

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STABBING VICTIM ON VERGE OF DEATH

Woman, Inflamed by Drink, Inflicts Horrible Injuries on William T. Hanley

William T. Hanley, barber in Prince William street, is in the General Public Hospital, slightly injured and on the verge of death from a stab wound.

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GERMAN GUNNERY ON AUXILIARY POOR

Third Officer of Chignecto Prisoner 33 Days on Kron Prinz Wilhelm

Officer Gammon Describes Treatment of Prisoners on German Raider—Only Four Hits Out of Sixteen at 200 Yards.

G. H. Gammon, who was for thirty-three days a prisoner on board the German auxiliary cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm, is now third officer of the R. M. S. P. liner Chignecto, which is discharging sugar at the Atlantic Sugar Refinery pier.

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SEVENTH DISTRICT BAPTIST CONVENTION

St. George, N. B., July 12.—At the Saturday afternoon session of the seventh district Baptist convention, devotional exercises were led by Rev. E. V. Buchanan.

The roll call showed delegates present from seventeen churches, including St. George, St. John, and St. Peter's.

The report of a committee from the convention on the standard of ordination was fully discussed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. P. R. Hayward; vice-president, Rev. R. Robinson; secretary, Rev. C. C. McCallan.

The devotional exercises of the evening session were conducted by Rev. F. A. Currier, who has recently settled as pastor at West St. John.

A strong and forceful address on temperance was given by Rev. P. R. Hayward, showing how the traffic in alcoholics was condemned at the bar of science, of industry, of social and family life.

Strong resolutions were passed reaffirming their position as Baptists and demanding the abolition of this traffic.

These resolutions were presented by Rev. J. E. Gosline and strongly supported by Rev. W. A. McLellan.

Sunday was a delightful day. After devotional services led by the Rev. H. A. Bonnell, the annual sermon was delivered by Rev. J. E. Gosline.

The afternoon session was devoted to Sunday school work, and was led by Rev. J. B. Ganong, who also gave a very interesting address on Home Missions.

In the evening a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Goucher, on The Gospel of the East, a very suggestive and helpful address, after which Rev. J. B. Ganong led an after meeting in which several made decision for Christ.

PICNIC BY FORMER NEW BRUNSWICKERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver papers contain accounts of an annual picnic of the New Brunswick Association in British Columbia.

The members of the New Brunswick Association of British Columbia held their annual picnic yesterday, July 11, at the home of Mabel Smith.

The picnic was held at the home of Mabel Smith, and was attended by a large number of former New Brunswickers.

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ALBERT COUNTY BOY DROWNED

Hopewell Hill, N. B., July 12.—Harold Steeves, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Steeves, met a tragic death this afternoon by falling over the wharf at the mouth of the Shepody River, about a mile from this village.

The victim of the accident, in company with his mother, was on the wharf when the young man was playing around the wharf when, according to the story of the little girl, he started to climb down the ladder at the face of the wharf.

The young man who was working on the wharf heard the girls calling for help, and running to the face of the wharf climbed down the ladder to the water in an endeavor to rescue the boy.

The accident has created deep sympathy throughout the community. The boy's mother is in serious condition, and a doctor being called to attend her.

The storm that swept the country Thursday and Friday did quite a lot of injury to the crops in the low lands, up the valley of the river, oats, peas, and beans were washed out in several cases.

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