

NOTE TO KAISER TODAY

and authority. Only her actual... upon the sea may be changed...

cannot admit that the proclamation... Secretary of State, Ad Interim.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Pork, Canadian mess, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Standard granulated, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Flour, oatmeal, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Raisins, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Marbot walnuts, almonds, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Small dry cod, medium dry cod, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Oil, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Hides and Wool, etc.

Forest Fires. The rainstorm of Wednesday was most welcome in the St. John valley.

C. B. Allan, treasurer of the Patriotic Fund, acknowledges the following contributions...

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1915. NO. 77.

RUSSIANS MEET CHECK IN NEW DIRECTION IS TEUTON CLAIM; ALLIED VICTORIES REPORTED IN AFRICA AND DARDANELLES

GERMAN CLAIM THAT RUSSIANS GIVE WAY; ITALIANS ADVANCING

ITALIANS ABOUT NINE MILES FROM TRIESTE. Lugano, Switzerland, June 14, via Paris—The Italian eastern army, which has forced its way across the Lower Isarno, capturing Mondafione, is pushing forward along the Gulf of Trieste towards the city of Trieste.

London, June 14—Germany today claimed another decided success along the eastern line. Northwest of Moscow, in the region of Slavuta, the German report said that along a line extending over forty-three miles the entire position of the Russians was taken, and that 16,000 prisoners fell into their hands.

According to Petrograd the Austro-Germans have made another crossing of the Dniester, where a brilliant cavalry charge at Zale-Saczky resulted in a local Russian success, but no claim is made that the invaders were pushed back across the river.

On the western front, the French continue their battering tactics against formidable German positions, with some assistance from the Belgians who, supported by the British, have thrown a lightning attack across the Yser to the east bank, where, south of the Diamond railway bridge, they destroyed a German block-house.

Great Britain, which had expected the announcement of the issue of another \$1,250,000,000 budget, must wait another day, as the House of Commons rose this evening without Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, having made the expected announcement.

Paris, June 14, 10:30 p. m.—The following communication was issued by the war office tonight: "In the sector to the north of Arras we repulsed, during the course of last night, several attacks against our trenches on the road between Aix-Neulette and Souchez, consolidated the positions gained by us to the east of Lorette, made a further advance to the right of these positions of about 180 metres, and progressed in the southeast section of the Labyrinth. The artillery struggle in this sector has been nearly continuous."

Vienna, June 14, 10:15 p. m.—The following official statement was issued today from general headquarters: "In the Russian war theatre the allied armies again attacked yesterday in central Galicia. After stubborn fighting the Russian front to the east and southeast of Jaroslavl was broken, and the enemy was forced to retreat, with heavy losses."

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AIR EXP. OFF. MAY CHANGE ZEPPELINS

Inventor Urged to Provide Against Rapitition of Warneford's Success

BRITISH AVIATOR IN DARING FEAT

One Pilot Steadily Bombed With Machine Gun German Dirigible Which Dropped Bombs on Ramsgate—Successfully Driven Off.

Romanshorn, Switzerland, June 14, via Paris, 4:30 p. m.—The exploit of the Canadian aviator, Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, in destroying a Zeppelin in Belgium last week, may result in a change in design of Zeppelins manufactured hereafter.

Some of the engineers at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen have been at work with Count Zeppelin on the question whether dirigibles could be attacked successfully by aeroplanes.

Count Zeppelin is expected to arrive at Friedrichshafen shortly, and the question of changing the design of the dirigibles probably will be reopened.

An Exciting Pursuit. London, June 14.—C. G. Grey, editor of the Aeronaut, writes as follows in the Daily Express today: "Within the last few days I have had the luck to run across some of our people who happened to be at Dunkirk when the Rammagat Zeppelin was attacked by naval aeroplanes. Their account of what happened elucidates several interesting points."

When the Zeppelin was first sighted from the French coast it was comparatively low down and seemed to be steering wildly and pawing from side to side as if it had been hit. Soon afterward naval aircraft were seen in pursuit.

Apparently as soon as the aeroplanes were sighted by the Zeppelin the big machine made frantic attempts to rise, but seemed to make little upward progress till it hovered overhead two big masses of stuff lit heavenward.

The pilot of one of the other aeroplanes, which was a small and very fast single-seater biplane, seeing a machine gun, finding that he was unable to reach the height of the Zeppelin in time to get within range of her, started firing at her from below.

The watchers on the ground thought at first that his machine had been hit, but when they saw him recover and repeat the performance several times they came to the conclusion that he had gone mad and was giving the crew of the Zeppelin an exhibition of fancy flying, or that there was some method in his madness and he was really attacking.

Whether he actually managed to hit anything or not could not, of course, be known, but a machine gun's only chance against a Zeppelin is to put a bullet into the petrol tank or into an engine. In such a case it may with luck cause a petrol fire in one of the cars and so set the whole ship alight, or it may put the engines out of action, so that the dirigible would be unable to keep its gas in the wind, but no amount of ordinary machine gun bullets would ever bring a Zeppelin down simply by perforating the gas bags.

It is pleasing to know that the one aeroplane which did get over the Zeppelin and undoubtedly did some damage to it was of that essentially English make the Avro—in fact, a sister machine to those which made the successful raid on Friedrichshafen.

VENZELLOS WINS; ROUMANIA READY

Former Greek Premier, Bent on War, Will Have Very Substantial Majority in New House

London, June 15, 1:50 a. m.—An Athens despatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "So far as is known, 172 Venizelos adherents have been elected, and 69 government candidates and independents. The returns for 74 seats in Macedonia have not yet been received, but as Macedonia is inhabited by Turks and Jews it is likely to give a majority for the government. The complete returns, however, are certain to give a majority for the ex-premier, who says that if he has a majority of only one he will enter the chamber and assume power."

ROME, via Paris, June 14, 11:55 p. m.—A despatch to the Giornale D'Italia from Sofia says: "M. Filipposso, leader of the Roumanian Conservatives, declared today that the Quadruple Entente powers (Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy), have agreed to the demands of Roumania. Therefore, a definite conclusion of an understanding for the intervention of Roumania in the war is imminent."

"Greece and Serbia will send an identical note to the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslawoff, and his cabinet, declining the proposals of the Quadruple Entente powers for the cession of Macedonian territory to Bulgaria."

The correspondent of the Giornale D'Italia in his despatch adds: "I am assured that Greece and Serbia are sending a note of protest to the Great powers, declaring that it is impossible to accept a Balkan understanding on such terms. M. Radoslawoff and his cabinet will use pressure on Serbia and Greece, because in the end the conception of the Quadruple Entente is based on right, and a just consideration of national aspirations in the Balkans must prevail."

KING CONSTANTINE GENERALLY WEAK. London, June 15, 2:45 a. m.—Reuter's Athens correspondent, telegraphing Monday night, says: "Tonight's bulletin says that the general weakness of King Constantine continues. His temperature this evening was 99.14."

SIR EDWARD LANDING ANOTHER "FISH." New York, June 15.—A despatch from a staff correspondent in London to the American press says: "Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, who, according to official announcement, is taking a vacation to rest his eyes, is not likely to get much rest, if reports current in diplomatic circles here are based upon truth."

"It is said Sir Edward has gone to Bucharest to bring about the intervention of Roumania in the war on the side of the Allies, exactly in the same way that he went to Rome about Easter time to bring in Italy, although it was then announced he had 'gone fishing.' He landed a big fish on that visit, and is expected to be equally successful in his present venture."

"It is a safe prediction that in a week or so, something will be heard from Roumania that will be pleasant news for the Allies."

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"It is in every way worthy of a great country conscious of its dignity, its rights and its duties. It has not the tone of an ultimatum, since it is couched in courteous terms, but it is energetic and it requires Germany finally to cease resort to false expedients."

"The Temps says the note brings the question back to the grounds from which German diplomacy endeavored to divert it, and adds: "President Wilson maintains firmly and with conviction the same ideas already twice expressed. He refuses to admit that his elevated conception of right may become the subject of compromise and he exposes it anew in clear and precise terms that permit no more evasive replies. Mr. Wilson replies in the name of his country: 'I do not bargain with the sacred rights of humanity.'"

The Journal des Debats says: "The United States, representing in this case the civilized world, places the sacred rights of humanity above considerations of the military order to which Germany subordinates everything. They are resolved, so far as concerns American subjects, to have those rights respected. The essence of the note is, first, measures required by humanity must be taken, and afterwards, if it is desired, will come discussions of a new regulation of naval warfare. If Germany insists on putting herself outside the pale of humanity she will suffer the consequences."

Portuguese Cabinet Short-Lived. London, June 15, 4:34 a. m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Lisbon says the Portuguese cabinet has presented its resignations, but that it has not been accepted.

The Portuguese cabinet was formed May 15 following a revolt in which the cabinet of Pimenta Castro was overthrown. Joao Chagas was made premier, and minister of the interior in the new cabinet. It is seen that the note leaves no room for doubt drawn out controversy. Germany is invited to state plainly whether she will respect in future the

STAMER QUEBEC DAMAGED IN COLLISION WITH THE ATHENA. Quebec, June 14.—While manoeuvring to reach her wharf here about 6 this morning, the Canada Line steamer Quebec, arriving from Montreal, crashed into the side of the Athena, that was lying at her dock at the breakwater. The Athena was uninjured, but the Quebec had her stern badly damaged. She will continue her service, however. The collision is attributed to the tide.

GERMAN POST IN N. AFRICA TAKEN JUNE 11

Combined Anglo-French Force Occupies Garua After Twelve Days' Fighting

London, June 14, 11:10 p. m.—Garua, an important German station on the Venus river, German West Africa, surrendered unconditionally to the Anglo-French force, June 11, says the governor-general of Nigeria, in a telegram to the colonial office. The attack against the station began May 31.

Turkish Town Bombed. London, June 14, 7:10 p. m.—A report has reached Athens from the island of Chios to the effect that two French warships entered the port of Thesme, in Asia Minor, forty miles southwest of Smyrna. According to this report, forwarded by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, the warships bombarded the telegraph station at Thesme and sank two sailing ships. The bombardment lasted for forty minutes. The inhabitants of the town fled in panic to the mountains.

May's Operation in Straits. Paris, June 14.—An official note given out today presents a summary of the operations in the Dardanelles from May 15 to June 1, as follows: "Heavy fighting has taken place during this time. Today our progress is somewhat slower than it was in the beginning, but every inch of ground gained has been organized in such a manner as to permit of the repelling of counter attacks, and each advance has been held. The physical aspect of the country makes lighting extremely difficult and dangerous, as the battle front presents the form of a triangle.

"During the second half of May there were attacks on the Turkish line of communications in front of Kevesse, and the redoubt called the Douchet, which we took May 8. All the Turkish counter attacks failed completely.

"Our position being assured here we endeavored to capture a small fortress situated on the extreme left of the enemy's lines on account of the strategic position of this fortress it was impossible to take it in the ordinary way by an artillery attack followed by a bayonet charge. Such a method would have resulted in heavy loss of life.

"The attack had to be a surprise. On the night of May 28 a mixed company consisting of thirty British and thirty-two negro troops, all volunteers, under the command of a lieutenant, received orders to slip out of our first trench one by one and crawl on their hands and knees to the opposing trench. Here they were to surprise the occupants and kill them without firing a shot. Two other companies of British troops were to go on at once to the assistance of the first company if the plan failed.

"At 11:45 p. m. our men, having gone forward in accordance with instructions, rushed over the embankment of the enemy trenches. The Turks were completely surprised. They discharged their guns into the air and immediately took to flight. Thanks to the rapidity of our attack our only casualties were one sergeant and two men wounded.

"The Turks attacked twice, without success, and dawn saw us firmly established in our new positions."

OBJECT OF USING KING'S UNIFORM AND RED CROSS TO ADVERTISE LIQUORS. Ottawa, June 15.—Objection to the liquor interests using figures showing them wearing the King's uniform and also to using the Red Cross to advertise their products, was made today in a resolution in the form of a resolution at the concluding session of the Congressional Union of Canada tonight in Wellesley Zion church. The resolution carried unanimously, and a copy will be sent to Gen. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, with an appeal that he use his influence to have such practice stopped.

TAKING STEPS TO RECOVER MANITOBA GRAFT MONEY

(Canadian Press). Winnipeg, Man., June 14.—A caveat has been placed against all property of Thomas Kelly & Sons, Limited, in Manitoba, by the provincial government. This step is the first formal move towards a suit to recover for the province some seventeen parcels of lands and buildings, aggregating in value more than \$1,000,000.

TWO STEAMERS DAY'S TOLL OF SUBMARINE

The Hopemount, British, and Diamond, French, Sunk Off South of England

TWO MINUTES NOTICE Crew of the Diamond Given scant Time to Escape—British Requisition Cargo of Copper—Crew of Austrian Submarine Say British Cruiser Struck Was Left With Decided List.

London, June 14.—The British steamer Hopemount, of 3,300 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk today at a point west of Saint Ives, England, by a German submarine. The crew of the Hopemount was saved.

Saint Ives is a popular resort in Cornwall, seven miles northeast of Penzance. The Hopemount was built in 1904 at Newcastle, and was owned by the Hopemount Shipping Company, Limited. She was 301 feet long, 40 feet beam and 25 feet deep. The Hopemount, on her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic, left Newport News, April 14, bound for St. Nazaire.

Reservists Sailing Home. Philadelphia, June 14.—The Italian line steamer Ancona sailed here today for Naples with 400 reservists of the Italian army. The Ancona will stop at New York, where more reservists will be taken aboard.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 16, 1915.

THE AMERICAN NOTE.

There is no gunpowder in President Wilson's note to Germany for which the World has been waiting. The resignation of Mr. Bryan was taken to mean that the note as drafted was stern in character and framed in language that would permit of no further hedging on the part of the German government. In this regard it is very disappointing. No time within which Germany's assurance must be given is specified, and no declaration is made regarding American action in case Germany refuses to respect the rights of United States ships and United States citizens on the high seas.

While President Wilson makes it clear to Germany that his government seriously objects to the uncivilized methods of the German pirate craft and deeply resents the sinking of passenger ships without warning, his references to all these violations of the principles of humanity are clothed in terms by far too mild, and they lack the fire that was expected by his own people and by the rest of the world over. His condemnation of the Lusitania massacre in which more than one hundred Americans were sent to their death will be disappointing to the great majority of United States citizens who have strenuously urged the President to lose no time in telling Germany that she must declare herself on those principles of the laws of nations which she deliberately ignored in her reply to the first American note. Beyond the statement that the government of the United States very earnestly and very solemnly renews its representations of its former note and relies upon the ancient friendship of the German nation for proper conduct in the future, at the same time asking for assurances to that effect, there is little in President Wilson's rejoinder of direct import, and nothing that in any way endangers diplomatic relations between the two countries. In fact it is difficult to find in the note any reason for Mr. Bryan's resignation.

Whatever may be the intention of the government at Washington regarding the matters at issue, it is a safe prediction that German official circles will be surprised at the mildness of the President's language and will accept it as a pretext for prolonged diplomatic exchanges. Germany will not be slow to recognize the fact that the soft pedal is still on at Washington. For this reason the President's answer is not likely to receive strong endorsement in America. It will be felt that the President is too long-suffering.

THE TARIFF AGAIN.

The Moosejaw Times expresses dissatisfaction with the result of the visit to Ottawa recently made by delegates from many municipalities who asked the government to provide a remedy for unemployment, particularly in the West. The Times says of the matter that, "not only did the delegates of the municipalities prove that responsibility for a solution rested with the Dominion government, but they also proved conclusively, that unemployment in Canada began with the 'Borden era of prosperity' and that its development and continuance is due to unwise Borden policy—viz, to speak more correctly, to the failure of the Borden government to adjust or develop a policy to the needs of a growing country." This western doctrine brings a protest from the Toronto News, the chief government organ in Ontario, which says that the Borden government "is not responsible for the war" and that, "until it was necessary to raise additional revenue for war purposes, the tariff of the Laurier administration was not materially altered."

Does the News believe there is anyone in Ontario or in the western provinces who does not today know the facts about the Borden tariff? The money for Canada's war expenditures, as very clearly explained by the Minister of Finance, was borrowed in Great Britain, and is a charge upon posterity. More will be borrowed as required. The Borden government in raising the tariff did not meet the expenses of the war, but to cover partially the great deficit in connection with ordinary expenditure brought about by its policy in continuing prodigal spending in the face of a falling empire. That policy was pursued steadily in spite of the knowledge that a great deficit would result, for the deficit so created was deflected by the Borden party to furnish an excuse for making increases. While

there was a surplus in the treasury, as under the Liberal rule, the Conservatives did not dare make a general increase of the tariff. They knew the country was hostile to any such movement. But, after the campaign of 1911, in which the interests contributed very largely to the Conservative campaign fund, tariff beneficiaries were clamoring for repayment by means of tariff increases. They got that repayment under cover of the war.

There is another clumsy attempt at dishonesty in the defence of the News. It speaks of the Laurier tariff as not having been disturbed until the war came along. But in order to meet the needs of Canadian conditions Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party proposed in 1911 a very substantial modification of the tariff, which the Conservatives denounced as disloyal, dangerous, treasonable, and the like. The tariff which Sir Wilfrid proposed at that time would have led to a further expansion of trade during the years following 1911, and would have been a substantial buttress against unemployment. The coming to power of the Conservatives four years ago resulted in keeping up the tariff which Sir Wilfrid Laurier intended to modify in many directions, and so soon as an excuse could be provided, Mr. Borden and his followers contrived to raise very substantially the level not only of the general tariff, but of the tariff against British imports as well. The flag-waving was suspended. It had served its purpose. Protection was once more in the saddle.

The Toronto News does not add to its reputation for ability though it somewhat increases its reputation for dishonesty by the arguments it advances in an effort to soften the protest from the West. The country knows.

KEEP THEM IN MIND.

The directors of the Canadian Patriotic Fund are arranging to have returning wounded soldiers met at the port of entry, provided with certificates which will show them to be genuine, and sent to their former homes. Married men who have been wounded will receive assistance during convalescence, and aid for their families as well. This is in addition to the pension plan for all wounded.

This is a good work, and it will make an increasing demand upon the Patriotic Fund for a long time to come. From this time forward the stream of Canadian wounded will be a rapidly increasing one. A duty to which this country must give prompt and sustained attention is that of caring for these men until they recover, and then finding employment for them, and using every effort to see that they are well treated by the country which they served on the firing line and in whose service they daily risked their lives until they were wounded too seriously to continue in active service. Most of the men who have gone from Canada in this war are very young, or in the prime of life. The task of providing employment for those who recover from their wounds should be taken up gladly by citizens everywhere. It used to be said that many men who had fought bravely in the British army could be made helpful and honest pensioners in time of peace. It must not be so in the case of veterans of all kinds ought to keep in mind the courage and the patriotism of the men who have gone to the front and give them the right sort of welcome when they return. This is a practical work to which many can contribute who are unable for one reason or another themselves to go to the front.

CANADA'S SHELL OUTPUT.

Brigadier-General Bertram, chairman of the Dominion Shell Committee, said at a luncheon in Toronto yesterday that no less than 247 factories in seventy-eight cities and towns in Canada are engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. The manufacture of shells, he said, is giving employment to nearly 70,000 workmen and the committee expects a daily output of 50,000 shells in the near future. Some of the orders already placed have been very large, including orders for 9,000,000 shells, 5,000,000 fuses, 2,000,000 primers and 1,000,000 friction tubes.

General Bertram takes an optimistic view of the future so far as shell-making in Canada is concerned and expresses the hope that manufacturers and workmen alike will do their part in the great task confronting them. In no other way can the war be brought to a successful conclusion. The shell committee, he explains, is doing its best in the national crisis. Although the Dominion Arsenal at Quebec is the only establishment in Canada capable of making a complete shell, the committee has 180 firms from Atlantic to Pacific busily engaged in the manufacture of different parts and in the work of assembling. This activity will no doubt have a lasting benefit on the industrial life of the country.

THE ARMIES.

London newspapers publish a despatch from Petrograd telling of the immense forces which Germany and Austria have fung against the Russian lines in Galicia. This correspondent says that out of 9,000,000 available Germans and 6,000,000 available Austrians not more than 6,000,000 have been put out of action, even temporarily, by the tremendous fighting on the eastern front. But he does not believe the Russian position is yet so serious as was that of France and Great Britain in September last, and he predicts that the Russians will soon recover the territory they recently evacuated. Nevertheless, he suggests that Germany and Austria have approximately 18,000,000 fighting men still fit for action. The purpose of such writing may be to arouse the people in the Allied countries to a realization of the need for raising more and more men. That is a very necessary and praiseworthy line

of endeavor, but it should not be followed by the use of figures which are exaggerated. If Germany has 9,000,000 fighting men she has placed one-seventh of her entire population, men, women and children, which, in case of Canada, would mean placing 1,000,000 Canadians in the army. Germany, considering the demand upon her agriculture and her industries, her railways, and the other tasks necessary at all times, could scarcely make soldiers of so high a proportion of her people. Yet, if such figures are accepted for the sake of argument, another reply to them is to say that the population of the Allied countries is more than twice as great as the population of Germany, Austria and Turkey, and that, therefore, if the appeal to numbers be followed to its logical conclusion, the Allies would still have millions of men in the fighting line when the last able-bodied German, Austrian or Turk had been killed or captured.

The truth seems to be that Germany has called to the colors a higher proportion of her population than was ever placed in uniform before by any nation in modern times. To meet so great an army, well organized as it is, the Allies will require far greater numbers than were contemplated in the early months of the war. But their superiority in numbers should enable them to meet the tremendous demands of this situation, and to meet it with the certainty that in a war of exhaustion the enemy is certain to be reduced to impotence, or to a point where the folly of further resistance will be so patent as to compel even a country of madmen to ask for terms and to accept such terms as may be offered.

Speaking of numbers, Canada, by the end of the present summer, will probably have 200,000 men in uniform, of which 150,000 at least should be at the front. It will require no little energy and organization to send such a number to the firing line within the next few weeks, and yet it should be done, and indeed more than that should be done, and doubtless will be. Out of our population of approximately 8,000,000 people 200,000 would be one-fourth per cent. The general level of recruiting in England and Scotland is now said to be eight per cent of the whole population. If Canada should get up to that level it would raise 640,000 men. With such figures before us, and the demands of the existing military situation in mind, the business of raising 300,000 men should be regarded as not only within the possibilities but as a necessary enterprise to be undertaken as a matter of course.

On several occasions recently reference has been made to the number of Canadians who enlisted in the American Civil War, either purely for love of adventure, or for sympathy with the North, or because of the money offered to substitutes after the American government resorted to the draft, in the third year of the conflict. The number of Canadians who fought in the armies of the North, according to one estimate, exceeded 50,000. The population of Canada in 1863 was very small as compared with the present day. For the Canada of that day to send 50,000 men to any war would be, numerically, like sending 200,000 from the present population. But the Canadians who joined the armies of Grant and Sherman went to fight in a foreign cause, to settle a great quarrel involving great principles, but a quarrel in which we had at most but a neighborhood interest. How many men should Canada send in the present case, when not only our own existence and that of the British Empire, but the very future of human liberty and civilization are at stake?

TRANSPORTATION MATTERS.

We are told by the Globe that Premier Clarke's assurance that the matter of the (Valley) road's entrance into St. John was long ago settled, together with his action in demanding that the Valley Railway contractors proceed with the work or confess their inability to do so "will give general satisfaction." The Globe also quotes from an interview with the premier in which he said: "Regarding the matter of St. John connections, provision had been made some time ago as to the entrance of the Valley Railway to St. John, and in the face of this enactment, the present agitation in the matter seemed out of place." In saying that the St. John connection for the Valley Railway was settled long ago Premier Clarke is merely repeating a part of what he said to the Board of Trade committee the other day. The contract has been in existence for a long time, but construction is another matter. Mr. Fleming often used to refer to the contract. From the present outlook at least two more years must elapse before the completion of the heavy bridges, and we do not even know today that the Federal government is going to build these bridges. Moreover, Premier Clarke himself is authority for the statement that influences are at work to divert the road from the route specified in the contract, which means, presumably, an effort to hitch the Valley Railway to the C. P. R. at some point short of St. John, and thus give the company roads a lighter clutch upon the government railway system and the traffic of the Maritime Provinces.

Anyone who can find cause for satisfaction in Premier Clarke's statement, or in his actions in regard to the Valley Railway up to date, must either be an optimist of rare quality or be animated by a desire to hold an umbrella over the Premier during the rainy season. The Premier, by the way, needs a raincoat. There is much threatening weather ahead of him. The Mayor and commissioners should second the efforts of the Board of Trade in asking the Federal government aid

HEROES OF THE DARDANELLES.

The daring of individual Germans in advancing to the Allies' trenches in uniform stripped from the dead bodies of British and French officers and issuing orders to retreat, or a stop firing has frequently been reported in despatches from the front. The Germans apparently believed they could work this bluff to great advantage, but, in most cases, it had proved a costly experiment. In France and Belgium the game was soon exposed and it was no more successful at the Dardanelles. Here is how it worked after the first desperate encounter between the Turks and the landing forces, according to a correspondent: "All the time individual Germans were very busy. They were frequently convinced that the Colonials could easily be bluffled, and dressed in uniforms they had stripped from dead officers, they came right into the trenches. Back to beach, ordered one German in a New Zealand uniform, and they took him by his word back to the beach between two soldiers. Another man in the uniform of an officer of the 13th Australians advanced boldly to the trenches with an order, 'I belong to the 81st Australians,' he said, heedlessly reversing his numbers, and paid for the blunder with his life. The 81st, no doubt, are coming, but they had not yet arrived. 'Come firing on the left,' said another man in a New Zealand uniform; Major X's orders. For a moment the men, holding their fire, allowed him to pass a few paces down the beach, then they opened fire, and he fell through which hours before had run the news that Major X was killed, and then he, too, fell. They were plucky enough, the Colonials, but the pluckiest were the snipers, who lurked themselves on the beach or stuck leaves and

twigs all over themselves and perched in the scrubby branches under which we had to pass." The first shock of the fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula was one of the severest of the war. The first to land, the Australians who were towed ashore in the blackness of a Sunday morning when the cliffs they were to storm were still only a dim shape, were swept by a murderous fire from the Turks and some of their boats were sunk, many of the soldiers being instantly killed. This, the correspondent says, so enraged survivors that, flinging of their heavy accoutrements, they swam ashore with only rifles and bayonets. Others rushed the beach and swept it clear of all but snipers. Then they surged up the face of the cliff, and within half an hour were over the summit chasing the Turks far inland.

Of the dogged determination of the Colonial soldiers at the Dardanelles, the correspondent speaks in the highest terms. Nowhere, he thinks, has their bravery been exceeded. He says: "They came, urged by a passion of loyalty, from places with names like Wainawa, Klandara, and Whanganuomona. They camped under the clear-cut black shadows of ancient hills, they drilled and marched for droughts, perspiring days across strange deserts, and when, at last, months later, they came sailing to a place of just such cliffs and scrub-covered hills as they had known their whole lives long, death lay waiting entrenched on the slopes and hid indiscoverable in the low green cover. Many of them, it is a poignant thought, never saw the motherland they died for, but perished in a land which mocked them with memories of their own."

"Some of them, with one transient view of English whitened hedgerows, lie now in a Midland hospital side by side with heroes from the battles in Flanders. The men from La Bassée and Ypres show their trophies of German helmets and German cartridges with the bullets reversed, while the lowering columns from the Dardanelles display scraps of dismembered shrapnel and dum-dum bullets earned in the most sudden and intense onslaught of the war. The men feel it is a hard luck that after their months of training at home and in Egypt they had only a few hours' at the most a few days' fighting before they were put out of action, but they are all agreed that those hours were worth it all. They do not even think pity their comrades who fell at the landing, for anyway they were 'in it,' and it was a glorious fight. And they are one and all longing to go back, not merely to a fighting line, but to that fighting line. They would like to be in at the finish, but they want first to pay off a heavy score to avenge the men who died beside them and the men who did not die at once, but who, lying wounded, suffered untold horrors at the hands of the Turks."

The writer declares that the cruelty of the Turks is equal to that of the Germans in Belgium. He knows for a fact that Turkish soldiers burned and mutilated and gouged out the eyes of the wounded. But he adds with pride that the effect of this has been to fire the Allied troops with a terrible longing for revenge. The Colonial, for instance, "is now like a dog on the scent, single-minded, relentless, and almost painfully intense. He will never rest till he gets there."

A large part of the written history of this war will be devoted to the heroic struggle at the Dardanelles. It is there that some of the stiffest fighting of all time is taking place. It is a story of hillside assaults of coverless heights held under heavy fire, of desperate encounters with an enemy whose tactics are less civilized than those of the early Indians. The forcing of the straits is a task that can be accomplished only by strong and fearless men. Such a force General Sir Ian Hamilton commands.

A TRUMPET-CALL.

In a stirring speech at the opening of the London Diocesan Conference a few days ago—a speech that is described as a trumpet-call—the Bishop of London, who is well known in St. John, told of a visit he had made to the Canadian front at the front, and declared that Britain's answer to the German accusation that she herself is a robber nation is to point to the transports which pour over from Canada, New Zealand, Australia and India with enthusiastic soldiers as loyal to the Empire as any man in England.

"I suppose that I may mention," the Bishop said, "if carefully considered, the Germans where the place is, that among the great gatherings which I addressed across the Channel one of the greatest and most enthusiastic was that of 10,000 Canadians. I had had seven services that day before I reached the country town where they were, but nothing would content them except that the Bishop of London should address them and few things will live in my memory longer than the shout of welcome which greeted me as I stood at the elevated entrance of the old Town Hall, and faced the ranks of the transports which pour over from Canada, New Zealand, Australia and India with enthusiastic soldiers as loyal to the Empire as any man in England."

"That is able talk, and it states the case plainly." It is not often that a German submarine finds a victim in a British torpedo boat. Such losses, however, must be looked for from time to time among ships of the navy so exposed to hostile attack. It is of interest to note that in the 800 days of the war the Germans have not averaged one British craft a day, while more tonnage has been turned out than has been destroyed. A naval writer, in drawing attention to this fact, points out that in the war of 1812 the Americans sank on an average two and a half British ships for every day of the war.

"The signal mark of confidence displayed in sending the Indian army straight into the field of European operations," says a writer in the London Times, "to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British army, appealed to Indian sentiment as nothing else could have done. Indians saw in it an immediate and generous acknowledgement of the great outburst of loyalty from princes and peoples which had followed the first announcement of war. Had the co-operation of Indian troops been confined to subsidiary operations, there might still have lingered among many Indians the suspicion that they were regarded merely as useful heavers of water and drawers of water. The most jealous champions of the equal rights of India within the Empire felt that there could be no more striking recognition of those rights than that the Indian army should be admitted to share with the British army the foremost post of danger and of honor."

A London military man has received a letter from a friend in Holland saying: "There have just crossed the Belgian frontier, behind German lines, and come into Holland, six British soldiers. Be-

the diaries of German soldiers—written evidence of the most damning kind. And here we may remind ourselves that though written evidence is not accepted in a court of law when cited in the writer's favor—he might have manufactured it with a view to his own defence—written evidence against the writer's interests is accepted. He would obviously not have manufactured it for his own condemnation. Further, the evidence of diaries found on prisoners or on dead bodies cannot in any case be open to the charge of having been manufactured with a view to subsequent inquiry."

The Bishop read from a document issued by Cardinal Mercier, whose name evoked applause, and from Dr. Pringle's book. In the latter case the extracts were from letters and diaries of Germans, described by the speaker as a catalogue of horrors incredible. One sentence was: "We shot everyone we could see or we threw them out of the windows, women as well as men." Another read: "The male inhabitants were simply thrown into the flames." Such infamy shall never remain unavenged, the Bishop went on. "Never, while there is a God in Heaven and a nation brave enough and devoted enough to do His Will."

The time for revenge is here. The call has come clear and distinct, a call from the battlefields themselves, where thousands of our own men are fighting for freedom and for honor. They are looking to the young men at home for support and are wondering how many are rallying to the colors. They must not look in vain.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Italians are not saying much, but even the enemy's official statements indicate that they are giving the Austrians a very uncomfortable time. There is work for the men who are forced to stay home. Do not neglect it. Do what you can and contribute all you can, and so take your share of the burden.

The Austro-German reports from the fighting line in Galicia once more are to the effect that the situation is unchanged. In other words the Russians are on the offensive.

In Berlin diplomatic circles President Wilson's note to Germany is regarded as mild and conciliatory in tone. The German government is not likely to look upon it as a summary demand for a cessation of the murderous warfare of its submarines.

The French troops evidently have been doing more good work on the Western front. The German official statement admits that Joffre's men have made an advance in the district of Serris-Marie—and Berlin is slow to admit anything unfavorable to the German armies.

The New York Sun is by no means convinced that Mr. Bryan resigned from the cabinet because he considered the note to Germany too warlike in tone. The Sun suspects that "at the very bottom of Mr. Bryan's political self-consciousness there exists a less creditable motive, an immeasurably more plausible explanation, than any which he now sees fit to avow to his fellow countrymen." It is difficult to find anything in President Wilson's note to offend even a pacifist of the Bryan type. Besides, the statements Mr. Bryan has made since his resignation will no doubt stimulate the growing belief that his motive was not purely selfish.

The Bar Association of the State of Georgia has passed the following resolution: "We stand for peace, but not for peace at the sacrifice of one iota of national honor, for peace, but not at the risk of unilateral injury or destruction of American lives or property; for peace, but not for peace purchased by a tame submission to the violation of those principles of justice, humanity and the laws of nations that are and should be observed by all the civilized nations of the earth."

That is able talk, and it states the case plainly. It is not often that a German submarine finds a victim in a British torpedo boat. Such losses, however, must be looked for from time to time among ships of the navy so exposed to hostile attack. It is of interest to note that in the 800 days of the war the Germans have not averaged one British craft a day, while more tonnage has been turned out than has been destroyed. A naval writer, in drawing attention to this fact, points out that in the war of 1812 the Americans sank on an average two and a half British ships for every day of the war.

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A London military man has received a letter from a friend in Holland saying: "There have just crossed the Belgian frontier, behind German lines, and come into Holland, six British soldiers. Be-

hind that plain statement lies an amazing odyssey of a battle, of half-battle, of escapes, of sufferings terrible. For these men were "in it" from the start. They were at Mons in the tragic days of August, and were cut off from their regiment in the great retreat. They crept through the encircling Germans, and for nine months have been fugitives in France and Belgium, living in fields through experiences probably without parallel, playing, through all these months, a game of hide and seek, to have execution. For a price was on their heads. But when I saw them today, soon after they had crawled through the barbed wire into Holland, they were cheerful and undaunted, only longing for two things, the first to see England again, the other to return to Flanders to get our own back on the Germans."

That is the kind of men the Germans are facing in France and Belgium. Not all the horrors of German warfare can break the spirit of such troops.

RED CROSS DONATIONS.

Red Cross donations in the last week have been generous. Donors thanked for socks: Graduate and Pupils Nurses' Club, per Mrs. J. L. Dunn, Mrs. J. O. Skinner, Mrs. J. V. Ellis, Mrs. George McAvity, Mrs. G. E. Day, Mrs. J. W. Stacey, Mrs. Beverly Schofield, Mrs. B. Schofield, Mrs. Beverly Armstrong, Mrs. Jas. Christie, Mrs. C. H. Fairweather, Mrs. B. R. Macaulay, Mrs. F. Stetson, Mrs. Lilley, Boston; Mrs. W. J. Gregory, Meola, Saskatchewan; Mrs. W. Frank Rankin, Mrs. Walter Drake, Mrs. T. L. Coughlan, Mrs. Wm. Mansuell, Miss Grace Scovill, Miss Fannie Day, Miss Murdoch, Mrs. K. Fairweather, Miss S. Gregory, Mrs. S. Whelpley, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. F. T. Short.

The following circles are thanked for knitting: Grand Circle, per Mrs. E. C. Armstrong; Ladies of North Head, G. M., per Mrs. W. D. Barber; Ladies of East St. John, per Mrs. Edwin Stirling; Women's Institute of Upper Kent, per Mrs. W. G. Hawthorne; Ladies of the Greenwich Circle, per Mrs. Donald Whelpley; Seal Cove Ladies, per Mrs. C. B. Harvey; Bath, Carleton Co. Ladies, per Mrs. Squibb; Knitwear street church Ladies Aid, Mrs. Geldart, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. John Howe, Mrs. Barley, Mrs. John Hopkins, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Lane; Women's Institute, G. and Harbor, Grand Manan; East Florenceville Ladies, per Mrs. Tompkins; Ladies of Holderville, per Mrs. J. T. Gigg; Ladies of Oak Hill; Ladies of Whitehead, per Mrs. W. P. Gigg; Ladies Aid of Brookville and Torreyburg, per Mrs. W. D. Barber; Ladies Lancaster Red Cross, who sent 200 pairs to Dr. Duvall's Ambulance Corps; Riverside, Albert Co. Ladies, per Mrs. C. J. O'Brien; Queenstown Circle, per Mrs. M. Louise Scovill; River de Clute Circle, per Mrs. C. Medley Miller; Lower Jerneg; Lepreau Ladies, per Mrs. L. Cameron; Miss Bessie Estabrooks Circle, Upper Gagetown; Hillsboro Ladies, per Mrs. C. J. O'Brien; Young's Cove Ladies, per Mrs. George Smith; Ladies of Fredericton Junction, per Mrs. S. L. Currie; Ladies of Humber, per Mrs. J. W. McNeill; Mrs. L. M. McNeill, Mrs. Fred McLeod, Mrs. G. R. Moore, Mrs. Peter McLeod, Mrs. B. McColmick, Mrs. Bella Moor, Miss Julia Brogghill; Lower Jerneg; Ladies of the Main street Red Cross circle reports sending off two boxes. One had been previously forwarded. Box 4 contains: Ninety-eight pairs socks, 5 pairs wristlets, 6 cholera belts, 3 field shirts, 3 handkerchiefs. Box 9 contains: Four bath robes, 4 pairs bed socks, 12 hospital shirts, 4 pairs Panama jackets, 4 dozen handkerchiefs, 9 water bottle covers, 1 dozen handkerchiefs, 2 sheets, 6 pillow slips, face cloths, 5 towels, 80 yards old linen. Donations from the following outside the society: Mrs. L. C. Wetmore, Biere's Cove, cold cream soap, towels and pillow slips; Mrs. Capeton, towels, pillow slips, face cloths and old linen; Miss Bessie Cowan, 2 sheets; Miss Eliza McLean, linen. Socks were knit by the following: LeBaron Jones, Mrs. McKeown, Mrs. Henry Hawkins, Mrs. Harry Colwell, Mrs. William Herder, Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. William Whitton, Ingleby, Queens county, 2 pairs mittens; Eliza McLean, Greenwich Hill, 25 pairs; Brown's Plains, 6 pairs; Mrs. Macrae, Mrs. D. N. Pearson, Mrs. Pitt, Mrs. G. A. Estey, 1 pair; Mrs. Louis Day, Mrs. R. C. Elkin, Mrs. J. Adelaide street; Mrs. Troop Thorne.

"Sink Everything!" (Harper's Weekly). To his dark intentions under sea flashed the Imperial decree: Spare nothing! Sink everything that floats! Sink everything that breathes! Sink ships on mercy's errand spots! Dye Christ's red cross a deeper red! Sink everything! Sink everything! Sink virtue, faith, forbearance, nobility, Sink virtue, chivalry and truth, Sink everything that men hold dear. That devil's hate, that coward's fear. All that lifts man above the apes, That marks him cast in God's own shape! Sink everything! Halifax, N. S., June 10—Halifax bus clearings for the week were \$2,099,250, and for the corresponding week last year \$2,096,680.

Warfare after his retreat. Zepplin in the fully modest and preferred just a piece of good luck. "A most charming young French journalist, who is reserved and spoke as if he said that he was off the night before only his compasses to his north of Brussels distinguish the big Zepplin. "My companions, higher until they were they let fly their bombs shoot out from the hatch there was a Zepplin bomb, my companions of their own camp. "I reserved myself on my journey a twin, when all of a sudden Ghent and Brussels immediately flew toward about fifteen meters envelope of the ship fabric explosion. The ship was absolutely upside down. "I thought for a whirl I had the pleasure flames and smoke. The came to earth in the end. I see it speedily put then I set my engine to smile, I can say no more.

Russians Ene

London, June 13—River heavy fighting continues. The movement of provinces is almost constant. In Galicia the scene Russian resistance. The south, have commenced of Pzemysl, and along sembles that which fall wider scale. The right from the Romanian front many attacks have been operations in Kolomea, the Germanic allies across. Simultaneously, the Russian centre on the successful, according to in the western zone the Woerze, and even ing. The French have their strongly entrenched German offensive was realized, although it is attack on Gorizia further strongly fortified front communications to the north.

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Warneford Tells Story Of Destroying Zeppelin

Forced to Loop-the-Loop, Daring Young Aviator Thought His End Had Come—"Most Charming Young Gentleman," Says French Correspondent of Young Hero.

Northern France, June 11.—A member of the staff of the Northern France Journal Le Telegraphe had the good fortune yesterday to meet Lieutenant Warneford after his return, safe and sound, from his successful attack upon the first Zeppelin in the air between Ghent and Bruges. Warneford was delightedly met and preferred not to say much about his exploit, which he said was just a piece of good luck.

"A most charming young gentleman, this Sub-Lieutenant Warneford," says the French journalist, in a brief pen picture of the hero. "He was most prudently reserved and spoke as much of action do, with no wealth of words."

"He said that he and two companions, J. P. Wilson and J. S. Mills, set off the night before on a hair reconnaissance. They started in the dark with only their compasses to guide them. About 3:30 in the morning they found themselves north of Brussels. Coming down a little lower they were able to distinguish the big Zeppelin hanger at Evere."

"My companions, Wilson and Mills," said Warneford, "then rose a little higher until they were exactly over the hanger. Then, one after the other, they let fly their bombs. Several found their mark, and I saw a long flame shoot out from the hanger, letting up in the air a great height. But whether there was a Zeppelin inside or not, I could not say. Having thrown their bombs, my companions continued their flight, turning high in the air and making for their own camp."

"I reserved myself and my ammunition for further adventures. I proceeded on my journey at an increased height. It was just 4 o'clock in the morning, when all of a sudden I perceived on the horizon, about midway between Ghent and Bruges, a Zeppelin flying fast, at a height of about 6,000 feet. I immediately flew toward it, and when I was almost over the monster I descended about fifteen metres and flung six bombs at it. The sixth struck the envelope of the ship fast and square in the middle. There was instantly a terrific explosion. The displacement of air round me was so great that a tornado seemed to have been produced. My machine tossed upward, and then, flung absolutely upside down, I was forced to loop-the-loop in spite of myself. It thought for a moment that the end of everything had come. In the whirl I had the pleasure of seeing my victim falling to earth in a cloud of flames and smoke. There, by some miracle, my machine righted itself, and I came to earth in the enemy's country. I was not long on the ground, you may be sure. I speedily put myself and machine into working order once again; then I set my engine going, but now, continued the young man, with a little smile, I can say no more, as here is my torch, and I am hungry."

Russians Out-Manoeuvre Enemy in Lemberg Drive

London, June 13.—Both in the Baltic provinces and along the Dnieper river heavy fighting continues between the Russians and Austrians and Germans. The movement forward and backward of the battle lines in the Baltic provinces is almost continual, and each side has at various times held the advantage.

In Galicia the scene of the fighting has changed owing to the desperate Russian resistance. The Germans balked in their effort to reach Lemberg from the south, have commenced an attack on the Russians on the River San, north of Przemyśl, and along the Dnieper. The movement in the Southwest resembles that which failed further up the Dnieper, at Zaruswa, but on a wider scale. The right wing of the Austro-German army is only twenty miles from the Rumanian frontier, while its left wing reaches as far as Halicz, where many attacks have been delivered against a brigade-head. The centre of the operations is Kolomea, from which point the main attacks, which have carried the German lines across the Dnieper in several places, are being launched.

Simultaneously, the Germans are proceeding with their attack on the Russian centre on the Rawka river, west of Warsaw, where they have been successful, according to their report. In the western zone artillery engagements are in progress from the sea to the Woerze, and even beyond that district, with here and there infantry fighting. The French have attempted to force the Germans at some points out of their strongly entrenched positions, have again succeeded at Souches. A big German offensive was predicted several days ago, but so far it has not materialized, although it is still expected.

With Monfalcone and Gradisca in their hands, the Italians have begun an attack on Gorizia further up the Isonzo river, and one of the Austrians most strongly fortified frontier positions. The Italians have already cut the communications to the north and south of the town, so that it now depends entirely on the difficult mountain road to the eastward.

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REV. K. KING ON SUPERHERO LIST

Saturday, June 12. President, Rev. Richard Opie, Woodstock, N. B., Secretary, Rev. D. R. Gowen, Milltown, N. B., Journal Secretary, Rev. C. W. Squires, Campbellton, N. B., Assistant Secretaries, Rev. H. A. Brown, Vernon, P. E. I., and Rev. George Morris, Margate, P. E. I.

These are the officers of the N. B. and P. E. I. Methodist Conference for the coming year as elected at the opening business session of the thirty-second annual gathering in Centenary church yesterday morning.

In Centenary church last evening at a meeting in connection with the Methodist conference, Rev. Professor Watson of Mt. Allison gave a stirring address in which he spoke of the justice of Great Britain's cause in the world war.

Hilbert T. Smith, Kenneth Kingston and Christopher Graham were admitted to be ordained to the ministry. They were also addressed by Messrs. Smith and Kingston. Mr. Graham is now in France in Y. M. C. A. work at the front.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with President Opie in the chair. On motion of Dr. Sprague the expenses representatives of the conference in attending meetings were referred to the national committee on religious instruction in the public schools were referred to the continuing fund committee.

A committee of the Methodist book room, Toronto, to re-minute and year books, and another on tax reform were referred to the committee on memorials.

It was decided that the Methodist book room be the first on the order of business for Saturday morning.

The president then welcomed to the conference delegates and congratulated the members. Lieutenant-Governor Wood addressed the conference, welcoming them on behalf of the province, and Mayor Frink gave the delegates a hearty welcome on behalf of the city. Rev. Dr. D. Hutchinson, Rev. Ralph Haughton, and Rev. J. James McNeill bore fraternal greetings from the Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches, respectively.

On motion of Dr. Sprague appropriate resolutions were adopted. The various bodies represented in the delegation, the report of the evangelistic committee was presented by the secretary, Rev. Captain H. E. Thomas, and taken up section by section. The committee on his deep conviction in the church's supreme need of that for which the committee stands and expressed the opinion that the special church carried out to present make the opportunity for such work greater than usual.

The committee reported that for the best of the conference delegates, Dr. L. J. Burney, dean of the Boston University School of Theology, may be secured for a series of special addresses and asked for authority to complete the arrangements.

The report was adopted and the old committee reappointed with Rev. W. H. Barncroft, in order to be re-elected, the latter to act as secretary.

Rev. Captain H. E. Thomas was excused from the rest of the conference sitting, in order to attend to his duties as military chaplain.

The nominating committee reported nominations as follows: Standard certificate, Rev. E. G. Hays, J. H. Hays, J. M. White; letter writers, Rev. J. C. Berrie, Rev. W. J. Kirby; visitors to Mount Allison, Rev. H. B. Baggot, Rev. M. Fitzpatrick, E. C. Turner, Thos. Stubbings, Henry Pierce, C. H. Hudson, A. D. McCully, E. A. Wightman and H. Johnson; laymen, J. A. Clark, Fred M. Lemon, J. T. G. Carr, Samuel McLean, A. Melone, Prof. G. D. Steel, J. A. Brace, George A. Fawcett and Dr. Kirby. The report was adopted.

On motion of Rev. G. M. Young the recommendation of the stationing committee that the name of Hon. Captain R. E. Thomas be placed on the stationing sheet as chaplain in charge of his overseas forces and that, during his absence, his family be supplied with a furnished residence, was adopted. The sum of \$500 was voted towards furnishing such a house.

Rev. J. F. Rowley was nominated and appointed statistical secretary.

Rev. Dr. Creighton, editor of the Christian Guardian, addressed the conference in the interests of that paper.

The conference adjourned at 4 o'clock to give the committee opportunity to meet.

The historical society of the Methodist conference met at the banquet table in Centenary church last evening and, after supper, proceeded with the business of the society.

In an address of unusual interest H. A. Powell, K. O. referred to the war and the causes which had led up to it. He said that he was an advocate of peace and the settlement of disputes through arbitration. As an illustration of the effectiveness of this method he said that the International Waterways Commission, of which he is a member, is continually settling international disputes, one of which settled on the night of the war between Great Britain and the United States a hundred years ago and comparable to that which precipitated the present war.

Other speakers included Rev. J. C. Berrie, George A. Henderson, Rev. F. H. Wightman, Rev. C. A. Ross, C. H. Sampson, John C. Weddall, Judge McKeown and Dr. J. H. Haseiwold.

The hope that a permanent museum with church records and relics might be established was expressed.

The banquet table was spread by the ladies of Centenary church with delicate taste. The younger people of the church were present in large numbers.

The ladies were presided over by Mrs. W. G. Smith and included the following: Mesdames Snider, E. A. Nixon, Mrs. G. H. Hays, Mrs. J. M. Palmer, L. L. Lachure, C. Crockett, Hennigar, Lawrence, Paul, Williams, Jenkins, Robertson, Knowles and Miss Nixon. The following were waitresses: Misses Frances Jenkins, Beatrice Holder, Nan Powers, Julia Hennigar, Marjorie Calkin, Hazel Deinetast, Mabel Barbour, Agnes Robertson, Dorothy Matthews, Mabel Reid, Marie Mabley (convener), and Mrs. Thompson.

Rev. J. K. King

To his associates in the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Methodist conference, assembled in ministerial session in Centenary church on Saturday afternoon, Rev. J. K. King, in a frank walk-didated, stated his case, the matter of certain statements of a up-British character alleged to have been made by him, having been under discussion. He was thanked in the ministry and the conference was considered with many members taking part in the discussion, and six months ago.

SIXTY N. B. BEDS AT ETAPLES, FRANCE

The Brunswick Chapter, I. O. O. F., forwarded yesterday to Colonel Murray MacLaren a draft for \$2,800. A few more contributions are expected to be sent in and the New Brunswick ward of No. 1 Canadian Hospital at Etaples, France, will open with sixty or more beds donated by generous people of the province.

The following are the names of the beds and contributors:

Mrs. Gertrude Mayes, W. E. Earle, St. John friends of No. 5 Co., C. A. S. C., Loyalist Chapter, I. O. O. F., Brunswick Chapter, I. O. O. F., \$100 each.

Women's Institute of Stanley Village, York Co. (N. B.), \$62.20. Edward Sears, postmaster, and members of his staff, \$77.

Employees of Edward Partington Pulp & Paper Company, \$36. Men's Guild of St. Stephen's church, \$31.50.

Friend, George and Marie Young, Mrs. E. A. Goodwin, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Mrs. E. A. Ltd., family of the late Mrs. Harold Hart, P. E. I., Esplanade, and Canadian Club of St. Stephen (N. B.), St. George's Society, United Methodist choir, Ladies' Aid and Sunshine Circle, and the Young Women's Association of the King's Daughters' Guild, people of Florenceville, Carleton Co. (N. B.), St. John's customs staff, W. I. Fenton, Frank P. Vaughan, Dr. N. E. Colby, P. O. Inspector and members of the P. O. Inspector's office, Royal Standard Chapter, I. O. O. F., Valcarier Chapter, I. O. O. F., Colby Smith, Mrs. A. C. Smith, R. T. Hayes, C. P. Baker, chapter of W. H. Thorne & Co. Ltd., employees of Emerson & Fisher Ltd., people of Madam (N. B.), family of the late Hon. John V. Ellis, St. Andrew's Cadet Corps, St. David's church, Mrs. Wm. J. Fraser, Young People's Association of St. David's church, \$10 each.

John E. Moore, T. S. Simms & Co. Ltd., Waterbury & Rising Ltd., Crosby Molasses Co. Ltd., W. S. Fisher, John Harold Mayes, Harold Mayes, John O'Regan, W. E. Foster, Hon. John E. Wilson, Hon. J. B. Baxter, \$25 each.

Ernest Barrow, \$20. Friends in Toronto, \$15. S. C. C. of Fowler's Falls (N. B.), \$12.50.

St. John Club, \$12.50. Joseph Knight, W. G. Estabrook, Gilbert Bent & Son, W. H. Barnaby, Dr. A. P. Crockett, W. B. Tenant, Richard O'Brien, Marshall Foster, Allan Rankin, \$10 each.

Thomas Charles, C. F. Tilton, Jas. Manchester, T. H. Wilson, Judge McKewen, S. B. Baxter, Dr. Crawford, Robert Catherwood, Miss Eleanor Robinson, F. G. Spencer, J. Arthur Coster, H. V. Vaughan, Mrs. I. O. Beattie, A. Gilroy, Mrs. H. A. Clarke, Fred M. Munroe, Mrs. George J. Vaughan, Geo. E. Dawes, friends of soldiers, George J. Coster, Mrs. W. S. Taylor (Montreal), Mrs. J. A. McLaughlin, Mrs. M. J. T. H. Bullock, Michael Ryan, \$5 each.

Mrs. J. H. Thompson, A. Friend, Nerepis, \$3 each. R. W. Tilton, \$2.50. Mrs. W. A. Nelson, J. W. Morrison, \$2 each. Two Friends, \$1.50.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co. Ltd., Mrs. W. F. Barnhill, William Golding, Mrs. McColgan, F. E. Williams, Miss McLaughlin, Estey McKim, Miss Edith Nelson, Miss W. J. Doole, Mrs. S. T. Vaughan, \$1 each.

A. Friend, \$25. Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Ltd., one dozen hot water bottles. Total, \$2,842.25.

The Brunswick Chapter, I. O. O. F., has sent \$2,800, which latter amount has been forwarded to Dr. MacLaren.

THOMAS MALCOLM GIVES PIPE BAND TO C. O. C.

Monday, June 14. Through the beneficence of Thomas Malcolm, of Campbellton, whose two sons are with the Canadian Construction Corps, the unit was on Saturday furnished with a pipe band of four pieces. Mr. Malcolm who is in the city to see his soldier-sons also bestowed many other kindnesses upon the men of the corps for which they were extremely grateful and the boy gave him "three rousing cheers—for He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. Malcolm, who is in the construction and contracting business at Campbellton, is well acquainted with many in the unit and the fact that two of his sons enlisted made that military body a favorite of his. When he arrived in the city on Friday he provided cigars and cigarettes to the soldiers—those whom he met—and he sent more to the corps headquarters at West St. John. Not content with this he asked if the unit required anything. A suggestion was made that the corps lacked a corps band, while it had several good pipes. Thereupon Mr. Malcolm decided to secure the necessary pipes and made the necessary arrangements to have them made. He telegraphed to Montreal for them. They arrived on Saturday and he sent them to the corps headquarters at West St. John. They were received by the commanding officer.

BOY SCOUTS CORPS FORMED AT EDMUNDSTON

Edmundston, N. B., June 11.—At a largely attended meeting held at the Court House last night, Donald McGuire explained to the boys and their parents the good that the boys' movement of the age of eleven and seventeen could derive by joining the Boy Scouts.

Some other representative men of the town said a few words to encourage the boys to join in the movement. It has been decided at the meeting that a Boy Scout Guard should be organized, and about twenty-five lads immediately signed the roll.

The following committee was appointed: L. A. Gagnon, president; J. W. Hall, secretary; Thomas Guerin, treasurer. Committee: L. A. Dugal, M. P., Dr. Laporte, R. W. Hammond, Timothy Boudreau, Frank Marchie, J. B. Michaud and H. V. Lockhart. Scoutmaster: Frank W. Bourgeois; assistants, Fred Soucy and Paul Agneau.

Miss Emma Humble, daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. Edward Humble, of Cross Creek, has volunteered to go to the war zone as a nurse. She is to sail from New York on the 21st instant with doctors and nurses.

"What is your favorite opera?" "I don't know, mention it," replied Mr. Cameron. "If I tell its name, my daughter will try to sing some of it, and then I won't like it any more."—Washington Star.

The 6th Mounted Rifles before leaving Amherst, received 750 cigars, and 500 cigarettes from local merchants.

S.S. LEUCTRA, FORMER BATTLE LINER, SUNK

Fin? Steamer Built for St. John Firm, Torpedoed By Germans Off Plymouth

Capt. A. J. Mulcahey Commanded Her on Maiden Voyage and Later Made Honeymoon Trip From St. John—Two Barks, Schooner and Trawler Also Go Down—Naval Activity in Black Sea.

Liverpool, June 12, 3.20 p. m.—The British steamer Leuctra was torpedoed and sunk off Yarmouth today. The crew was rescued.

The Leuctra was engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade. She was last reported at Buenos Ayres on May 21. She was 324 feet long, of 3,027 tons gross, and was built in 1899. She was owned in Port Glasgow, Scotland.

The Leuctra was built for William Thomson & Co. of this city, as a Battle liner in port Glasgow in 1899, and was sold only last spring to her present owners, Captain A. J. Mulcahey, port warden and nautical adviser to the board of trade, called the Leuctra on her maiden trip from Liverpool to New York and southern ports in 1899 and what is more, used her for his honeymoon trip from St. John, Aug. 16, 1900, to Dublin and Liverpool. Captain Mulcahey and his wife were both deeply affected last night when informed by the Telegraph of the fate of the fine steamer as it naturally carried for them the pleasantest of recollections. Michael Brickley, now on the Lansdowne, was chief officer of the Leuctra on the 1900 trip from St. John.

Captain Mulcahey said the Leuctra was a fine steamer, probably the most powerful of the Battle line fleet, making better than ten knots an hour on her maiden voyage. She was built by Russell's, of Port Glasgow, and fitted by John G. Kincaid & Sons, of the Clyde iron works. Captain Mulcahey said, as he remembered it, the steamer's net tonnage was 1,944.62 and her gross 3,026. Her engines, 20x25x65 with a 42-inch stroke and her total capacity 24,123.

On her first trip in 1899 she made New York, Baltimore and Savannah and returned to Europe. The following year, Captain Mulcahey was married and, as stated, made his wedding journey on the Leuctra, calling at Dublin and Liverpool. He then went to Buenos Ayres with his bride and returning to St. John took on Captain Grant, who succeeded to the command on reaching the other side, as Captain Mulcahey went to take the Eretria, still owned by the Thomsons, out on her maiden voyage the following year. The Leuctra made a fine trip to South Africa during the war with a cargo of munitions and supplies.

Crew Adrift in Boats. London, June 12.—The British trawler James E. Leyman has been sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea. The crew was landed at Hull today. The submarine took the crew on board and then shelled the fishing boat. Later the crew was put adrift in the small boats of the James Leyman, and ten hours elapsed before they were picked up.

Two Barks Lost. London, June 13.—The British barks Crown of India, of 2,056 tons gross, carrying a cargo of coal, and the Norwegian bark Bellgrade, of 665 tons gross, timber laden, were sunk by the German submarine U-26 today off Milfordhaven, a seaport of Wales. The crews of the barks were rescued and landed at Milfordhaven.

Why Don't Big Ships Come Out? Plymouth, Eng., June 12.—Captain Smith, of the British schooner Express, has arrived here and reports that his vessel was sunk by the German submarine U-26.

Captain Smith says one of the officers of the submarine told him that he discovered of submarine attacks on merchant ships, but that unless the submarine commanders carried out their orders they would be shot. The officer added, according to Captain Smith, the German ship was on Saturday furnished with a pipe band of four pieces. Mr. Malcolm who is in the city to see his soldier-sons also bestowed many other kindnesses upon the men of the corps for which they were extremely grateful and the boy gave him "three rousing cheers—for He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

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CLUB BURST CAUSES HAVOC IN KINGS COUNTY

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Sussex, June 10.—Sussex and vicinity was visited by a fresh-on Wednesday which exceeded in volume anything experienced for some time. This remarkable run of water was caused by a cloud burst which appeared at its worst near Walker Settlement and across toward Penobscuit and Waterford. The water came rapidly and soon what were formerly brooks were swollen to rushing torrents carrying along logs and debris of all kinds in its rush and causing great destruction.

At Walker Settlement, John Robinson was a heavy loser, as a big field of oats and potatoes was washed away, and Robert Hanks, of Waterford, also lost a lot of his crop recently put in the ground. Many other farmers lost heavily by the big run of water.

The concrete dam at Rockville was damaged to a considerable extent and a lot of logs went adrift. In Sussex quite a little damage resulted from the flood. The foot bridge to the military grounds was washed away and the water broken, which crossed the river, was broken, being struck by a log, and the camp water supply was put out of commission. Big logs, one of which must at least have measured four feet across, were hurled against a log, and the camp water supply with tremendous force, causing a coupling to break. The freshest, without doubt, was a very disastrous one and many farmers will be heavy losers.

Shortly before the deluge, the steamer Ruby L's mate was lost on Trip from St. John.

Mate William Downey, of the packet steamer Ruby L, was knocked overboard and drowned near Parker's Cove (N. S.), on the steamer's last passage to Bridgewater from St. John. He was a native of Margareville, aged thirty years, and was unmarried. He leaves his mother and father at Margareville.

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Ottawa, June 11.—The largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada, is how the census and statistics branch of the Canadian government describes the present in an official bulletin issued today.

The bulletin says: "Wheat is estimated to occupy this year a total area of 12,896,000 acres, which is more by 1,692,500 acres, or 14.9 per cent, than the area sown for 1914. Not only is the wheat area this year, under the double stimulus of the patriotic impulse and the high price, twenty-five per cent. in excess of last year's harvested area, but it is also the largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada."

"Whilst every province shows an increase in the wheat area, it is the three northwest provinces which preponderate in the national effort to produce more wheat."

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GEORGE Y. MERSEREAU, OF BLISSFIELD, DEAD; MONCTON MAN AMONG THE WOUNDED

Ottawa, June 10—Three New Brunswick men killed, Pte. Frank Reddall, of Woodstock, with the 14th battalion, Pte. Chester McLaughlin, St. Stephen, 10th battalion, and Pte. R. V. Seely, St. John, 5th battalion, was the grim toll in today's casualty lists, besides several Nova Scotians wounded. Pte. Edward Lemon, of Moncton, previously reported missing, has rejoined his unit.

The following casualties were announced at noon today:

SECOND BATTALION. Wounded. Private Fred. Clark, Sheffield (Eng.). THIRD BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Kenneth Dillmot, Herne Bay (Eng.); Corporal Arthur George Audrey, Berks (Eng.); Corporal Fred. Woodward, Liverpool (Eng.); Private Arthur Harold Parsons, Newcastle (Eng.); Private Walter Longley, London (Eng.); Private E. C. Anselby, Abbeyleix, Ireland; Private Albert Brown, London (Eng.); Private Frank Harrison, Brookland (Eng.).

FIFTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Lance Sergt. Stanley M. King, London (Eng.); Lance Sergt. William Prescott, Dunbar, Scotland; Sergt. John Muir, (formerly 11th Battalion), Juniper Green, Scotland; Lance Corporal Henry Phillips, Devonport (Eng.); Corporal J. Clyde McGee, Greenock, Scotland; Lance Corporal Stuart C. Hood, Stirling, Scotland; Acting Corporal Robert Stuart McGlashan, Glasgow, Scotland; Private George Ellis, Campden (Eng.); Private Charles Johnson, Sheffield (Eng.); Private Daniel Craig, Glasgow, Scotland; Private Charles Harold King, Buxton (Eng.); Private George MacAdam, Scotland; Private Robert Evans Russell, Belfast, Ireland; Private Edward Clark, Moseley, England; Private Arthur R. B. Edmondson, Liverpool (Eng.); Private Alexander Huxley, Scotland; Private Jesse Hawkins, Stroud (Eng.); Private William Daynes, London (Eng.); Private Harold Harvey, Belfast, Ireland; Private Keith Robertson, Caterham (Eng.); Private William M. Weir, Glasgow, Scotland; Private Norman Heath, London (Eng.); Private George H. Olsen, Norway; Private W. H. Lawson, Angus, Scotland; Private Robert James Leggett, London (Eng.); Private Albert Neil, Maidstone (Eng.); Private Horace Frank Ford, London (Eng.); Private Alexander Peter Math, Bury, Ireland.

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private Albert Marshall, London, England.

TENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Sergt. Harold Arthur Hunt, South Norwood (Eng.); Private Arthur W. Milbank (Eng.); Private Paul Van Achte, Heilighem; Lance Corporal E. Bates, North Huddersfield (Eng.).

FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Private M. Alek Podol, Russia.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Sergt. Ronald Maxwell Clark, Edinburgh, Scotland; Private Allan James Gardner, London, England; Private William G. Francis Home, (formerly 10th Battalion), Newport (Eng.); Private Henry James McLeod, Edinburgh, Scotland; Private Wm. Turner, Liverpool (Eng.); Private Arthur Longwood (Eng.); Private Thomas C. Sydney Ritchie, Beth, Scotland; Private James Malcolm, Scotland; Private George Chapman, Hamilton, Scotland.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Albert Marshall, London, England.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private Samuel McElroy, Victoria (B. C.).

FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private Herbert Thomas Collinson (formerly 80th Battalion), Naas River (B. C.); Private Albert Charles Nokes, Toronto; Private John Coater (formerly 10th Battalion), Vancouver.

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. CAPTAIN WALKER H. ALLEN (FORMERLY 17TH BATTALION), TRURO (N. S.) (slightly).

DIED OF WOUNDS. Private Edward Leaman (formerly 18th Battalion), No. 8 Emmerson street, Moncton (N. B.).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private John Thomas Davies (formerly 16th Battalion), Victoria (B. C.); Private R. McCutcheon (formerly 11th Battalion), Saskatoon (Sask.); Private William B. Jones, (formerly 17th Battalion), Duncraig, Ross (formerly 17th Battalion), Loch Broom, Pictou county (N. S.).

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Lance Corporal John Sanderson Deo (formerly 80th Battalion), Victoria (B. C.).

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS. Suffering From Convulsion. Lieutenant Hubert Stephens, Kingston (Ont.).

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE. Wounded. Trooper Frank Miller, Milwaukee (Wis.); Trooper Edwin John Sims, Loch Monas (Man.); Trooper Edward T. Bonser, Clayton (B. C.).

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Wounded. Alfred Baker, Gananoque (Ont.).

MIDNIGHT LIST. FIRST BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private P. Grant, Alexandria (Ont.).

THIRD BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Ambrose Gunning (formerly 9th Battalion), Colgan (Ont.); Private Ivan C. Lyon, Toronto.

FIFTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Pte. Hugh McCormick, Salem, Oregon (U. S. A.); Pte. Norman M. Fryer, Thomas Kjer (formerly 23rd Battalion).

THIRD BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Joseph Barneak (formerly 9th Battalion), North Edmonton (Alta.); Lance Corporal Alfred Taylor (formerly 28th Battalion), Box No. 46, Montreal. Died of Wounds. Sergeant W. A. Johnson (formerly 9th Battalion), Edmonton (Alta.). Suffering From Shock. Private George Millett, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private Ralph Bell, Australia; Private Arthur J. Bicknell, England; Corporal Geo. Brown, Toronto; Private William Sherman Thomas, Toronto; Private John N. Grogan (formerly 40th Battalion), Washington (D. C.); Corporal David D. Shaw, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private John Linwood, Niagara Falls (Ont.); Private John Day, Brantford (Ont.); Private Samuel Johnson (formerly 28th Battalion), Estevan (Sask.); Private Ernest Davis, Strathcona (Alta.); Suffering From Shock. Private Thomas Newman, Sudbury (Ont.).

FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private Robert W. Ray Joslyn (formerly 11th Battalion), Sinaluta (Sask.). Killed in Action. Private John B. Henderson, Swift Current (Sask.); Private Robert W. Wright, Broadview (Sask.).

PRINCESS PATS. Wounded. Trooper Ernest S. Miles, England.

FIRST FIELD COMPANY, CANADIAN ENGINEERS. Wounded. Sapper T. Campbell, Toronto.

CANADIAN DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN. Wounded. Sergt. George David A. Blandford, India.

Lampman (Sask.); Private Albert B. Reeves, Toronto.

FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded. Bugler H. A. Street, England; Private Arthur W. Gill, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Dangerously Wounded. Private John H. Booth, England.

EIGHTH BATTALION. Seriously Wounded. Private Oliver Russell Melville, Ireland.

TENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private William Denyer, England; Private James Cabell (no address); Private Fred Anson, Newark; Private Alexander Kiddie, Scotland; Private Levenson Steele, England.

MISSING. Private William Clark, Scotland. Suffering From Shock. Private Eric W. M. White, England. Prisoner at Göttingen. Private Duncan McGregor, England. Previously Reported Missing, Now Returned to Duty.

PRIVATE JOSEPH CURRIE (FORMERLY 7TH BATTALION), STELLARTON (N. S.).

PRINCESS PATS. Wounded. Corporal Frank H. Murphy, Calgary.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE. Died of Wounds. Trooper Ernest S. Miles, England.

FIRST FIELD COMPANY, CANADIAN ENGINEERS. Wounded. Sapper T. Campbell, Toronto.

CANADIAN DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN. Wounded. Sergt. George David A. Blandford, India.

Ottawa, June 11—The name of Mersereau is written high on Canada's Honor Roll. Tonight there stands cut among the New Brunswick names that Pte. George Young Mersereau, a mere youth, who has given his life for his country. His wounds at Langsmuck have proven fatal and another son of the Miramichi brings glory to the name.

Gordon C. Emmerson, of Moncton, is reported wounded with the Seventh Battalion.

AFTERNOON LIST. The following list of casualties was issued here this afternoon:

FIRST BATTALION. Wounded. Pte. J. A. Cooper, Bolton, England; Pte. Henry Shiner, Warrington, England; Corporal Leo Boudrie, Coan, Saint Yves, England; Pte. G. B. George Woodley, London, England.

TENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Edgar Charles Cocker (formerly 28th Battalion), Lintlaw (Sask.).

SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Pte. Colin Stanley McKinnell, Northampton, England; Pte. Harry C. Broadwood, London, England; Pte. Neil Smith, Catherine, Scotland; Pte. W. Simons, Belfast, England; Pte. Albert George Duck, Winchester, England; Pte. Thomas Robert Hayes, Causton, England; Lance Corporal Frederick Lawson, Hartford, England; Pte. Richard Tuppins, Solihull, England; Pte. Nigel D. Cheobald, Woodbridge, England; Pte. William Smith Graham, (formerly 80th Battalion), Scotland; Coler Sergt. Major Thomas William Spastel, London, England; Pte. Henry G. V. Matthews, Dovecourt Bay, England; Pte. Samuel McAllister, Dumfries, Scotland; Pte. Jas. Mitchell, Scotland.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE. Killed in Action. Trooper Harry Mason, Toronto.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Trooper Richard Moss, England.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Trooper Andrew Tait, Victoria (B.C.).

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Wounded. John Carney, Middleton (Eng.); Robert C. Wright, Toronto.

MIDNIGHT LIST. The midnight list follows:

THIRD BATTALION. Wounded. Lance Corporal John Robert, Toronto.

FOURTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Frederick Wills, Box No. 18, Ayleson (Ont.); Private S. P. McKeith (formerly 28th Battalion), New Vancouver (B. C.); Private Edward Tobin, England; Private Ernest Wing (formerly 12th Battalion), England; Private Stanley Godfrey, England; Private Jas. Amos, England; Private William H. Williams (formerly 17th Battalion), England.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Edward Sinan, Toronto; Private John William Holmes, England.

FIFTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Private Roy H. Reed, Tisdale (Sask.); Private James R. Rae, Ashcroft (B. C.).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private Archibald Ross, Marsboro Mills (Que.).

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Private John L. Davidson, La Prairie (Que.).

SEVENTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private Lewis Frick (formerly 12th Battalion), Montreal.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS DEPOT CO. Seriously Ill. V. J. Gough, Ottawa.

FIRST FIELD COMPANY, CANADIAN ENGINEERS. Wounded June 6. Lieut. Stanley D. Parker, Ottawa.

SATURDAY'S LIST. Ottawa, June 13—The total Canadian casualties up to yesterday morning were 8,659 made up of the 1,840 killed, 5,004

wounded and 1,806 missing. The total it is known, will be ten thousand. The following list of casualties was issued here at noon:

SECOND BATTALION. Wounded. Corporal Walter Ratterson, Leith, Scotland.

THIRD BATTALION. Wounded. Pte. George Clarke, Glossop, England.

FOURTH BATTALION. Killed in Action. Pte. J. S. Kennedy (formerly 28th Battalion), Quebec (Que.).

FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded. Lance Corporal John G. Fowler, Cork, Ireland; Pte. Harold Wood Bayfield, London, England; Pte. John Leishman, Kilsyth, Scotland.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Pte. Frank Butterworth, Vancouver.

TENTH BATTALION. Wounded and Missing. Corporal Maurice A. Spicer, Northwary, England.

NOON LIST. Ottawa, June 13—The casualties issued at noon today were:

FIRST BATTALION. Wounded. Corporal A. Fournier, Hull (Que.).

SECOND BATTALION. Wounded. Pte. Harold Smith, Renfrew (Ont.).

THIRD BATTALION. Killed in Action. Lance Corporal Frederick W. Jowsey, Aylmer (Que.).

FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded. Corporal Thomas A. Gasson, (formerly 28th Battalion), Ladang (Que.).

FIFTH BATTALION. Wounded. Lance Corporal Lyall Cokruskank, (formerly 28th Battalion), Victoria (B. C.); Pte. Bryan Hall, (formerly 9th Battalion), Seneca, Missouri (U. S. A.); Corporal W. E. Cummings, (formerly 9th Battalion), Columbus (O.); Pte. Richard G. Barnes, (formerly 11th Battalion), Galt (Ont.); Sergt. William L. Bradley, Milton West (Ont.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Pte. Sydney J. Parbery, Brampton (Ont.).

MIDNIGHT LIST. The midnight list follows:

FIRST BATTALION. Died of Wounds, June 11. Sergt. William V. Tranter, Southampton, England.

FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded. Pte. Frederick Capell Hamilton (Ont.); Pte. Chas. Fenwick, (formerly 28th Battalion), Winnipeg; Corporal J. Conway, (formerly 12th Battalion), Quebec; Pte. Edward J. Harshaw, Beausville (Ont.); Signaller Edwin Harold Fuller, Mount Denis (Ont.); Quartermaster Sergt. Leonard John Dyer, (formerly 28th Battalion), Kingston (Ont.); Corporal C. A. Walters, Brantford (Ont.); Pte. Felix G. Reason, Oshawa (Ont.); Lance Corporal J. Thomas Stanley, Oakville (Ont.).

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds, June 1. PTE. FRANK W. BURNLEY, WINDSOR (N. S.).

FOURTEENTH BATTALION. Seriously Ill. Pte. Alexander Urwin, Fairbank Post Office (Ont.).

FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Pte. Thomas Sherlock, London (Ont.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Slightly Wounded. Pte. George Rae, Boston (Mass.).

WORRY AND WEAKNESS Often Indicate Over-work, and a Run Down Nervous System

Overwork and worry have an evil effect on the system and often give rise to nervousness and sleeplessness. Other signs include a weak back, headaches and indigestion. In time if matters are neglected a complete breakdown of the nervous system follows. On every hand one can observe victims of this state of nervous exhaustion who are at a loss to know what to do with themselves, their nervous debilitated state having baffled all ordinary treatment.

If you are a victim of exhausted nerves, if your symptoms are as described above, you need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because they are a powerful nerve tonic. Their strengthening action on weak nerves is due to the fact that they enrich and build up the blood through which the nerves are fed. Under the tonic influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all traces of nervous weakness disappear together with the headaches, the insomnia, the feeling of intense weakness and depression of spirits that mark the victim of nervous ailments. Here is the proof. Mr. Henry Marx, Fort Erie (N. S.) says: "I have my greatest pleasure to testify as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began their use I was a physical wreck; my nerves were all unstrung, I suffered from frequent headaches and backaches, and was almost wholly unfitted for work. I had tried several remedies without success, when I finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. I took six boxes and they made me a well man."

What these Pills did for Mr. Marx they will do for every other weak, nervous man, if given a fair trial. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 80 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville (Ont.).

THE COMPLETION OF THE 55th BATTALION as a unit is now the chief matter of importance in military circles and every effort is being concentrated in an effort to complete the 55th Battalion. The strength at present is about 975 men, which leaves 225 still wanting. The class of men in the battalion is most desirable and when as a body it is turned out of the preparatory school into the European arena, the quality is there to stand by other attainments—and quality throughout the province and is earnestly hoped that the next two weeks will round the body into shape and leave an unhampered way for the best of whatever plans the military authorities have in view.

APPOINTMENTS FOR PROVINCE

The following provincial appointments are announced: Wensley B. Maccoy, LL. B., barrister, of Halifax (N. S.), to be a commissioner for the province of Nova Scotia to take affidavits for use in the courts of the province of New Brunswick, under the provisions of chapter 62 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1902.

John E. Keys, of Cody, in the county of Queens, to be inspector of mines for the province. George B. Willett, Esquire, high sheriff for the county of Westmorland, to be returning officer for the first election of mayor and aldermen for the newly incorporated town of Sunny Brae in the said county.

Private Anon Mann, (formerly 28th Battalion), England. Seriously Wounded. Private Lewis McIntosh, (formerly 28th Battalion), Scotland.

FOURTH BATTALION. Wounded. Sergt. Henry Griesbach, (formerly 9th Battalion), England; Henry Cely, London (Eng.); Private Richard Douglas Starley, (formerly 9th Battalion), England; Private Alfred Harry Chalk, (formerly 11th Battalion), England; Private David H. Cairns, (formerly 28th Battalion), Scotland; Private Murdo M. Morrison, Scotland.

Private Alex. Duncan, (formerly 11th Battalion), Scotland. Killed in Action. Lance Corporal C. Cameron, (no address given); Private John E. Birch, England; Private Samuel Goss, England; Sergt. Arthur Herbert Dickens, England.

SEVENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Sergt. F. Stevens, Vancouver; Private Richard C. Love, Vancouver.

EIGHTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private Robert John Pogue, Toronto.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private Arthur Green, (formerly 17th Battalion), Port Simpson (B. C.).

FIFTEENTH BATTALION. Wounded. Private Robert B. Stuart, Scotland.

Died of Wounds. Private C. Carlson, Norway.

Killed in Action. Private Herbert B. Butler, (formerly 80th Battalion), Victoria (B. C.).

SIXTEENTH BATTALION. Died of Wounds. Private C. D. Redmond, Vancouver; Private Robert Blake Allan, (formerly 80th Battalion), Starely (Alb.).

Private J. McKay, Scotland; Private Robert L. Rideout, Victoria (B. C.).

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225 MEN WANTED TO COMPLETE 55TH

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RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout N. B. We wish to see four good men to represent general agents. The taken in the fruit-growing portunities for men of offer a permanent position to the right men. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in every district. Pay weekly. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

HELP WANTED—WANTED—A girl for work in a family for Mrs. Wm. J. Davidson, R. 1, St. John.

FOR SALE—HORSES, harness and carriages, road and ones; also 160 second John McCullum, 100 Adelaide St. John.

AGENTS WANTED... RELIABLE representatives meet the tremendous fruit trees throughout N. B. We wish to see four good men to represent general agents. The taken in the fruit-growing portunities for men of offer a permanent position to the right men. St. John, Toronto, Ont.

