

Imperial German government frankly admits. "We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken, time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given and at least two of the cases cited had much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in making their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

That German Warning. "There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German government, a formal warning, purported to come from the Imperial German embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril, if his journey should take him within the zone of war. It is worthy of the Imperial German navy using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this government, the government of the United States.

"I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhuman act which is committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act, or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

"Long acquainted as this government has been with the character of the Imperial government, and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the principles of the rights of neutrals, or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects that the Imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

"The government of the people of the United States look to the Imperial German government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship, but by the stipulations of the treaty of 1898 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice, the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

"The Imperial government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

(Signed) "BRYAN."

CANADIANS IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT AGAIN

London, May 18—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Richard Reid, agent-general for Ontario, who has just returned from the front, states that the hottest action of the whole campaign has been in progress for the past week, with the Canadians engaged again. While he is precluded by his official position, from giving any details, he gave the Montreal Gazette correspondent to understand that Canadian conditions were quite satisfactory.

IMMEDIATE ACTION.
London, May 13—The commissioner of police of London tonight issued orders for the arrest of all subjects of enemy countries of military age.

The Nobility of Labrador. (St. Thomas Journal.)

Here is an example of real sacrifice for contribution to war funds which was found in an extract from a letter from Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, written from his mission to Labrador.

"This little district has collected by hard labor and unselfish sacrifice \$1,000 for the Patriotic Fund, besides fifteen men. The men sold watches from their pockets and rings from their fingers, loggers cut one day or two free for the fund, and fishermen brought for sale fish, snowshoes, etc. While the women cooked and sold everything they could lay their hands on."

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1916 NO. 69.

BRITISH GAIN ON TWO MAIN FRONT CONTINUES; GERMANS FORCED BACK ACROSS YSER CANAL

Rome, May 17—via Paris, May 18 (2.20 a.m.)—Prince Von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, are preparing to leave Rome, according to the newspapers. A special train is in readiness to take Prince Von Buelow to Chiasso, Switzerland, and Baron Von Macchio to Ala, in the Austrian Tyrol.

1,000 GERMAN PRISONERS FALL TO BRITISH IN NEW OFFENSIVE; FRENCH GAINS

London, May 17, 10.05 p. m.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in a message tonight, informed the British people that their troops again had assumed the offensive after a fortnight spent in hurling back the German attacks and had swept across and captured all German trenches to the south of Richebourg L'Avoue, over a two-mile front.

This movement, which resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners, many of whom surrendered in bodies, is still under way and gives indication of being as important in the matter of territory won as was the recent French advance. Elsewhere along the western battle front a hull prevail.

In the east, Vienna reports that Sunday passed without much activity. This is considered in military circles here as possibly indicating that the Russians have reached a point where they are able to re-establish their line. The Austrians, however, assert that their army is still advancing.

A homebound Zeppelin, returning from a raid on England, was attacked today as it reached the Belgian coast. The big gas bag is reported to have been damaged, but the fate of the aircraft was not learned, as it drifted away in the fog out of sight of the attackers. The strain of waiting for definite news of Italy's intentions with regard to the war has been a heavy one for the Italian government. It is further to be done until parliament meets next Thursday. Meantime special trains are reported to be in readiness to take the German and Austrian ambassadors out of the country. The German press is plainly gloomy over the situation.

Germany Eager to Surrender.
London, May 17, 8.20 p. m.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Force in France, today sent a report under date of May 17 to the war department here as follows: "The first army has gained further successes south of Richebourg L'Avoue, and all the German trenches on a front of two miles were captured. This morning several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to our troops who continue to fight with great gallantry and determination. One of the enemy bodies while trying to surrender was caught by German artillery fire and practically annihilated. The exact number of prisoners has not yet been ascertained but 550 have been cleared to the lines of communication.

"On the remainder of the front there have been no incidents to report."
British Capture Thousand.
Paris, May 17, 10.28 p. m.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight announces the capture by the British troops of several additional German trenches to the south of La Bassee, together with 1,000 prisoners. In an engagement at Ville-Sur-Tourne the French took 400 prisoners, and in an attack at the Ailly wood carried several German works and captured 250 prisoners.

"In the text follows: "The Belgians, enemy, threatened by our successful attacks of the preceding days, with a complete envelopment, evacuated last night the positions which he had occupied by the west of the Yser canal. We have, on our part, maintained all our gains on the east bank. "To the north of La Bassee the British troops, who were very strongly counter-attacked during the night of Sunday-Monday, are victoriously continuing the fighting. Today they carried several German trenches and inflicted on the enemy very heavy losses. "One contingent of several hundred Germans, caught between the fire of the British machine guns and that of their own artillery, was almost entirely exterminated under the cross-fire. Our Allies have taken 1,000 prisoners and some machine guns.

"To the north of Arras a thick mist has prevailed all day, preventing any important action on either side. Nevertheless, the struggle continues very actively, on the slopes of Lorette especially. There we have repulsed all the German counter-attacks. "At Ville-Au-Pois, near Berry-Aux-Bac, the enemy made an attack on our trenches, which was immediately arrested. The number of unaccounted prisoners taken by us on Sunday in the affair at Ville-Sur-Tourne was 190, besides fifty wounded.

"This morning we carried out an attack in the Ailly wood, occupying several German works, and took three machine guns and 250 prisoners, among whom were several officers. "In the outskirts of the forest of La Pesse two German battalions made three attempts to sortie from their trenches, but our fire held them up short."

More Quiet in East.
Vienna, May 17, via London, 7.45 p. m.—A further Austrian advance in Gal-

FRENCH RIFLE OUT GERMAN DEFENDERS

Enemy Demoralized by Thousands of Projectiles Going Home

NEUVILLE CAPTURED AT POINT OF BAYONET

Germs Had Machine Guns in Every House and Cellars Strongly Fortified But to No Avail—Cavalry Detachment Captured in a Bay

Paris, May 17, 10.20 a. m.—The official "eye-witness" with the French army, gives a description of the attack on Neuville. "From 6 to 10 o'clock in the morning of May 17," he says, "the artillery prepared for the infantry attack with thousands of projectiles. Nearly every one of these going home, the enemy was demoralized. At 10 o'clock, according to the pre-arrangement, our infantry moved in the rear, leaped out of the trenches without further orders. Barbed wire, as thick as a man's finger, protected the enemy's works. We were using in advance for crossing the trenches were thrown aside in the order of the assault the machine guns across the grass and reaching to the crest of the hill separating them from La Targette, without firing a shot.

"The Germans, astonished at our assault, seemed almost to the spot, and when the two forces came into contact only the machine guns which were in protected positions continued to fire. "They were, however, unable to check the advance of our men, who reached the hand fighting in the streets and woods caused, and our advance was somewhat stayed. But the town was won and the same fighting held the French troops finally reached the first houses of Neuville.

Battle in Cemetery.
"At the same time our attacking forces on the centre were battling with the same spirit, across the road to Neuville. Among the tombs in the cemetery a desperate engagement ensued. This territory was twice taken and twice lost, but we held the ground in the neighborhood, capturing the machine guns and then digging in. All this took place within two and a half hours.

"While the men stopped to breathe, the enemy came up in the rear and aimed at the village by the other trenches, though under a heavy machine gun fire, placed their guns and opened on the enemy.

"Stirred by cries, our men discovered a detachment of German light cavalry in concealment, with seven three-inch guns and 800 shells. They were taken prisoner and sent to the rear. There were German dead everywhere in the trenches, and while the infantry was finishing the destructive work of the assault, piles of dead were gathered and buried.

"In the succeeding days our effort was directed at conquering Neuville. Here the large deep cellars of the houses were not sufficient for the enemy's fortifications, they covered the top of the cellars with machine guns, and dug new shelters in the cellars themselves, strongly protected, to which they fled during the bombardment. From one end of the village by the other these passages were connected by underground passages, through which the Germans circulated, rising up the wooden shafts through the roofs of the houses.

Machine Guns Plentiful.
"Every house was armed with machine guns in these reinforced shelters but in the face of these defenses, from Monday to Friday, our infantry continued the assault without cessation. On Saturday at nightfall we held the greater part of the village, and the progress we had made outside the place resulted in strengthening our position.

"During the night of May 17, violent counter-attacks occurred to the east of the village. Our troops allowed the Germans to penetrate to within twenty yards of their trenches and then with machine guns and rifles moved down the first

OUR NEXT ALLY

Rome, May 17, 1.50 p. m., via Paris, 4.40 p. m.—King Victor Emmanuel, without an escort, visited today the barracks and the military hospital. He was cheered enthusiastically by the people.

Italy has a population of 35,000,000, and a total area of 110,000 square miles, and in her colonies an additional 601,000 square miles, but these are sparsely populated.

King Victor Emmanuel was born on November 11, 1869, and married Helen, a princess of the House of Montenegro, one of the Allies, it will be remembered. He ascended the throne on July 29, 1900, after the assassination of Humberto. Everybody knows geographically Italy for its location in the "holy far niente." He ascended the throne on July 29, 1900, after the assassination of Humberto. Everybody knows geographically Italy for its location in the "holy far niente."

Concentration holds good in Italy as in all continental countries, but Italy has also a fine navy which is always ready to be called upon in the European problem. The debt of the country now only amounts to about \$64 per head, a little under that of Great Britain and Germany but very much less than that of France and a long way in that respect behind Canada. The Italian colonies are valuable and are found pretty much all over the world. Tripoli and Cyrenaica all tell a good tale of enterprise. The last named were obtained by conquest over Turkey in 1911 and the mischief made there ever since national ideas.

"War, Realization of Italy's Dream Into Radiant Reality"
Rome, May 17, 7.40 p. m.—The Giornale D'Italia, which has been a strong supporter of the Salandra cabinet and was among the first to advocate military preparation, publishes a significant article today.

"War," says the paper, "is virtually declared by consent of the king, the government and the nation. This wonderful secret dream which, for half a century, has strengthened Italy in its long wait, is about to be transformed into radiant reality. We shall never forget our unfortunate sister towns desperately fighting under a foreign yoke in defence of their Italian nationality. Today the hour of their liberation has rung.

"Italy is about to engage not only in a war to liberate the remainder of the Italian provinces under foreign rule, but in a war for civilization." The Giornale D'Italia urges a union of all parties, and the cessation of all conflicting passions. It urges the suppression of violence and resistance against the temptation to forget the duty of civilization and of dignity.

"When war broke out," it adds, "Berlin and Vienna were the scenes of savage attempts against the diplomatic representatives and the subjects of the countries against which Germany and Austria had declared war. These were considered the deplorable excesses of a hysterical minority. Instead, they were the first manifestations of methods which later developed into a most atrocious war throughout Belgium and France and on the seas.

"Nothing of the kind must happen in Italy. The motto must be no violence against foreigners, even if they are enemies. Hospitality being the most sacred duty of a civilized people, respect for diplomatic immunity is one of the highest forms of political civilization."

Throughout the day the Chamber of Deputies was crowded with members, many of whom had hastened to Rome in their anxiety regarding the crisis and the imminent decision of the cabinet. Outside the chamber great crowds gathered, the majority of whom voiced their opinion that further delay on the part of the government would be disadvantageous, as it would give time for the completion of preparations by Austria and Germany.

There was an active exchange of cipher telegrams today between the Austrian and German embassies and Vienna and Berlin.

DEMONSTRATION FOR WAR.
London, May 18, 4.05 a. m.—A Reuter despatch from Rome says: "An imposing demonstration in favor of war was held here tonight (Monday). A procession, headed by the flags of Trent, Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia, marched to the capitol and provoked a tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm. The mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna, surrounded by city magnates, delivered a warlike speech."

Report Karlsruhe Still at Large, on Way to Intern
Norfolk (Va.), May 17—Unverified reports, which could not be traced to any responsible source, were current again today that the German cruiser Karlsruhe was coming up the lancedue line. Then the infantry, leaping out of the trenches, in which darkness, threw themselves upon the remaining force of the enemy, and those who were not bayoneted were brought in prisoners.

GERMANY TO CONDUCT WAR AS IN PAST

This Must Be Answer to the American Note, Says Local Anzeiger

REPLY READY BY END OF THIS WEEK

Ambassador Reads Document to Herr Von Jagow—President Wilson, at Review of Fleet, Says Battleships "Engines to Promote Interests of Humanity."

Washington, May 17—Germany is expected to answer the American note of May 13 before the end of the week. The ambassador, Herr von Jagow, today said that he had read the document to Herr Von Jagow, the foreign minister, Saturday morning and that an early reply would be forthcoming.

The ambassador was given no intimation of the feeling of the German government. He was assured merely that the subject would require consideration by the higher officials, and that a reply would be ready soon. Inasmuch as the press had not been permitted to publish the text of the note, the ambassador also was unable to report on the state of public opinion toward it.

Berlin Press Comment.
Berlin, via London, May 17—The American note to Germany has not yet been officially given out. The afternoon papers, however, print the version of the document as telegraphed here by the Havas Agency. With the single exception of Mr. Wilson, in language as polite as it will be clear, that we must conduct the war as we are conducting it, and can conduct it with a clear conscience.

"The Tagliche Rundschau, commenting on the reports that the Lusitania incident has caused a 'growing insight' in America, says: "This insight probably will lead to the discovery that England really is the guilty party, because it took ammunition on board a passenger steamer in contravention of the American laws."

"After quoting the statute, which it argues covers this point, the Rundschau concludes: "According to the American laws the captain of the Lusitania ought to go to prison."

A confidential note to the editors of the newspapers, which reached them too late, says that nothing regarding the American note may be printed for the time being.

America and Humanity.
New York, May 17—President Wilson—the man upon whom the eyes of the world are turned, because of the international situation—today reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river, at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the city of New York, told a distinguished gathering of navy officers, army officers, and civilians what the country and its navy stood for. The great battleships that lay in the river, he said, were "engines to promote the interests of humanity."

"The inspiring thing about America," the president asserted, "is that she asks nothing for herself, except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. We want no nation's property; we wish to stand for a nation's honor; we wish to stand for a nation's honor in the way of the development of a nation."

The spirit which brooded over the river today, said the president, was "just a solemn evidence that the force of



KING OF ITALY

had been pretty well wiped off the face of the globe and the policy of re-conquest has never died out. The unattainable dream of Italy is always a fact. The Hun-Hungary dates to 1870 when Bismarck played upon the spectre of France making claims in the Mediterranean which might leave Italy at her mercy. But there is little doubt that the Triple Alliance had always been felt to be a respect behind Canada. The Italian colonies are valuable and are found pretty much all over the world. Tripoli and Cyrenaica all tell a good tale of enterprise. The last named were obtained by conquest over Turkey in 1911 and the mischief made there ever since national ideas.

460,288 Tons of British Shipping; 1,556 Lives Lost

London, May 17—Thomas J. Macnamara, parliamentary secretary of the Admiralty, announced in reply to a question in the House of Commons today that 460,288 tons of British shipping, other than warships, had been sunk or captured by the German navy since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Macnamara added: "The number of persons of all nationalities killed in connection with these sinkings is approximately 1,556. The tonnage of German shipping, other than warships, sunk or captured by the British navy, was 15,154,463. So many of these sinkings were effected by subject ships that it is not possible to give a list of the names of the vessels."

Petrograd, May 16, via London, May 18, 2.28 a. m.—The following official communication was issued today: "While the region east of the River Vindau and Dubyza is now free of the enemy, the Germans, who attempted to break through to the offensive at the end of the week, were repulsed Friday with heavy losses.

"On the West Niemen Saturday the Russians gained a series of successes. "On Friday and Saturday fighting began on the Sun, in the region of Lesklow and Jaroslavl. "On the River Pruth, Friday, the Russians continued their successes, reaching several points on the railroad between Delatyn and Kolomea."

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredricton, May 18.—The premier event of the week has been the annual exercises at the University, which were held today, and as usual, brought many visitors to the city.

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, May 18.—There was a large gathering at the reading room of Rothsay College on Monday evening when Miss Eleanor Robinson of St. John addressed the assembly.

BORDER TOWNS

St. Stephen, May 18.—The M. L. L. Club were most pleasantly entertained on Monday evening by the Misses Veitch.

CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., May 18.—Mrs. Barbara Haviland left for St. John on Friday, being called there on account of the illness of her brother, Mr. J. Irvine.

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, May 18.—Mrs. Thomas J. Linehan, of the 26th battalion, St. John, was the guest here of her mother, Mrs. J. Linehan, for over Sunday.

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Newcastle, May 18.—Mrs. Robert Armstrong and daughter, Miss Annie, left last Sunday for an extended visit to friends in Boston.

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SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., May 18.—Mrs. Baird, of Moncton, with friends here, were the guests of Mrs. J. P. Atherton.

A band was at the station with a large number of citizens to bid farewell to the brave fellows who left for Sweden on the local.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, May 18.—Mrs. Frank McVey and little daughter, of St. Stephen, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil DeWolfe this week.

Mrs. and Mr. Robert Smith arrived on Saturday from San Francisco, and are the guests of Mrs. Sarah Simpson.

The executive committee of the Women's Canadian Club met at Mrs. M. N. Cockburn on Tuesday afternoon.

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thurber on Wednesday evening when his brother, Mr. Edwin Thurber, was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Cox, eldest daughter of Mrs. William Watson, of St. George.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mooney, of St. John, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Fairweather.

SUSSEX
Sussex, N. B., May 18.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Atherton and little daughter, Alice, were in St. John this week.

WESTFIELD
Westfield, May 18.—Mrs. Urban Caulfield and family, of Grand Bay, spent the week-end, guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Finlay.

SACKVILLE
Sackville, May 18.—After Miss Marie Barrer's recital on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Barbara Wood, of the Enterprise, was the featured attraction.

(Moncton). Prof. McKee, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Carl Picard, Mr. Hetherington, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Fred Read and Mr. W. T. Wood.

CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, N. B., May 18.—Mr. Harter Allan, of Moncton, spent Sunday with friends here.

On May day Messrs. H. A. Marquis and Co. generously offered the use of their hall to ten per cent. of all their cash on the Red Cross committee and sale of citizens turned out to make money or enjoy a cup of tea.

Miss Beatrice Ford, professional nurse, of Boston, is visiting at her home here.

Miss Jean Currie, of St. John is the guest of Mrs. D. A. Morrison.

Miss Mary Ratchford, who has been spending the past two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ratchford, has returned to her home where she is training for a nurse.

Madame LaViolette and her daughter, Miss Jean LaViolette, of Montreal, gave a most delightful reception at the Terrace Hotel on Thursday afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Carter, of Westmount Point, announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace E. to Mr. Frederick R. Grenouh, of Moncton (N. B.).

Moncton, spent the week-end in town, guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fawcett.

AMHERST

Amherst, May 18.—Mrs. Claude B. Ambrose, who has been visiting Mrs. R. W. Ambrose, left on Thursday for Quebec, where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. T. Jackson, before leaving for her home in Vancouver (B. C.).

Mrs. B. C. Munro, returned from Bear River on Saturday, where she has been spending the past three weeks with her mother, Mrs. Edward Rice.

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Loth Walker, of Bridgetown, who has been guests of Mrs. Freeman Hatfield, returned home on Monday.

HARCOURT

Harcourt, May 18.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Wacouba Tennis Club, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected: President, D. A. Saulnier; vice-president, Miss Trina Wacouba; secretary, Mrs. M. A. Wacouba; treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Wacouba.

Mrs. Thomas McDonald and little daughter, Eva, of Hampton, are visiting Mrs. H. A. Ward.

Port Elgin, N. B., May 18.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Robinson left on Tuesday for St. John, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gossline.

Gagetown, N. B., May 18.—Rev. and Mrs. William Smith and Master Ivan Smith left on Monday for Compton (N. B.), where Mr. Smith will take charge of St. Philip's church.

Private James McEvan, of the 26th Battalion, St. John, has been here for a few days on furlough.

Parssboro, May 18.—Mrs. George Hays and little daughter, Helen, accompanied Mrs. Edna Hays, who returned to her home in Cano the first of the week, as far as Truro.

Mr. George Atkins, who is a student at Acadia University, spent a couple of days in Halifax with Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Tucker.

Mr. Charles Tracy, who is with the heavy artillery at Fredericton, is spending a week with his family in town.

town Grammar school, matriculated with high standing and has been an honor student throughout his course at U. N. B.

GRAND MANAN

Grand Manan, May 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cleveland arrived home last week after having spent the winter in the United States.

Private Henry W. Ivers, of the Army Service Corps, 26th Battalion, who has been spending the week-end with his family, returned to St. John on Monday.

Miss Myrtle Griffin left her Monday morning for Lubec (Me.), where she will visit relatives.

Miss Hannah Whelpley left here last week for Lubec (Me.), where she has employment.

Miss Alice B. Conroy arrived home Tuesday, after spending a few days in St. John.

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comer. Mrs. Hoyt for many years resided here with her sister, the late Mrs. H. H. Hoyt. Her husband and children had predeceased her long ago.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER

Fredericton, May 16.—Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, delivered an address upon the subject of the St. Paul's Protestant church Saturday night under the auspices of the Ministerial Association.

Referring to the criticism of the British navy as having not done what had been expected of it, Sir George said that the high seas had been freed of all German cruisers and battleships and her sea-commerce completely destroyed.

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the full panel of jurors summoned, thirty-six in number, were present. The work of selecting the jury occupied several hours, there being many challenges on each side, those for cause consuming much time while the talesmen were being called. The following were chosen: John T. Beatty, Owen Martin, Roy L. Jones, Enoch S. Hopper, Charles E. Cameron, Street John, Harvey E. Rogers, Percy Slater, John L. Steves, Alfred Warnock.

WOMEN'S WEAKNESS AND HEALTH PERILS

Anemia Comes So Gradually That the Victim Scarcely Realizes the Hold the Trouble Has Upon Her Until Almost in Decline

Woman's work is more wearing than man's because it lasts almost every waking hour. There is no eight or nine hour day for the breadwinner's wife, who often looks under the greatest difficulty because her strength is below what it should be.

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Downing's Second Trial Begins

Hopewell Hill, May 16.—(Special)—At the close of his discourse here this evening, Rev. H. E. DeWolfe, pastor of the Hopewell Baptist United Church, tendered his resignation, which he asked might be considered final and to take effect on July 6.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B., a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

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

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

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published.

Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 19, 1916

THE END OF TURKEY.

Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that a British submarine had passed through the Dardanelles to the Sea of Marmora, where it torpedoed two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport, is one of the most significant announcements since the war began.

It means that a British ship of war has at last penetrated the straits, which the Germans and Turks declared were so strewn with mines and so well guarded by forts that they could never be forced.

One submarine has passed through the Narrows and so to the opening beyond, others can do so, and it is safe to assume that by this time others have gone in.

And if submarines can go through, it will not be long before the larger transports will follow the mine sweepers and traverse the Narrows, reaching the forts on either side.

The allied commanders at the Dardanelles have had no doubt from the beginning that they would sooner or later force the straits.

After the loss of three or four of their cruisers, they saw that a land force was needed, and no time was lost in putting a formidable army ashore.

The story of the bravery of the Australians and New Zealanders, who swept back the Turks in the face of a murderous fire over an open beach, has already been told, and it was clear to all that with such gallantry and determination on land the allied fleet would be able to progress rapidly, pounding down the numerous forts as they steamed slowly but surely towards Constantinople.

While the official announcements regarding the recent operations at the Dardanelles have been guarded, it has been evident that the land forces have carried many lines of trenches at the point of the bayonet.

Led by German officers, the Turks have fought desperately, but they must now realize that they are fighting a losing battle.

They are bringing up well-trained reinforcements, but they have not the staying power of their foes. The Allies can bring such tremendous forces to bear against them that the end of the Turkish Empire, already falling, is inevitable.

MORE GERMAN SAVAGERY.

That men, women and children have been deliberately butchered by the orders of the German general staff in Belgium for the purpose of striking terror in the hearts of the people, is the emphatic declaration of the special committee of the British government headed by Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington.

This committee included besides Lord Bryce, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, H. A. L. Fisher, vice-chancellor of Sheffield University, Harold Cox, and K. E. Digby. It was appointed by Premier Asquith in January and was given a wide scope, with instructions to investigate and report on "outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war."

The report which has just been submitted, constitutes the most severe arraignment thus far made of the German military offences in Belgium, and finds Germany guilty of barbarities "unparalleled since the Dark Ages."

The committee sums up its most important findings as follows:

"That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages; that in the conduct of the war, great numbers of innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women ill-treated, and children murdered; that looting, house burning, and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German Army; that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burning and destruction were frequently where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorism; that the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the use of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent absence of the Red Cross and the white flag;

Lord Bryce and those associated with him say further that, as well as they are of the gravity of these conclusions, they conceive that they are doing less than their duty if they failed to record them as fully established by the evidence. They declare that murder and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any

war between civilized nations during the last three centuries. The committee therefore hopes that the disclosures will not have been made in vain if they touch and rouse the conscience of mankind, and it ventures to hope that as soon as the present war is over, the nations of the world in council will consider what means can be provided, and sanctions devised to prevent the recurrence of such horrors as our generation is now witnessing."

In explaining the character and significance of the wrongful acts done by the German army in Belgium the committee draws a distinction between two classes of outrages—individual acts of brutality, ill-treatment of civilians, plunder and the like—which were very widely committed, and the gravest charge of all against the German army—the killing of non-combatants carried out to an extent for which no previous war between nations claiming to be civilized, as part of a deliberate plan in Louvain, Aerschot, Dinant and other towns. The killing, the committee finds, was done under orders in each place. Some of the officers did it reluctantly, and said they were obeying directions from their chiefs. The same remarks apply to the destruction of property. House burning was part of the programme, and villages, even large parts of a city, were given to the flames as part of the terrorizing policy.

The committee draws attention to the assertion of the German government that it was justified in having these atrocities committed as its troops had been fired on by Belgian civilians. In answer to this Lord Bryce and his colleagues say:

"The German government justifies its savagery on the ground of military necessity and has accused them as retaliation for cases in which civilians fired on German troops. There may have been cases in which such firing occurred, but no proof has ever been given, or attempted to be given, of such cases, nor of the stories of shocking outrages perpetrated by Belgian men and women on German soldiers."

Dealing with a statement by the German chancellor that Belgians had committed outrages on the German soldiers, the committee says:

"No evidence whatever seems to have been adduced to prove this, and though there may be cases in which individual Belgians fired on the Germans, the statement that 'the whole civilian population of Belgium was called out,' is utterly opposed to the fact."

Lord Bryce's report, startling as it is, will not astonish the world to the extent that might have been expected had the Lusitania massacre not occurred. The savagery in both cases was much the same.

MR. ROGERS' METHODS.

The Standard asks its readers not to accept the resignation of the Roblin government as an indication of weakness in the Conservative party at Ottawa, and is inclined to place the full blame for the serious state of affairs in Manitoba on ex-premier Roblin. This plea will convince no one. Hon. Robert Rogers must share the guilt. He was the leader of the conspiracy to plunge Canada into an election, in order to cover up his own sins and the sins of his party in Manitoba. The disgraceful revelations of graft in that province and the determination with which Mr. Borden's minister of public works sought to divert public attention from the wrong-doing, will no doubt be looked upon by the people of Canada as positive proof that Mr. Rogers ought not to be entrusted with power and responsibility.

It will be interesting to see just what his own party will do about it. If they want to know whether Mr. Rogers' leadership tends, they have only to look to Manitoba where the Roblin government, discredited and disgraced, has received its death-blow from public opinion. It was in Manitoba that the unsavory political system, the party methods and theories of Hon. Robert Rogers were given the fullest expression, and he was a partner with Premier Roblin and his colleagues in the political depravity from which Manitoba has so long suffered. Mr. Rogers has made a mess of things in Manitoba and there is every reason to believe that the whole west is up in arms against him and his methods. What he has done in the west he will do in Ottawa if Premier Borden continues to give him time and opportunity.

One specific charge against the Roblin government was that in certain caissons in connection with the erection of the new parliament buildings, the contractor had represented that there were 85,998 yards of concrete, and payment had been made on that basis, whereas there were in reality only 39,999 yards. The illegitimate profit altogether in connection with this concrete work was estimated at \$200,000.40. In a general statement the undue profits made by one firm of contractors was estimated in all at more than \$850,000.

For fifteen years Premier Roblin and Hon. Robert Rogers have atrociously ruled Manitoba; but their downfall in that province has come at last. When the time comes the electors of Canada will show what they think of the Manitoba scandal, the Flemming scandal, and other proof of Conservative wrongdoing. The people will not stand for that sort of thing.

THE AMERICAN DEMANDS.

The American note to Germany was not couched in threatening language but it plainly told the Kaiser's government that expressions of regret, unaccompanied by a guarantee to discontinue the nefarious submarine warfare, will not be satisfactory to the United States. President Wilson has courteously but firmly told Germany that she must agree for what she has done, must agree to make reparation, and must give the United States the guarantee which his government demands as to the future

conduct of the plate submarines, or take the consequences. Now that the note is in the hands of the German government, interest of course, centres around the question as to what Germany will do. Some of the Washington officials profess to believe that she will back down, basing their hope on the case of the Gulflicht, in which it is said Germany is prepared to admit the full responsibility, to express regrets, and to afford damages without first instituting a prize court action. Germany, these officials say, appears willing to do this in the case of all neutral vessels destroyed by submarines; but in doing so she is clearly taking back water, for in February she declared that she would not be responsible for neutral vessels destroyed in the war zone by her underwater craft. Her statements on February 18 and May 11, Washington officials point out, show the change which has come over the spirit of the German dream. The February note said:

"Neutral vessels which, despite this ample notice, which greatly affects the achievement of our aims in our war against Great Britain, enter these closed waters, will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences."

On May 11 the German view of the matter was as follows:

"Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarines or aircraft, on account of an unfortunate mistake, the German government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor."

But it does not seem probable, in view of the deliberate manner in which United States citizens have been sent to their death that Germany will agree to President Wilson's demand and promise to drop her pirate warfare. It is possible that the German people, if they are allowed to read the American note, may bring some pressure to bear upon the government, which now appears to be intoxicated with the blood of its victims, to listen to common sense and reason, but in view of the horrors in Belgium that may well be doubted. Certainly it is not to be expected that anything short of absolute accession to the United States demands will be considered by Mr. Wilson. In expressing this view the Boston Transcript, one of the sanest of American newspapers, says:

"The eyes of the world are upon the United States today. We are dealing with a Government charged with the wholesale murder of our citizens. We cannot afford to dicker over the terms. The nation's self-respect is at stake. It is no time to count the cost of our course. A naked question of right and wrong is not a matter for academic discussion. Germany must not mistake the calmness of the country for cowardice, nor expressions of hope that Germany will back down as father to the fear that Germany may fight. Americans want no war with Germany, but they were never further from shirking war, however heavy its cost. Nor should the retention of these stern facts be disguised in any quarter, lest by so doing we should be guilty of the same error which Germany long since turned a deaf ear to the language of lenient diplomacy, and the only hope of forcing German acceptance of American terms lies in letting the full weight of our public opinion, and complete expression and adequate reflection in the course and the communications of our Government."

Now is not the time to consider any niceties of international law in connection with the enormity of Germany's crime. Americans need no petting lawyers to point them to the broad highway that separates civilization from savagery. Yet for those who are bound by the laws of nations and humanity by a blind savagery to its text, and for those timid souls who in this crisis are seeking for some legal justification of our imperative demands, there is ample authority in The Hague conventions for holding Germany to a strict accountability for the Lusitania massacre. Neutral traveling on belligerent merchantmen are specifically prohibited by those treaties exemption from arrest, the support being that all of the signatory Powers were civilized and that therefore the lives of neutrals so situated would be regarded as amply safeguarded by those tenets common to the code of Christian civilization."

President Wilson has done well. His note to Germany is more courteous than that country deserves, and if the Kaiser has not the good sense to give attention to the advice he is receiving from America, the president will receive the unanimous support of his people in any action he may take to make Germany respect the rights of the United States and of humanity.

ALLIED GAINS.

The German reports of substantial gains on the Eastern front appear to have been given out for neutral consumption, in the hope that it would induce Italy in the important action she must soon take regarding her international status. An official despatch to the Russian embassy at Washington points out that the glowing assertions sent out from Berlin were pure fabrications, although it is admitted that the Russians were forced to readjust their lines and with heavy losses. But if the Russian losses were severe, it is declared, the Austro-German casualties were enormous. It is doubtful, therefore, if the enemy will make much more headway towards the East.

Meanwhile the Allies are steadily continuing their policy of "sibbling" at the German front through Belgium and northern France. One observer explains that although the entire gains registered since the advancing French and British were halted last September by the German lines of defence on the Aisne are infinitesimal so far as extent of territory is concerned, it must be remembered that the campaign is not primarily directed with a view to the recovery of ground, but is aimed toward the goal of reducing the German supply of men. Men Germany cannot replace, while the Allies have a large number still untrained, which can eventually be placed on the battle line. And for that reason the writer concludes that in the end if the

Allies are willing to pay the price—and there seems to be no reason to doubt this—Germany must be overwhelmed. Consequently, every engagement which results in equal losses for both sides is really a success for the Allies, irrespective of whether they advance, stand fast, or even retire.

But not only have heavy casualties been inflicted on the Kaiser's forces in France and Belgium during the last few days, but the operations there have resulted in the capture of measurable sections of the German defence lines. Last night's Paris report tells of material advances along a wide front. It is freely believed by British military experts that reinforcements, and that the important reinforcements, and that the substantial advance already made, will be pushed home.

MORE MEN NEEDED.

More men are needed from Canada on the fighting line, and the call has come again to New Brunswick. That the response in this province will be prompt and generous cannot be doubted when one bears in mind the short time required to all to overhauling the ranks of the 98th Battalion, which at the proper time will give a good account of itself in the trenches. Recruiting is now starting in earnest for the 85th Battalion and later in the summer these men will follow their comrades-in-arms to the front.

New Brunswick's sons are playing an important part in the struggle against the German menace, and we may well be proud that they will continue to do so until the day of peace. There are hundreds of young men of military age throughout the province who will not fail to hear the call and avail themselves of the opportunity to go to the aid of our troops on the battlefields of France and Belgium. The whole Empire is ringing with the news of the Canadian bravery at Ypres and hundreds of thousands of people throughout the world are looking to Canada with new interest. But we must not stop there. Our duty has only begun. The government at Ottawa should make greater efforts to raise and equip more regiments so that there may be no delay at a time when every man available is urgently needed by Sir John French. The allied offensive has begun and there is a pleading cry for men and more men. Canada might have had a hundred thousand men ready for the battle lines if the recruiting had been kept up.

The 58th Battalion is to be commanded by an able staff of officers and no doubt its ranks will be quickly filled. The young men of this province who are free to go will not ignore the summons. They are not shirkers.

THE WAR.

The official reports from the battle-front tell a story of British and French gains which will no doubt force Germany to rush troops once more from the Eastern theatre of war, even at the risk of easing the pressure on the Russian lines. Evidently the allied armies have inflicted on the enemy a serious check, particular mention having been made of the success of the British troops in carrying trenches of importance in the face of stubborn opposition. That strong reinforcements have joined the armies under General Joffre and Sir John French since the setback at Ypres is apparent, and there now seems to be a determination to push home every attack made on the Germans. The London announcement that the German line over the greater part of a two-mile front has been broken is significant and possibly indicates what may be expected when the Allies begin their drive in earnest.

With the readjustment of their lines along the eastern front the Russians are coming back with renewed force and energy. They have sent up reserves to the line of the Sen, where the Austro-German advance has been brought to a standstill, and they are still in possession of Carpathian ridges of great strategic value. Notwithstanding the fact that an enormous Austro-German force was concentrated in this territory, the enemy has been unable to make headway and, at some points, has been repulsed with heavy loss.

The clear understanding between the allied leaders on both fronts is of tremendous advantage to the great armies that are warring down the German resistance. So soon as the enemy makes headway in the East the British and French increase their pressure in the West, and Germany is forced to give serious attention to her lines in France and Belgium. Such tactics are robbing Germany of her best fighting men, and her supply cannot last, while the supply of men and money at the command of her opponents is practically inexhaustible.

With the Allies again on the offensive and the combined forces at the Dardanelles gradually pounding their way through the straits, the fighting of the next few weeks should prove of unusual interest and importance.

THE NAMELESS HEROES.

In a remarkable address in London recently ex-premier Balfour paid a fine tribute to the nameless heroes on the battlefields. In thinking of this great struggle, he explained, one must imagine not only the generals always some distance behind the fighting lines, controlling the general conduct of operations, but the work of the men in the trenches, often not knowing what is going on next door to them, intent on the immediate dress and struggle in which they are engaged, perhaps with no one to advise them, and perhaps with little expectation of help from outside—carrying out their own share of the common work, under circumstances of difficulty and danger which one finds it hard to realize. The names of all these heroes can never appear in any written account; their stories

are too varied; it is too difficult to get at the facts after a battle.

"If you go," Mr. Balfour said, "as I have had the opportunity of going recently to the front and talking personally to officers engaged in directing these great deeds you get an impression which is very hard to convey to others, hard to put into words and to oneself, of the marvellous courage and endurance, the cheerfulness and serene heroism, which is now being shown by our men at the front. Measured by every broad test of war, that heroism stands out under a splendid illumination. We hear of battalions losing a proportion of their numbers which would have been thought impossible in previous wars. What is important is to leave aside the statistical view of the war and to try and feel the individual courage and heroism of the man who doesn't know at the moment whether his side is winning or losing, who only knows he has a job before him which he has to do at all risks and does it."

Mr. Balfour's tribute to the nameless heroes is well deserved. When the historians have completed their record of this war it will be found that not only the great generals will be praised for the victories achieved but that the nameless heroes upon whose work ultimately depends the efficiency of everything that is done at the front will be given their full share of the honor and credit.

Mr. Balfour clearly displayed two essential and very sharply contrasted characteristics of the war. The heroism of its use of men and the perfection of discipline and preparation which the German army in particular showed at the beginning of the struggle had astonished humanity, and yet he felt that at the bottom, and in spite of all the new elaboration of the great military machine, the parts were greater than the whole and that it was still individual wills and characters, not only of the leaders but of the rank and file, that won and lost battles. Germany today, Mr. Balfour declared, was a disappointed nation. It was an unquestionable fact that her position at present is incomparably less favorable than the Germans hoped it would be at the time of their triumphant march through Belgium, and incomparably less favorable than it might easily have been had the chances of war inclined by a hair's breadth to the other side. Not only had the inclination of these military forces gone, on the whole, our way, but it was perfectly clear that both materially and morally the relative position of our enemies was far less strong than it was at the beginning of the operations.

"I remember," Mr. Balfour said, "talking to an American military correspondent who was in Belgium when a certain section of the German army marched through the streets, where his lodgings were. I remember his vivid description to me of that endless tramp hour after hour—think it lasted for thirty-six hours—of battalions of infantry, regiments of cavalry, batteries of artillery, all pick and span, all coming out as if on parade, absolutely disciplined, in perfect order, everything in its place—and whenever he pulled up the blind to look out, whether by day or night, he saw this sort of military nightmare going on unchecked, unchanged, apparently irresistible. Well, it was very nearly irresistible. For a certain point it was irresistible, but it has been relaxed, and when a tide of invasion is checked and thrown back as this has been, depend upon it whatever happens the German never can pursue the same course or reach the same results as those who initiated the war had once almost a right to expect."

Germany today faces a crushing defeat. Her policy of murder and piracy in Belgium and on the high seas has made the Allies still more determined to end forever the Prussian spirit of hate and savagery. There will be no let up until Germany has been broken and humiliated, but the task is not an easy one. Until the final consummation is reached, the efforts of the Allies, great as they are, must not only not relax, but they must be increased; and in these efforts Canada must be prepared to do her full share.

PATRIOTISM BEFORE POLITICS.

Now that Hon. Robert Rogers has been openly rebuffed and humiliated and has made such a failure of his attempts to bring on the general elections for the purpose of covering up the mis-deeds of his party in Manitoba, Sir Robert Borden should assure the people of Canada that, unless very exceptional circumstances should develop, there will be no general elections until the close of the war. The government of Canada should make no further mistakes and should devote its entire energies to raising and equipping the men so urgently needed at the front. In the patriotic work which should demand the full attention of the government at the present time Sir Robert Borden will be given solid support by all classes, but they will not stand by him if he allows his Minister of Elections to make political advantage out of the sacred issues of the war.

The Standard and other partisan Conservative newspapers of its class mistakenly assert that the Liberal opposition to the general elections at a time when there should be no party strife, was due to fear of the results. In point of fact, the Liberals were not afraid, and had the support of a large number of prominent Conservatives, who strongly sided with them in their protest against a political contest at this time. The majority of Mr. Borden's cabinet were also opposed to an election and the events of the last few weeks have proved that they were able to convince the premier that the people of Canada were not willing to have the country thrown into political and business chaos at such an important time, even to save the Hon. Robert Rogers.

The electors are beginning to know Mr. Rogers for what he is, and sooner or later they will eliminate him from the public life of the Dominion. His reputation as a man "who knows how to win elections" is one that will not last. It has already been shattered in Manitoba.

Reports from all over Canada indicate that a phenomenal agricultural yield may be expected next autumn. This is a year of wonderful opportunities for the farmers.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Italian cabinet has resigned. We should soon know just what that means. Presumably Italy will now lose no time in making her international intentions clear.

Flemming in New Brunswick and Roblin in Manitoba. Will Sir Richard McBride be the third Conservative Premier to fall by the wayside within a year?—Toronto Globe.

Premier Salandra, of Italy, is to remain at his post, the King having refused to accept his resignation. This is taken to mean that Italy is soon to join the Allies against Germany and Austria.

When Chile accepted the British appeal for the Dresden affair, Germany threatened her. Now Chile has asked the Kaiser's government to apologize for the language it used. Germany's real troubles are only beginning.

The whole civilized world cries out in horror and condemnation of the German cruelty in Belgium as revealed by the commission headed by Lord Bryce. To use the words of the New York Herald, "on horrors' head horrors accumulate."

Premier Asquith's assurance that all male enemies of the Empire in Britain over military age are to be repatriated and all male enemies of military age—17 to 55—are to be segregated has given satisfaction to all classes. Great Britain has hitherto been very lenient in her treatment of aliens and suspects.

The startling crimes in Belgium and the Lusitania massacre recall with great vividness the striking words spoken by Dr. David Starr Jordan, after reading Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War." He said then that "Europe will have to crush out Germany as a nest of snakes."

If the Globe knows anything about an attempted deal to call off the Dugal investigation it should tell what it knows. While the commission was sitting Mr. Carvell and Mr. Carter denied under oath that they had ever heard of such a deal, and Mr. George W. Fowler promptly declared that nothing of the kind had been suggested in any way. If the Globe has any evidence it should produce it; if not, it should be fair enough to cease its insinuations.

Advices from Washington indicate that the United States government is seriously considering the question of refusing the mails to German publications seeking to justify the sinking of the Lusitania and advising the repetition of such acts, under the provisions of the penal code, making it an offence to circulate "matter of a character intended to induce arson, murder or assassination."

The government has been particularly annoyed by Dr. Dernburg's utterances, and it is intimated that steps will be taken to end his activity.

Hon. T. C. Norris, the new premier of Manitoba, announces that all charges of graft against ex-premier Roblin and his colleagues are to be thoroughly investigated and that action is to be commenced forthwith against contractors for the recovery of money improperly paid them. All who are found guilty are to be prosecuted. Of course this action on the part of the new government was to be expected. The new premier evidently means business, and Manitoba will profit by the change.

The loss of the British battleship Goliath at the Dardanelles with more than 500 of her crew will be keenly regretted throughout the whole Empire, but such losses must be expected. The work these ships have to do in forcing the mine-infested straits is most dangerous and we are pretty sure to hear of still further disasters. Like those who met death before them, the Goliath's crew was made up of brave men, and the world will ring with the news of their heroism.

Germany in Distress. (Montreal Herald).

At this stage of the war it is most interesting to recall the most illuminating page of history contributed by Admiral von Tirpitz. When the German Navy Bill was presented in 1900 that gentleman appended the following memorandum to it:

"The German Empire Needs Peace at Sea—For the German Empire of today the security of its economic development, and especially of its world-trade, is a life question. For this purpose the German Empire needs not only peace on land but also peace at sea—not however, peace at any price, but peace with honor, which satisfies its just requirements."

A naval war for economic interests, particularly for commercial interests, will probably be of long duration, for the aim of a superior power will be all the more completely reached the longer the war lasts. To this must be added that a naval war which, after the destruction or shutting-up of the German sea fighting force, was confined to the blockade of the coasts and the capture of merchant ships, would cost the opponent little; indeed he would, on the contrary, amply cover the expenses of the war by the simultaneous improvement of his own trade.

An unsuccessful naval war of the duration of even only a year, would destroy Germany's sea trade, and would thereby bring about the most disastrous conditions first in her economic and then, as an immediate consequence of that, in her social life.

Quite apart from the consequences of the possible peace conditions, the destruction of our sea trade, during the war could not, even at the close of it, be made good within measurable time and would thus measure the sacrifices of the war a serious economic depression.

We commend this declaration to those who are apt to forget what the British navy has done and is doing.

Registrar J. B. Jones reported fifteen births last week, eight boys and seven girls. There were fourteen marriages.

MR. CARTER'S REPLY TO THE GLOBE'S INSINUATIONS

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—The Globe of Friday, commenting upon the change in the government of Manitoba, takes occasion to revive the slander that there was a "deal" in connection with the Dugal charges—a slander that, while the royal commission was in session last year, was referred to nearly every day in its editorial columns. The Globe says:

"The Dugal investigations brought out some details of an attempted deal, but the white light of truth proved a very substantial basis for the allegations."

No statement could be more dishonest or misleading. There was no evidence given showing that there was even an attempt to shelve or withdraw the Dugal charges by any one associated with the making of them. On the contrary, F. B. Carvell, K. C., and E. S. Carter voluntarily took the witness stand and swore that they not only had no knowledge of any such deal, but that they had not even been approached by any supporter or friend of Mr. Fleming with any proposition to withdraw or amend the charges.

In spite of this the Globe returns at this date with the statement that "the white light of truth proved a very substantial basis for the allegations."

The "white light of truth" simply showed that Mr. Borden, snatching \$800 check, which had been paid to him while a member of the legislature as a retainer by the St. John & Quebec Railway and which when an investigation seemed imminent he returned, was upon the witness stand and confessed that by an arrangement with A. R. Gould he was to receive \$2,000 a year for his services, and that the \$800 was simply payment for the first three months; that he did return the \$800 check and, in addition, while on the witness stand he gave currency to a rumor he had heard respecting a deal, or arrangement, whereby the charges against Fleming were to be withdrawn on certain considerations and that there was to be a payment of \$10,000 to Mr. Carter and others for detective services. Mr. Borden's evidence was simply hearsay; he had no personal knowledge; he had simply "heard" the story. Like the Globe he had no facts but he sought to respect a deal, or arrangement, against him and against Fleming by placing this "red herring" across the trail and thus divert the attention of the public.

It was at this same session of the legislature that Mr. Baxter (the investigator-general) in this province refused to give evidence respecting the authorship of the famous foreshores bill but at this session of the legislature he showed how well founded Mr. Carvell's information was, by confessing on the floor of the house that he prepared and furnished the material for the "foreshores" bill.

In the same editorial in Friday's issue the Globe says:

"To quote again the New Brunswick experience, it is well known that investigations are not always as thorough as they might be. The things not proven are sometimes of greater importance than the things proven, and bluster and bravado does not always mean a maximum of effort."

The Globe has shown so much "appreciation" of Mr. Carvell's work in disclosing the condition of political affairs in New Brunswick that of course its terms "bluster" and "bravado" could not apply to him, but it speaks truly about the lack of thoroughness in investigations. Had the books of the Valley Railway been brought from New York much more would have been disclosed; had Mr. Gould been compelled to answer as to his payment of money to Mr. Carvell, there would have been more facts; had Mr. Carvell and Mr. Berry been told by the government that they must come and give their evidence, many matters would have been cleared up. But these things were not done. The government of New Brunswick lent no assistance to bring out the truth; instead of that Geo. W. Fowler, representing the attorney-general, had an opportunity to sneeringly and to belittle the efforts of Mr. Carvell to show the people of New Brunswick how they were being plundered, and now more than a year after the charges were made his unfriendly and unfair tactics are shown again by his reference to a "deal" which Mr. Carvell's sworn evidence disposed of effectually.

Yours truly, E. S. CARTER. Rothesay, May 15, 1916.

Require. (By George Lunt.)

Breathe, trumpets, breathe slow notes of saddest wailing; Sadly responsive, peal, ye muffled drums, Commanded with downcast eyes and muskets trailing, Attend him home; the youthful warrior comes.

Upon his shield, upon his shield returning, Borne from the field of battle where he fell, Glory and grief together clasped in mourning, His fall, his fate, with sobs exulting tell.

Wrap round his breast the flag his breast defended, His country's flag, in battle's front unrolled; For he died on earth forever ended, His brave young life lives in each sacred fold.

With proud, proud tears, by time's stream shame untainted, Bear him, and lay him gently in his grave.

Above the hero write, the young, half-slain, "His country asked his life, his life he gave."

JUST A RUMOR.

It is rumored Sir W. Max Aitken's health has not been very good of late and that he has decided to come back to his native air on the Miramichi. It is also rumored that he would consent to allow his name to be submitted as a candidate for the coming Conservative convention for the county of Northumberland—Newcastle Union-Advocate.

DISTINGUISHED MEN HONOR U.N.B. E

Frederick, N. B. M. standing in front of large attendance of education at the U.N. ceremonies this afternoon. Wood presided and was the platform by members of the senate and many others. Prof.



E. C. Atkinson, V. delivered the address in presence of Rev. Ralph Sherman, speaker for the alumni and C. Atkinson was the valedictorian of the class. Frederick Williams Taylor, agent of the Bank of Montreal, arrived at noon, spoke of the graduating class, degree of doctor of law upon him. Bonar Law, Hon. Frederick Williams Taylor, Hon. J. C. Clarke. The honorary was conferred upon M. for many years an editor of the Frederick High School. The degree of J. D. Richards lecturer in history in place of the university. The sum of \$100 was awarded to candidates for degree approved.

Additional Prize Winners. Prize winners in a published on Thursday, Douglas Gold Medal on the subject Canadian—George J. Marr, St. M. Alumni Gold Medal, "Race," or "Junior class."

The sum of \$100 was awarded to candidates for degree approved.

The Montgomery Co

MR. CARTER'S REPLY TO THE GLOBE'S INSINUATIONS

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—The Globe of Friday, commenting upon the change in the Government of Manitoba, takes occasion to revive the slander that there was a "deal" in connection with the Dugal charges...

The "Dugal investigations brought out some details of an attempted deal, but the white light of truth proved a very substantial basis for the allegations."

No statement could be more disingenuous or misleading. There was no evidence given showing that there was even an attempt to shove off with the Dugal charges by any one associated with the making of them.

In spite of this the Globe returns at this date with the same old story, the white light of truth proved a very substantial basis for the allegations.

The "white light of truth" simply means that the \$500 check was not an \$800 check, which had been paid to him while a member of the legislature as a retainer by the St. John & Quebec Railway...

It was at this same session of the inquiry, by the way, that Mr. Baxter (now attorney-general of this province) refused to give evidence respecting the authorship of the famous forebore bill.

It was the same editorial in Friday's issue of the Globe which said:

"To quote again the New Brunswick evidence, it is well known that investigations were made by the Globe and other papers...

The Globe has shown so much "appreciation" of Mr. Cartier's work in closing the condition of political affairs in New Brunswick that of course its terms "bluster" and "bravado" could not apply to the present case.

It is not surprising that the Globe should have been brought from New York much more would have been expected had Mr. Gould been compelled to answer as to his payments to politicians...

The Globe has not condemned Mr. Fowler nor the other members of the Government for attempting to block the truth, but it has never lost an opportunity to sneer at and belittle the efforts of Mr. Cartier to prevent the people from knowing the truth...

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DISTINGUISHED MEN HONORED AT U.N.B. ENCOENIA

Fredericton, N. B., May 18.—Notwithstanding inclement weather there was a large attendance of friends of higher education at the U. N. B. encoenia exercises this afternoon.

Lieut.-Governor Wood presided and was supported on the platform by members of the local Government, the senate alumni society and many others.

Prof. Kierstead dressed the graduating class, said in part: "Someone has said: 'He who would be a pilot must first himself be the channel try.'"

As a pilot of sorts who had tried the channel of life, measured the currents, gauged the depths, noted the shoals, found the rocks—sometimes by running on them—may I be permitted to present to you, my young friends, a simple chart—a chart such as I would use had I that priceless boon, a second chance in life equipped with the experience of the first voyage.

My chart gives the names of but eight principal rocks, shoals, currents and whirlpools.

First, intolerance is the greatest handicap with which a young man can burden himself. Some of you may have clear ideas on the subject, some may be irresolute, some may even inherit a tendency in that direction, but there is not one of you that will not be tempted.

Therefore permit me to pass on to you my worthy father's words to me on leaving home, "If you touch stimulants before you are twenty-five years of age, remember my words, you are a fool."

Second, concentration is invaluable in any career. "Genius is but a prolonged attention." If you want easy proof of its value try it in a game of tennis, or golf, or an game, but above all in the study of life.

Third, occasional introspection is highly advantageous. We all have defects—many of them can be overcome, but you must find them out and then apply the remedy.

Fourth, the care of the body automatically improves the mind. The great majority of Canadians take ample exercise until they are about thirty years of age, then cease. In England the average man takes long care of his body, his head, and above all of himself. Diet and exercise are essential for all three, not only in youth, but so long as life lasts.

In playing games one gets mental relaxation—physical rejuvenation.

Fifth, money making is a natural tendency in these days, but never forget that the men who make the acquisition of riches their sole object in life are poor creatures at best, find honesty a difficulty and rarely secure the distinction of affection of their fellow-men.

Sixth, punctuality is the easiest and the rarest of virtues.

Seventh, work is the open sesame to every port.

Eighth, the observance of the ten commandments forms the best basis on which a country or an individual can prosper.

I will not weary you with further directions, only adding, and this is at least you will remember, that there is not one of you who is not starting out in life better equipped for the greatest success of all than a certain youth to fortune and to fame unknown who took the scratch at the head of the Peche river in the year of grace 1878.

Some of you doubtless feel that fate is unkind, that you lack money, birth, influence, or suffer from some physical disability. My dear young men, and women, too, take my word for it, and banish this illusion.

There is a defect that youth with what I will call my chart cannot overcome, especially if you keep ever before you the knowledge that "some men are born great, some inherit greatness," while some are born in the province of New Brunswick.

Statisticians and economists will tell you that New Brunswick is less progressive than the provinces to the west. There is evidence to this effect. It is true that our New Brunswick population does not increase as rapidly as we would desire. The immigrant seeks the more beaten path—westward. Our imports and exports compare unfavorably with those of other provinces.

By way of comparison, what about Scotland and Ireland as compared with England? There is a purely fact a corresponding standing in the case of the United Kingdom. There is a purely fact in Scotland, Ireland and New Brunswick not mentioned in our Canadian Year Book or in White Paper Almanacs, though written in shining letters in the history of the British Empire. The fish and blood, the men and women of New Brunswick and of the Maritime provinces cannot get a word of wealth in this dominion of Canada, the ultimate value of which cannot be reduced to numerical dollars and cents.

And if the world seeks an explanation it is to be found in the fact that the men of the United Kingdom, the United States and the New Brunswick spring is good stock. The strongest element in this community today springs from the spirit of our United Empire Loyalist progenitors, who one hundred and forty years ago left wealth and comfort behind them in the United States of America. They came to Canada, considered the end of the world, without material wealth, many of them, indeed, on foot, but one and all rich indeed in the spirit of their God. They had a sublime determination that their children would ever remain God Save the King—that they would remain British to the core.

Did not the great Washington say, "If you drive these men from our midst, you exile the best blood and the best brains in the community?"

They were good men, these progenitors of yours and of mine. Let us see if it that we live up to the noble ideas which they have bequeathed to us.

To conclude, Milton says: "A complete education fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the duties of his age and war."

You young men of New Brunswick, have your feet upon the threshold of life. Some will engage in business, some will turn to the learned professions, but before you do so ask yourself if there is not a vastly more urgent duty to be performed. A duty to yourselves, a duty to your patriotic progenitors, a duty to your king and country.

The British Empire and the Allies are facing a crisis today the like of which the world has never known. A citizen of that great neutral country, the United States, has said: "This war is the greatest crime since Calvary, and in the words of Lord Rosebery, 'I should be glad to believe that any man could be responsible for this war, but if there be such a man then may God have mercy on his soul for the curse of posterity will rest upon his forehead.'"

Germany has broken her written word of honor, she has torn up the ten commandments and scattered the pieces to the wind. She has trodden about an orgy of foul play, of dishonor, of murder and lust with all their attendant evils. In German eyes might alone is right. She has brought about a man of New Brunswick to take your place in the fighting line in defence of the integrity of the British Empire, in defence of the right in defence of your self-respect, in defence of Anglo-Saxon laws, religions and traditions.

The Alumnae Society. The Alumnae Society met last evening at the residence of Mrs. John E. Page and re-elected the following officers: President—Miss Sadie L. Thompson. First vice-president—Mrs. Clarence Steves.

Second vice-president—Miss Louise Kinghorn. Secretary-treasurer—Miss Grace Fleming. Assistant secretary-treasurer—Miss Annie Clark. Members of council—Mrs. H. F. McLeod, Mrs. H. G. Chestnut, Mrs. E. H.

Stevens.

Class Distinction. Philosophy, class I.—Adrian B. Gilbert. French, class I.—Chas. P. Inches. Sophomore—Class Distinction. Latin, class I.—Isabelle St. J. Bliss. Leo C. Kelley, Chas. K. Smith, D. Gordon. Greek, class I.—Leo C. Kelley, Chas. R. Smith, D. Gordon Willet. Natural science, class I.—Leo C. Kelley, M. Macneil, Maurice E. Smith, Arthur F. Vanwart, Maurice E. Smith, Arthur F. Vanwart. Chemistry, class I.—Leo C. Kelley, Ian MacLaren. French, class I.—Isabelle St. J. Bliss. Philosophy, class I.—Chas. P. Inches. D. Gordon Willet. Economics, class I.—Chas. R. Smith, D. Gordon Willet. French, class I.—Isabelle St. J. Bliss. Latin, class I.—G. F. Gregory Bridgton. F. Louise Scott. Greek, class I.—G. F. Gregory Bridgton. F. Louise Scott. English, class I.—Mars M. Chestnut. Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, in addition to those published on Thursday, were as follows: Douglas Gold Medal, for the best essay in the subject Canadian National Ideals—George J. Mars, St. Mary's. Alumni Gold Medal—Dyson B. Wallace, of Junior class. Alumni Scholarship—Adrian Gilbert, of Junior class. The Montgomery Campbell Prize, for fourth year Latin and Greek, ordinary and honor—Hugh C. Tittus, Maryville. The Governor-General's Gold Medal, for fourth year physics, ordinary and honor—Miss Marguerite Adams, Hampton. The Ketchum Silver Medal, for fourth year civil engineering—Earle D. Oulton, Moncton. The City of Fredericton Gold Medal, for best essay on the subject, The Utilization of Wood Waste—W. Arnold McCreath, Hoyt Station. The University of New Brunswick Scholarship, for general standing in second year competition, limited to women students—Isabel St. J. Bliss, Fredericton. The William Crockett Scholarship, for first year Latin and Greek, ordinary and honor—Miss F. Louise Scott, Fredericton. Honor and distinction certificates: Seniors' Graduation Honors. Latin and Greek, class I.—Hugh C. Tittus. Mathematics and mathematical physics, class I.—Marguerite Adams, L. 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W. Regina (Sask.); Gunner William Wood, Beeding, Regina; Sergt. Harry Latta, Vancouver.

COND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Corporal Sam P. Rowley, Montreal; Inner A. Kilch, Scotland.

Sergt. Hugh McLennan, Sydney (N.S.). ANADIAN HEAVY BATTERY AND AMMUNITION COLUMN.

Driver O. Kind, Montreal. CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Private William Gordon Frye, stopping runaway horse, Winnipeg. DIVISIONAL CYCLIST CORPS.

Private William Farrel Smith, Montreal. O. 2 CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE.

Sergt. John Wilfrid McKay, Toronto, seriously ill. Private J. A. Walder, England.

COND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Wounded. Sergt. P. Grant, New Glasgow (N.S.); DRIVER LYLE DARGOVER, MOLUS RIVER (N.B.).

Wounded. Gunner Raymond A. Saunders (previously reported wounded and missing), Helton (N.S.).

DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS. Wounded. Private John T. Hurst, Ottawa.

DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION PARK. Died of Wounds. Lieut. W. B. Schreiber, England.

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Wounded. Gunner A. White, (formerly 3rd Brigade), Lakeland (Ont.); Sergt. Frank B. Sparrow, England; Gunner Stephen Beames, England.

Died of Wounds. Gunner John Hale, No. 6 Prust avenue, Toronto.

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Killed in Action. Driver P. Popow, Scotland (Neb.).

Missing. Corporal G. W. Murray, No. 224 Montreal street, Kingston (Ont.).

Wounded. BOMBARDIER J. A. McISAAC, 89 BROOKLYN STREET, SYDNEY (N.S.); DRIVER A. E. GREER, WOOD-STOCK (N.B.).

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE. Wounded. Gunner J. A. Starling, Hamilton (Ont.); Gunner W. M. Watson, Kettleby (Ont.); Gunner A. J. James, Smith Falls (Ont.); Gunner C. E. Hamilton, Belbeck (Sask.); Driver W. Whitman, Sheffield, England.

NUMBER TWO FIELD AMBULANCE. Wounded. Private W. H. Baskett, No. 487 Catherine street, Hamilton (Ont.).

Saturday Afternoon's List. Ottawa, May 15.—The following casualty list was issued today:

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY. Wounded. Gunner Fred James Jamieson, Ottawa.

NEW HOPE FOR SUFFERERS FROM PARALYSIS. There are cases of paralysis that cannot be cured. But that is far different from saying that every case of paralysis is incurable. There is absolute proof that many forms of this disease are curable. Of the cases that cannot be cured many can be so benefited that the formerly helpless sufferer will once more find his work living.

Attention is called to the remarkable cures that have been effected in cases of partial paralysis, and other severe nervous disorders, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Some of these cures are so wonderful as to challenge belief, but in every case the statements have been carefully verified and are supported by the most careful attention.

Miss Millean says: "Some three years ago I was taken seriously ill with double-throated fever, and I was so weak that I could neither speak nor walk. I was under the best of medical care, and after a few weeks was able to sit up in bed, but my throat was still completely paralyzed and I could only utter unintelligible sounds. I was treated by three of St. John's best physicians, for this trouble and my case was given up as hopeless. A friend asked me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I had spent so much on medicine without help that I thought it would be only a further waste of money. However, I felt myself growing daily weaker and weaker, and I decided as a last chance that I would try the Pink Pills. The time I had taken half dozen boxes I could walk across the floor, something doctors had told me could never happen again. I still continue taking the pills, my speech returned, and I feel myself in perfect health. My friends thought my restoration nothing short of a miracle, and I think myself that I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I am living today, and I feel confident they can do quite as much for others as they did for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effect cures in cases of this kind because they make new, rich, red blood, which feeds and strengthens the nerves, and tones up the whole system. If you are in need of a medicine give these pills a trial. We are confident you will not be disappointed. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail for 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local general agents. The special interest in the fruit-growing business in this district is now in every unrepresentable opportunity for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal salary to the right man. Stone & Walling, 27 Toronto, Ont. sw-17

HERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents now in every unrepresentable opportunity for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal salary to the right man. Stone & Walling, 27 Toronto, Ont. sw-17

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED—Second class female teacher for School District No. 1, Parish of Amherst, Uplam, Kings Co. Salary, starting terms, to R. E. Ray, secretary to trustees, Titusville, N. B. 5-26

WANTED. WANTED—Farmer and wife to work farm. Good position for right people. Apply "Farm," this office. 2788-6-8-a-v.

GENERAL apply wanted to go to the country. Apply Mrs. Gillis, 109 Thine street. 27600-5-19.

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CASUALTIES ON THE INTERCOLONIAL

Moncton, N. B., May 14.—According to figures just issued by Safety Engineer J. E. Long, there has been another big reduction in the number of deaths for the first four months of this year, as compared with corresponding months of last year.

In 1914 there was a decrease of 63 per cent in killed and 28 per cent in injured. Since the inauguration of the Safety First movement in the government railways in January 1914 the decrease in accidents has been remarkable and about 8,100 unsafe conditions have been reported and 1,875 unsafe practices.

The movement has the hearty co-operation of the employees and public generally which has a great deal to do with its marked success.

MARINE JOURNAL

Port of St. John. Arrived. Thursday, May 13. Stm Glitra (Nor), 1,425, John, Shields, Delaware, Del., Wm. & Wm. Thomson & Co.

Stm Governor Cobb, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A. C. Currie, mdse and passengers.

Stm Lonsburg, 1,118, Marsters, Louisburg, St. John, N. B.

Bark Dolta (Nor), 987, Johansen, Fredrickstad, Norway, J. E. Moore, bal. Schr. E. M. Roberts, 822, Nickerson, New York, E. C. Elkin & Co., coal.

Coastwise—Stm Mary Ann, John L. Gann, St. John, St. John, N. B. Schr. Alice & Jennie, Hazelwood, St. John, N. B.

Stm Calvin Austin, 2,858, Clarke, Boston via Maine ports, A. C. Currie, mdse and passengers.

Stm Nevada, 698, Willett, Parrsboro, St. John, N. B.

Bark Wanlock, transatlantic port, bal. Tern sch Charles G. Little, 256, Robinson, New York, coal.

Tern sch F. A. Allen, 462, Allan, Eastport, N. B.

Sunday, May 16. Stm Edda (Nor), 698, Melind, Maconia via Delaware, Wm. Thomson Co., sugar.

Sailed. Friday, May 14. Str Governor Cobb, Clark, Boston via Maine ports.

Saturday, May 15. Str Lonsburg, Marsters, Sydney.

Canadian Ports. Yarmouth, May 11.—Schr Catherine, New York.

Halifax, May 13.—Ar'd, stn Tabasco, bound St. John.

Chatham, May 13.—Ar'd, str Nova, Dahl, Tyne.

Halifax, May 14.—Ar'd, str Tabasco, Liverpool, St. John's (Nfld.).

British Ports. Liverpool, May 14.—Ar'd, str Dominion, Philadelphia.

Port Natal, May 10.—Ar'd, str Ton-gario, St. John.

Foreign Ports. City Island, May 11.—Passed, schr Harry Miller, Granville, Charlottetown (P. E. I.).

New York, May 11.—Cl'd, schr John G. Walker, Perth Amboy.

Boston, May 12.—Ar'd, schr Annie, Salmon River, Little Ruth, Woods Harbor (N. S.).

Reliance, Clarke Harbor (N. S.). Vineyard Haven, May 11.—Sld, schr Merrit for May, 107. Loyalist Chapter, I. O. D. E. part proceeds sale of refreshments for the St. George's celebration, \$100.

One hundred and twenty-two new automobiles have been registered in New Brunswick up to May 1, the number being over five times as large as the number registered up to the same date in 1914.

The receipts from automobile registration taxes and license to date amount to \$2,118,784.75, or 841 for the same period of 1914, according to the statement given out by the provincial department of public works.

The importance of pressing for an early completion of Transatlantic railway connections with St. John was emphasized at a special meeting of the council of the board of trade Wednesday night. A report on a conference with Premier Clarke on the subject was submitted and it was decided to take the matter up with the federal government when Hon. Mr. Hasen's health had improved sufficiently.

The council passed a resolution urging the early rebuilding of the government grain elevator at this port.

"Pa, what is a stock exchange?" "A place, my son, where an outsider is apt to exchange a stock of money for a stock of experience."—New York Mail.

Bellogs Waterproof Laced Boots. 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch legs \$2.35, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$7 and \$8.

We can give you a boot that will keep your feet dry. Palmer's Oil Tanned Bellogs Tongue Laced Boots \$4.00 per pair.

Mail Orders Sent Parcel Post. FRANCIS & VAUGHAN, 19-King Street.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

Dr. W. A. Ferguson has been appointed chief medical officer of the Canadian government railways, with headquarters at Moncton.

Capt. J. D. K. MacNaughton, who has been in Halifax since February, has joined the staff of the 25th Battalion at Sussex as paymaster.

T. L. Landers has been appointed acting chief engineer of the intercolonial railway, district No. 6, with office at Truro (N. S.), vice W. A. Cowan.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McN. Shaw are leaving the city this week for their summer cottage in New Brunswick, remaining there until the middle of September.

Contributions for the Belgian relief funds have been received by Mayor Frink as follows: Mr. Graham, Bloomfield, Carleton county, per Rev. J. C. Graham, \$1; R. G. Gendall, Tobique river, Victoria county, \$4.

Rev. G. M. Miller and Mrs. Miller of Alberton (P. E. I.), have called for Port of Spain, Trinidad, where Mr. Miller will take charge of St. Ann's church for three months during the furlough of the regular pastor.

Ross Collins, of the graduating class of Halifax Presbyterian College, has been appointed ordained minister of the Middleton (N. S.), for one year. His ordination will be held May 27, when Rev. Dr. J. W. Falconer, W. H. Spence, G. W. Miller and E. B. Layton will take part in the service.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Campbell, Sackville, on Wednesday evening, May 13, their daughter, Miss Jennie, was united in marriage to Ross Phinney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Phinney, Rev. H. W. Cann led the nuptial knot.

Miss Sadie Meyers is leaving about the end of the month for Sydney (C. B.), to act as secretary for the hospital for convalescent soldiers to be established in the home of J. R. L. Ross, who has placed it at the disposal of the militia department.—Montreal Gazette.

A Russian named P. S. Laroque was accidentally killed at Condon Brook, Gloucester county, a short distance above the mines on Monday, when a landing on which he was working gave way suddenly, and the logs struck him. Laroque leaves a widow and one child in Montreal.

That Lieut. Rufus P. Steeves is a prisoner of the Germans and is well in the care of a cable received by his brother, Clarence McN. Steeves, from a friend in England on Saturday. The message said that Lieut. Steeves was not wounded. Mr. Steeves wired the military authorities at Ottawa for confirmation of the good news but Ottawa knows nothing of the matter.

At the board of health officers last week, sixteen recommendations were made from the following causes, these from senility, and one each from bronchitis, pneumonia, osteomyelitis, peritonitis, eczema, pulmonary tuberculosis, tubercular meningitis, Hodgkin's disease, acute myocarditis, broncho pneumonia, cerebral degeneration, pulmonary adenitis, and carcinoma of bowels.

C. B. Allan has received contributions for the Canadian patriotic fund as follows: Benjamin Mirey, for May, \$1; City of St. John, on account, \$1,000.

C. B. Allan has received contributions for the Canadian patriotic fund as follows: Officers and crew of C. G. B. Aberdeen, for May, \$71; C. Wetmore Merrit for May, \$10; Loyalist Chapter, I. O. D. E. part proceeds sale of refreshments for the St. George's celebration, \$100.

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SUDDEN DEATH MISS M. WILLIGAN

Miss Margaret Willigan, formerly cashier in the business of The Daily Telegraph and later in a like capacity with the Halifax Herald and Mail, took passage at Halifax on Saturday morning, May 13, on the train en route to Glenholm, Colchester county, to visit her brother, Rev. Frank Milligan, pastor of a Presbyterian church there.

No one on the train was aware of a section man at work several miles east of Truro, found his body lying at the foot of an embankment. The body, identified through letters which were in a pocketbook nearby, was placed on a freight train and taken to Truro.

It is believed that the deceased fell from the train while crossing from one car to another. When found the head was submerged in water and there were severe scalp wounds and bruises.

No one on the train was aware of the terrible fatality. An inquest will be held at Truro.

In the tragic death of Miss Willigan the death of a young lady whose rare qualities of gentleness, kindness, sympathy and tact won many friends in the business life of the city in which she lived for many years.

Friends who were connected with her by ties of closer relationship in family or otherwise, will be deeply affected by the news of the passing of a young life that will live in memory by reason of unselfish and splendid endeavor and meritorious passing from our midst.

Rev. J. A. MacKenna, pastor of St. David's church, said last night that the late Miss Willigan had been a member of the St. David's church and a most active and enthusiastic worker in the church circles. He learned with deep sorrow of the sudden death of a friend.

The news of the death of Miss Willigan caused a great sorrow to her mother, who she had endeared herself to many friends.

Miss Willigan is survived by her mother, Mrs. Frank Jones now of Bear River (N. B.), one brother, Walter Roman, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Bear River, and several half-brothers and sisters.

Mrs. G. Wilford Campbell, of this city, is a cousin and it was to Mrs. Campbell that a telegram came yesterday from the city of Truro, telling of the terrible fatality.

A Canadian Press despatch from Digby, N. S., May 15.—The body will arrive here tomorrow of the late Margaret A. Milligan, which was found on the I. C. R. track near Truro yesterday. Miss Milligan was a passenger from Halifax for Glenholm, to visit her brother, Rev. Frank Milligan, pastor of the Presbyterian church there.

She died while crossing from one car to another. The services will be held at the home of her mother, Mrs. Frank Jones, at Bear River, N. B., on Saturday, May 15, at 10 o'clock. Rev. William Dring, pastor of Holy Trinity church.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The following generous contributions toward the fund for No. 1 General Hospital under the care of Colonel MacLaren, are gratefully acknowledged by the secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association: From the Valcater Chapter, I. O. D. E. \$50.

From the Branswick Chapter, I. O. D. E. \$20. Mrs. D. V. Lawson \$25.

Mrs. B. Barclay \$10. Mrs. M. R. Robert \$10. Mrs. Robert Crilchank \$10. For Belgian Orphans.

The following subscriptions have been received during the week by Daniel Mullis, K.C., Belgian consul, for the Belgian Red Cross: From the Field Kitchen Fund, Belgian Relief.

Contributions for the Belgian relief fund have been received by Mayor Frink as follows: Rev. J. E. Moore, \$1; Rev. H. W. Church & Co., Whitfield (Jonas), \$25; Mary Humphreys, \$20; George Humphreys, \$20; Stewart Humphreys, \$20; Mrs. M. H. Hasen, \$20; Mrs. M. C. Barclay Boyd, \$10.

Mrs. M. H. Hasen, \$20; Mrs. M. C. Barclay Boyd, \$10. Miss Lillian Hasen, \$5. C. B. Allan has received a contribution of \$6 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund from Miss Edna C. Clarke, city.

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