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GERMANS LAUNCH RAID ON EGYPT AND FAIL; TEUTON LOSSES FEARFUL ON ITALIAN FRONT

GERMAN ATTACK ON EGYPT FRUSTRATED BY BRITISH AIRMEN

Watering Tanks at Rodhsalem Smashed by Bombs, Upsetting Whole Plan of Campaign

Capture of Vimy Ridge Dominating Plain of Lens Led to Formidable German Retaliation on Western Front--French Lose Section of Trenches in Haudremont Quarry But Recently Won--Russians Report Junction of Forces With British on Tigris--Italians Hold Ground.

London, May 26, 12.03 a.m.—A British official communication, issued late last night concerning the operations in Egypt, says: "Since the enemy air attack on Port Said, the royal flying corps in Egypt has given the enemy little rest. Four British machines have heavily bombed enemy advance positions. Forty bombs were dropped, resulting in buildings and a plant at El-Hamma being seriously damaged, and the water tanks at Rodhsalem being smashed. This will upset the whole plan of the enemy, as since the destruction of his drilling plant at Jirjiffa by our patrols, he had set great store on the Rodhsalem waterworks.

"It has now been learned that the column of troops which suffered by our bombing attack on El-Arish on the eighteenth were Germans. This probably explains their hasty retaliation by dropping bombs on Port Said. Further details show that two British machines and a sloop fired thirty-four heavy projectiles in the attack on El-Arish, causing the enemy to scatter in all directions among the palm groves near the shore, which afterwards were thoroughly searched by salvos of medium shells. The bombardment lasted two hours, and the strong fort in the town was reduced to ruins. The enemy, completely demoralized, made no reply to our fire."

Mining and Artillery Activity. London, May 26.—The British official statement on the western campaign reads:

"Last night and today (Thursday) there was considerable mining activity in the Loos salient, in which we had the advantage. "The artillery of both sides was active at many points, principally near Comcourt, Arns, the Vimy ridge, Hauluch and Wytschaete. Our fire was particularly effective at Fricourt and Beaulieu."

Russians Now Report Junction. Petrograd, via London, May 23, 10.32 p.m.—The official communication from general headquarters, issued today, reads:

"In the region west of Dalen Island, the Germans, after a violent bombardment, tried to advance and drive back our advance guard post, seizing one of our advanced trenches. By a counter-attack we dislodged the enemy, who retired to his own trenches. We suffered no losses. "We repulsed, by our fire, an enemy attempt to advance towards Karplovka, in the direction of the Olyka station, and to cut our wire entanglements. "On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged. "Canadian fronts: In the direction of Mosul we repulsed an enemy attempt at an offensive on Rivandous. Nothing of importance occurred in other directions. "Our troops operated in the region of Kemanshah and Kasr-I."

Ships have effected a junction with the British forces on the Tigris. German flight for Lens. British Headquarters in France, May 26, via London, 1.42 p.m.—"The success of two Lancashire battalions in gaining a footing on Vimy ridge on May 16, following the explosion of mines, resulted in a formidable operation by the Germans. The British success was a matter of local initiative, which turned out perfectly. After six days of concentration and other preparation, the Germans followed a prolonged bombardment with a heavy attack, forcing the retirement of the British to the second line trenches along 1,500 yards of front. From a point on the front nearby, the correspondent was able today to see the crest of the now uneven line, outlined against the horizon, with the mine-torn earth still being lashed by shells, which was the scene of these sensational operations. This line commands the plain of Lens, and was the object of a vigorous allied fire during the battle of Loos. Visible also were the remains of the famous Labyrinth and the ruins of Neuville St. Vaast, which the French won in their offensive last spring, while like dusty ribbons across the land, lay the present lines of trenches in this region, which shares with Verdun and the Ypres salient the fame of the most terrific battles on the western front. With the guns steadily pounding as the fighting continues, the glass revealed an occasional mine coming out of the dugouts during the lull, but otherwise the scene was lifeless to the eye.

BOMBSHELL IN WESTMORLAND AS NEW LIGHT ON NEW BRUNSWICK'S GREATEST SCANDAL IS PRODUCED

Inside History of \$137,000 Campaign Fund as Detailed by Hon. H. F. McLeod, Provincial Secretary, Before Dugal Charges 'Were Heard Of--A Self-Corroborating Document That Pulls Down the Local Government House--Hon. Messrs. Clarke and Murray Saw McLeod's Statement, Which Was to Be Used on Flemming--It is Now Read at Westmorland Meetings.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Moncton, N. B., May 26.—At last the public gets the inside story of the \$137,000 campaign fund raised by the local government in 1912—when it carried all of the province except Madawaska. Mr. Gould's company was touched up for \$100,000. The balance came along in ten thousand dollar lots from other corporations. The actual election expenses in the 1912 campaign were \$78,000, leaving a balance of some \$60,000. In trying to get Mr. Flemming to contribute \$5,000 to pay a note used in the Guthrie-Scott by-election in York in 1914—before the Dugal charges were made public—Hon. H. F. McLeod, to protect the signers of this \$5,000 note, dictated in the presence of several well-known men a document telling the whole story of the election fund of 1912. This document is now made public for the first time. It pulls down the house. It was shown to Hon. George J. Clarke and to Hon. James A. Murray in turn, and their knowledge of it and comment on it are interesting. BEAR IN MIND THAT HON. H. F. McLEOD DICTATED THIS DOCUMENT LONG BEFORE THE DUGAL CHARGES WERE PRESENTED. MR. McLEOD WAS A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT. HE KNEW THE WHOLE STORY. DOES ANYONE SUPPOSE HE WAS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE MINISTRY WHO SHARED MR. FLEMMING'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE WHOLE THING? The document now made public strikes the Clarke-Baxter administration and its party a deadly blow, not only in Westmorland but in every part of the province. It is a knockout. There have been some amazing revelations in connection with the present government since 1912, but perhaps none have been published which equal in respect the statements that are made under oath by a prominent member of the Conservative party in Fredericton, a man who was organizer of the county of York for the local government candidate, now Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Guthrie, in 1914 and who was more closely associated with the Hon. H. F. McLeod than any other man in the constituency which he represented. AN AMAZING REVELATION. Harry M. Blair in the house of assembly this winter, the reason why it was given, the circumstances surrounding it, and the revelations made by the Hon. H. F. McLeod in his endeavor to secure the money to pay it, are but another striking chapter in the history of what has been going on in New Brunswick under this present government. The solemn declaration which gives all the particulars was used at opposition meetings in the county of Westmorland tonight and reads as follows: "Province of New Brunswick, County of York. I, Harry M. Blair, of the City of Fredericton, in the county of York, accountant, do solemnly declare: "(1) That in the month of February, 1914, an election was held in the county of York for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the representation in the house of assembly caused by the resignation of the Honorable H. F. McLeod. "(2) That Mr. Percy A. Guthrie was nominated to contest the said election, as a supporter of the government then led by the Honorable J. K. Flemming, and Mr. James M. Scott was nominated to contest the said election as an independent supporter of the same government. The opposition did not nominate a candidate. "(3) That the committee handling the campaign in the interests of the said Percy A. Guthrie decided that it was necessary to have for use in the said election a campaign fund of considerable size. It had been understood that there was a large fund in the hands of the Honorable J. K. Flemming, remaining after the general election of 1912, and the said committee decided to try to obtain a portion of this fund. "(4) Several members of the committee, including the Honorable H. F. McLeod and myself saw Mr. A. R. Gould concerning this, and he agreed to see the Honorable J. K. Flemming and to tell him that the committee, in addition to what they could otherwise raise, wanted a contribution of \$10,000 from Mr. Flemming. The said Mr. Gould informed us later that he had seen Mr. Flemming and that the said Mr. Flemming would provide the money. A little later the committee received a remittance, but it contained only \$5,000. The committee then pressed for the other \$5,000 as being absolutely necessary. Mr. Flemming promised to send it. A package came, purporting to be for the remaining \$5,000. When it was opened it contained only \$1,900. "At this the Hon. H. F. McLeod was very angry and said he would bring Mr. Flemming to time. He said he knew all about him. Mr. McLeod then told me to take a paper and pencil and write as he dictated. I did so in the presence and hearing of the following gentlemen, namely: Harry A. Smith, Terence V. Monahan, Percy Gerow, Charles K. Howard, Albert Smith, John A. Young, M. P. P., Norman P. McLeod, Percy A. Guthrie. MR. McLEOD'S LETTER--NOTE THE DATE. "The said Hon. H. F. McLeod dictated to me, and I wrote from his dictation the following letter: "Fredericton, N. B., February, 12th, 1914. "The St. John Daily Telegraph, St. John, N. B. "I desire to make public a matter which is absolutely of public importance. "I CHARGE THAT HON. J. K. FLEMMING, PREMIER OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, RECEIVED FROM MR. A. R. GOULD, PRESIDENT OF THE ST. JOHN AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY, THE SUM OF \$100,000 PREVIOUS TO THE GENERAL PROVINCIAL ELECTION OF 1912. "THAT THIS WAS THE CONTRIBUTION OF MR. A. R. GOULD TO THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION FUND. "THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMMING RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$10,000 FROM SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE OF MACKENZIE AND MANN. "THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMMING RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$9,000 FROM THE PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, OF MONTREAL. "THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMMING RECEIVED THE SUM OF \$8,000 FROM THE MARITIME DREDGING COMPANY, LIMITED, ST. JOHN. "THAT THE SAID HON. J. K. FLEMMING RECEIVED FROM THE JAMES H. CORBETT & SONS, INC., THE SUM OF \$10,000--MAKING A TOTAL OF \$137,000. ALL OF WHICH WAS CONTRIBUTED FOR ELECTION PURPOSES. "I also charge that there was expended in the said provincial election of 1912 in the way of CAMPAIGN FUNDS THE SUM OF \$78,000, LEAVING A BALANCE UNEXPENDED OF \$61,000. "I also charge that the said Hon. J. K. Flemming was indebted to the said A. R. Gould for the sum of \$12,000 for money advanced for personal use; that the said Hon. J. K. Flemming did not pay, and, though often requested, has refused to pay. "I also charge that subsequent to the last provincial election Mr. Norman Winlow of the town of Woodstock, received and conveyed from the said Mr. Gould to the said Hon. J. K. Flemming on one of two separate occasions checks for \$2,500; that the check for one \$2,500 was not cashed, but after being held for one week was returned to Mr. A. R. Gould in Houlton, Maine, with the request that Mr. Gould give Mr. Flemming the cash instead; that Mr. Gould on that occasion made a draft on Boston for the amount and handed the proceeds to Mr. Flemming. "I also CHARGE THAT HON. J. K. FLEMMING, UPON AGREEMENT TO RENEW CERTAIN LICENSES UPON CROWN TIMBER LANDS, DEMANDED AND RECEIVED IN THE APPROXIMATE AGGREGATE THE SUM OF \$100,000 FROM THE VARIOUS LICENSEES, NO PART OF WHICH HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE FUNDS OF THE PROVINCE. "I also charge that one Mr. Frankley of The Miramichi Lumber Company paid to him, the said Hon. J. K. Flemming, the sum of \$1,000 as a personal gift for the privilege of shipping roused pulp wood cut from Crown lands in violation of the law. "Yours truly."

"THE SAID LETTER WAS DICTATED TO ME LONG BEFORE ANY CHARGES HAD BEEN MADE IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY BY MR. L. A. DUGAL. (Continued on page 8.)

The note for \$5,000, which it will be remembered was referred to by Colonel

ODDS ON END OF WAR TAKE SHARP CHANGE

Lloyde Offer 3 to 1 That War Will Not End This Year SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH DID IT

London, May 26.—Responding instantly to Sir Edward Grey's declaration that peace talk is idle until Germany changes her attitude, Lloyds today made a radical shift in rates of insurance against the war ending before December 31. A few days ago Lloyds offered cover under the war would not end this year. Today the insurance brokers were willing to wager 3 to 1 that the war would not end in 1916. Other odds posted by Lloyds today were: Seven to three that the war will not end before April 1, 1917. Twenty to one, that the war will end before 1919. The newspapers today generally applauded Sir Edward Grey's speech in the house of commons yesterday to the German chancellor's latest year talk. The consensus of opinion among Londoners is that the foreign secretary has killed all hope in Germany of a peace on Germany's terms and at the same time has served notice on Bethmann-Hollweg that he must make radical changes with his peace programme if he hopes for an early ending of the war. No other period of Sir Edward's speech won such applause as his statement that the Allies are not beaten and are not going to be beaten. "There is not a phrase or word in Sir Edward's speech which encourages the hope of an early peace," said the Daily Chronicle today. "He dismissed at the outset any idea of this country acting separately from her allies. He repudiated with scorn the German chancellor's attempt to place blame for continuance of the war on the Allies because they cannot accept Germany's terms of peace—terms that would place the other nations of Europe at her mercy. "Each Victory Brings Defeat Nearer." London, May 26.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent writing on internal conditions in Germany says: "The morale of the civilian population is considerably shaken by privations and the morale of the army to some extent is affected by the news from home as well, no doubt, as by the heavy losses at the front. An officer of a Prussian guards regiment recently said: "We can win more victories at a price, but each victory brings us nearer to defeat. "But the nation is kept together still by a carefully inspired fear of intended reprisals by the Allies—murder, pillage, and arson—and by the idea that the Allies intend after victory to tear the empire to pieces." "The German army and civilians are by no means in a mood to throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies, nor are they reduced to the conditions of a nation whose fighting men see their rationally daily reduced."

Three Killed in Fatal Mistake in Bangor Yards

Car Repairers Caught Uuder Cars Bumped by Shifter—One Other Seriously Injured; Seven Miraculously Escape.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Bangor, Me., May 25.—By a fatal mistake on the part of some member of the crew in the Maine Central freight yards here this afternoon, three car repairers were killed, and one injured, while seven others had a miraculous escape from death. The dead are James E. Nelligan, aged 21, Bangor; John T. Kelley, aged 36, Bangor; and Walter W. Richardson, 35, both of Bangor. Nelligan, of Bangor, was seriously injured. These men, with seven others, were at work under freight cars in the Bangor yard, when a string of five cars was sent against the train under which they were working. A signal, supposed to protect the men at work in this way, was apparently disregarded, for a car was shifted and carried ninety-nine feet before the shifted cars collided with the cars being repaired. The wheels of the latter car passed over the heads of the three men, and two of them, Kelley and Nelligan, died in minutes after they were struck. They expired as a priest was giving them the last sacraments. Richardson died on the operating table at a hospital. The seven other men were not harmed. An instant after the accident, assistance was offered to Kelley, who realized that he had been fatally injured, and he said to his rescuer: "Help the other fellows; I'm all in." Kelley then drew his last breath. Medical Examiner Harry D. McNeil was called and made a personal investigation, which will be followed later by a formal public utilities investigation. Harry Perry was the conductor of the shifter which sent the string of box cars into collision with the cars under repair, and will probably undergo a right examination.

BRITISH LINE RAIDED

(Continued from page 1.) "On the right bank of the Meuse, the Germans have delivered repeated counter-attacks upon the positions at the Haudremont Quarries, captured by the French yesterday. Each of these advance movements was checked by our fire, and the cost the Germans heavy losses. In the outskirts of the village of Ystus, a small operation executed this morning put us in possession of a German trench. "At Eparges, several German mines have been exploded, but without causing damage to the French position. "This morning explosives of an enemy threw down bombs on Dunkirk.

SURTAX ON AMERICAN SECURITIES IN BRITAIN. London, May 25.—Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, has given notice that on Monday next he will move in the house of commons that an additional income tax of two shillings in the pound be charged on the income from securities which the treasury is willing to purchase. The object of this is to compel the sale to the government of American securities hitherto withheld by the owners. PREMIER AND COLLEAGUE NOMINATED AT BALDWIN. Baldock, C. B., May 25.—Hon. George M. Murray and John G. Morrison were the candidates chosen to contest the county on behalf of the Liberal party at the convention held here this afternoon. After the nomination of the two candidates speeches were made by the candidates and D. D. McKenzie, M. P., of North Sydney.

PEDALMOBILE And A Guaranteed WATCH. Advertisement for a bicycle and watch.

Twelve Hundred Men Still Needed in N. B. To Complete Battalions

Chief Recruiting Officer Receives the Official Standing of the Different Infantry Battalions Being Mobilized in the Province—New Instructor for 115th Arrives—140th Plans Big Field Day—Change in Infantry School.

Taking into account every overseas man in uniform in this province at the present time it is estimated by the military authorities that about 6000 men are in training in the Province of New Brunswick at present, the majority of them ready for overseas service.

Captain L. P. D. Tilley, chief recruiting officer for this province received yesterday the following reports of strength from the various units being mobilized in New Brunswick:

- 10th Battalion—full strength.
12th Battalion—full strength.
132nd North Shore Battalion—1,060 men.
156th Battalion—459 men.
165th Westmorland and Kent Battalion—649 men.
165th French-Canadian Battalion—411 men.

From the above figures it is gathered that at least twelve hundred men are required to fill up the different battalions now being mobilized in the Province of New Brunswick. At the present rate of recruitment, it will take at least four months to fill the battalions now being recruited in the province, but it is hoped that better results will be attained in the recruiting field during the next few months than in the past.

Officers at Fredericton. Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, of the 5th Militia Battalion, has been appointed assistant adjutant general of Valcartier Camp according to a recent announcement.

The 115th Battalion had a very active day yesterday and today. The men were taken on the strength of the battalion yesterday and today.

With the 150th. This is a field day with the 140th battalion, C. E. F., and the battalion will march early this morning and spend the entire day in an open camp.

Life at the Front. Mrs. P. L. Jennings, of East St. John, has received a further interesting letter from her son, Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank J. Jennings, who is in Flinders.

Commission Came First. Naturally the commission came first and was the least trouble, so the day after the contract was signed they set down at the Chateau Laurier and split it three ways.

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Home Rule Compromise Predicted; Lynch Just Escapes Death Penalty

Female Secretaries Who Got Many Thousands Allison's \$105,000; Sir Sam's \$35,000

Interesting Comment on the Shell Committee's Transactions—How the Money Was Spent—The Honorary Colonels.

Ohawa, May 25.—Lest the public mind should be confused by the wrangles of lawyers, the questioning along many lines of the ruling of the court, and the mass of perplexing detail published by the newspapers, let us go over the main points of the evidence. What has been brought over is as follows:

First.—The Bertram shell committee, so far as its manufacturing members were concerned, was simply a quartette of contractors for the British war office, whose agent was Sir Sam Hughes, the minister of militia for Canada.

This group of contractors had a sum of money placed to its credit by the British government, out of which they paid themselves salaries when they manufactured any material and paid the sub-contractors to whom they let contracts.

In these contracts the sub-contractors for the British government the Canadian people have a definite interest, because when the accounts are adjusted after the war Canada will have to pay her share. This admission, by the main Bertram shell committee, Thomas White, if pressed to its logical conclusion, not only justified an investigation of the Bertram shell committee, but also of all the transactions of the old shell committee, which, as has been stated, are not a little band of super-partisans doing it for Great Britain, but simply a very much limited and highly imprudent board of trade falling for war business.

Second.—By quoting prices to the British war office, quotations based on the late prices of the armament trust during times of peace, and sticking to those prices long after the war had broken out, the Bertram shell committee was able to turn it into a profitable transaction to finance other transactions in Canada.

Third.—The Bertram shell committee, through its imported expert and factotum, David Carnegie, the man with a tongue in his cheek, and a man with a Kitchener salary, which, in his belief, more money than he ever had in his life.

Fourth.—Contracts for the American Ammunition Company by the Bertram shell committee at a time when the British war office was awarding them to other United States manufacturers at \$2.70 each.

Fifth.—The transactions of the American Ammunition Company were revealed to the royal commission by E. B. Cadwell, who is the practical man behind the company and at present an eighty per cent stockholder, and by Benjamin F. Youkum, one of his chief promoters. These two men and E. B. Cadwell, the Bertram shell committee, another manufacturer now eliminated from the company, divided among them the sum of \$1,000,000.

Sixth.—Benjamin F. Youkum's \$475,000 was a split within a split. First he handed out \$300,000 to Mr. Craven, who had introduced the man who steered him up against the shell committee. After that Benjamin deducted \$50,000 for personal expenses. This left \$440,000 which Youkum proceeded to split two ways—\$220,000 for himself, \$220,000 for the new firm, the Montreal firm of John Wesley Allison and Colonel George Washington Stephens.

Seventh.—The Bertram shell committee kept right on handing out the soft snap to the American Ammunition Company, which was Colonel John Wesley Allison's particular pet. This company got a contract for two and a half million fuses, two-thirds of which were grace fuses, on which the profit is large and the work comparatively easy, whereas the International Arms & Fuse Company, which left behind it the enormous rich American Tobacco Trust, had to make a connection, got two million and a half time fuses—a much harder job with a much smaller profit.

Eighth.—The Bertram shell committee was able to pay \$4 for a fuse for which Morgan was paying \$2.70 had the effect of souring the British war office on the Bertram shell committee and stopping the flow of orders to Canada.

Ninth.—The transactions of the American Ammunition Company were revealed to the royal commission by E. B. Cadwell, who is the practical man behind the company and at present an eighty per cent stockholder, and by Benjamin F. Youkum, one of his chief promoters.

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Thirteenth.—The Bertram shell committee was able to pay \$4 for a fuse for which Morgan was paying \$2.70 had the effect of souring the British war office on the Bertram shell committee and stopping the flow of orders to Canada.

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John MacNeil, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, photographed in his uniform just before the beginning of the rebellion. MacNeil was the editor of the Irish Volunteer, a Dublin periodical, until recently held a high position in the Irish Accountant-General's office. He was also a professor in the National University.

London, May 27, p. m.—According to the Evening Standard, influences are working for a settlement of the Irish question by granting home rule at the earliest possible moment, with clean cut exclusion of Ulster from the operations of home rule. In the interim, the newspaper says, the premier may propose a temporary government of Ireland by an advisory board, consisting of Irishmen belonging to both parties.

LYNCH GOT TEN YEARS. London, May 27, 5.4 p. m.—Regarding the Lynch case, the foreign office stated today that General Maxwell, commanding the forces in Ireland, sent a telegram to Premier Asquith which asserted that Lynch has participated openly in the rebellion, having been frequently in an Irish uniform in Liberty Hall during the fighting.

COMMUTED TO FIVE YEARS. Dublin, May 22.—It was officially announced today that in addition to the sentence of death imposed on Jeremiah C. Lynch, a similar sentence was imposed upon Peter Gallagher, but that this sentence was commuted to five years of imprisonment.

The court martial opened today in private on the case of John MacNeil, president of the Sinn Fein volunteers, who formerly was a civil servant in the four courts of Dublin, and is now a professor in the Irish University.

Mr. Nesbitt, urging that such disclosures would only serve to gratify the Hun and betray our secrets.

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Fifteenth.—Contracts for the American Ammunition Company by the Bertram shell committee at a time when the British war office was awarding them to other United States manufacturers at \$2.70 each.

Sixteenth.—The Bertram shell committee kept right on handing out the soft snap to the American Ammunition Company, which was Colonel John Wesley Allison's particular pet.

Seventeenth.—Benjamin F. Youkum's \$475,000 was a split within a split. First he handed out \$300,000 to Mr. Craven, who had introduced the man who steered him up against the shell committee.

GEORGE WILSON ANNOUNCES VALCARTIER READY FOR TROOPS ON JUNE 1ST

Units from Different Provinces Likely to Be Brigaded Together—Staff Camp Officers Are Announced—No Definite Announcement Yet Regarding the Brigade Command of New Brunswick Units.

Valcartier, the military oasis of Canada, will become peopled again with brave Canadian lads beginning the first day of June. Brigadier-General Wilson of Montreal, who is camp commandant, has announced that he will be ready to receive overseas battalions in camp on that date.

It is very likely that the battalions from the different provinces, so far as is possible, will be brigaded together, and it is definitely announced that a French Canadian brigade will be formed of the battalions from the Province of Quebec, speaking the French tongue, and under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Louis LaDus, who is at present assistant adjutant on the headquarters staff at Montreal.

This being so the New Brunswick battalions will very likely also be brigaded together at Valcartier. It is also likely that these units will be under the command of Colonel Hugh H. McLean, O. C. of the New Brunswick Command, he being the logical man to fill the position and it follows that Colonel A. H. Powell now A. A. G. of the New Brunswick Command will also be given an important post at the Nova Scotia camp.

The following is a list issued by the New Brunswick units, which will be able to make good progress in their work.

Recent Appointments. The most recent appointments of local interest as gleaned from the latest issue of the Canada Gazette are as follows:

General staff officers—Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. McRobie, O. C. of the 84th Victoria Rifles and G. S. O. at Montreal, and Colonel S. Maynard Rogers.

Intelligence officer—Lieutenant-Colonel George S. McLean, who has been intelligence officer at Montreal for some years.

Judge advocate—Captain Gregor Barclay, who has just returned from the front, where he served with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

A. A. G. in charge of administration—Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Doyle, A. A. G. of the 5th Division at Quebec.

Supply officer—Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. R. Guay, C. A. S. C.

Camp paymaster—Captain J. A. Gillies, C. A. F. C.

Front postmaster—Major F. G. Robinson, 56th Westmount Rifles.

Assistant provost marshal—Captain C. Ludlow, 68th Westmount Rifles.

Transport officer—Lieutenant A. H. McCabe, No. 2 Co., C. A. S. C.

Holiday for the Soldiers. Yesterday was an off day in all the units stationed in the city of St. John, no drill was carried out and even the hard worked students of the provisional military school here got off with a T. P. parade in the morning.

With the 140th. On Tuesday three new men were taken on the strength of the 140th Battalion. The orderly officer yesterday was Lieutenant Price, the officer in charge today is Lieutenant Armstrong.

With the 150th. The 150th Battalion had a very active day yesterday and today. The men were taken on the strength of the battalion yesterday and today.

Life at the Front. Mrs. P. L. Jennings, of East St. John, has received a further interesting letter from her son, Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank J. Jennings, who is in Flinders.

Commission Came First. Naturally the commission came first and was the least trouble, so the day after the contract was signed they set down at the Chateau Laurier and split it three ways.

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SUMMER SHOES FOR MEN WHO WORK. Advertisement for men's shoes.

The Schoolboy's Dream. (James W. Foley, in Saturday Evening Post.) It was on Recitation Day. And by the rostrum hung Ten schoolboys mounted, one by one, Each with a bloodshot eye; Each with a voice that shook with fear, And blattered lips and dry.

He climbed far out upon the mast, With Large and Siney Hand; Face down below his could see The Village Smithy Stand; Beneath the Spreading Chestnut Tree, And home and native land.

"Ho! Blacksmith!" cried the Boy aloft, "Mark how my crossbow well; Hold firm the spring on my bow; Let some disaster fall; Come to thee from this shaft I send— For I am William Tell!"

With the 150th. This is a field day with the 140th battalion, C. E. F., and the battalion will march early this morning and spend the entire day in an open camp.

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GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. Advertisement for kidney pills.

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Listen For The Bronchial Wheeze When You Breathe Deeply. Advertisement for a medicine to cure bronchitis.

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

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Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements, taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 27, 1916.

THE GUNS MUST DECIDE

Whatever Germany's food resources are, her armies show no lack. Vegetables can now be grown again. Much of the territory is made to produce food for the troops.

As to food, the situation is still by no means clear. Germany is the greatest grower of potatoes in the world, although it is a small country compared with many others.

Russia, taking a ten year period, from 1906 to 1915, devoted on the average 10,500,000 acres to potatoes during each year.

Germany has used only twenty-eight per cent of its potato crop for human food, forty per cent being used for seed purposes or for making alcohol, starch, and the like.

The necessity for producing alcohol for industrial purposes would still be very great. We do not know to what extent Germany has been able to keep up its average crop since the war began, but we must remember that Germany and Austria-Hungary have been accustomed to employ a great many old men, women and children in the fields, and it may be assumed that this practice has ever under the pressure of war.

There is no question that food scarcity has become a pressing question in Germany, but its immediate effect or its effect within the probable period of the war's duration, ought not to be exaggerated.

ANOTHER EXPOSURE

Proof that the local government deliberately "faked up" its surprises by altering dates of accounts and requisitions was produced yesterday in the Westminster campaign in the form of an affidavit from Mr. H. M. Blair, former secretary of the Public Works Department.

"During the latter part of October, in order that the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer might be able to declare that the government had completed the year with a surplus, these accounts, amounting to between \$85,000 and \$90,000, were handed back to me by the Treasury Department, and I was asked by that department to hold them over until after the end of the fiscal year."

menous losses. But the Allied countries have learned at last not to build overmuch upon these things. So many prophecies made before this war as to what would occur during a European conflict have been proved baseless, it becomes necessary to be very cautious with respect even to predictions based upon the experience of twenty months of war.

THE WAR

Just as many military writers were declaring that the struggle at Verdun was virtually over, the fighting there has suddenly become more desperate than at any time since the first few days after it began in February.

Meanwhile what is the general situation? In two striking articles just published in the New York Tribune Mr. Frank H. Simonds discusses Verdun and the outlook elsewhere.

"In sum, after two years of war, Germany, by her peace proposals, seems to lay aside the hope of breaking that iron ring which her enemies, to use the German view, had drawn about her before the war.

"The men who are fighting the Germans are just as anxious to get themselves out of the trenches as men can be, but they are a little more anxious to keep their own boys out of these trenches a few years hence.

"Germany has lost a war, but her enemies have only in part won a war; they have blocked, not convinced, Germany. They are fighting now to establish the fact that a German attack upon European civilization can never succeed, and that the cost of it is beyond all conceivable profit.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN

The by-election campaign in Westmorland is at its height, and it is one of the hottest in the history of a county which has seen many hot political battles.

There is only one way to answer it. That is by summoning all those who took part in the transaction, here and in Fredericton, before an impartial tribunal and hearing their testimony under oath.

LIBERALS SWEEP QUEBEC

Sir Lomer Gouin in the Quebec elections of Monday evening scarcely a corpora's guard of the enemy. Early bulletins give the Conservatives six or seven seats—out of eighty-one.

The election of Monday will be studied in other provinces because of their national belief. They give signal proof of Sir Lomer Gouin's increasing hold upon the province, which means a corresponding decrease there of the power and influence of the Borden gov-



For her devotion to duty in the Red Cross work in France, Serbia and Macedonia, Mrs. Harley (center), sister of Field Marshal Sir John French, was recently decorated at Salonika by Gen. Sarraïl (man with folded arms at right) with the French Military Cross.

handed back to me by the Treasury Department, and I was asked by that department to hold them over until after the end of the fiscal year."

"I was further asked by that department to change the dates of all the requisitions, so as to make it appear as if they belonged to the following year. These alterations were made. The dates were changed as of the following fiscal year; and the requisitions filed in the department, if examined, will show where the changes were made."

"As a result of these transactions the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer declared a surplus of \$19,007. If these accounts had been paid in full, instead of being held back and altered, he would have had a deficit to report of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 on these items alone."

"During other years while I was in the Department of Public Works the Treasury Department compelled us to adopt similar tactics and make similar alterations."

"The men who are fighting the Germans are just as anxious to get themselves out of the trenches as men can be, but they are a little more anxious to keep their own boys out of these trenches a few years hence. Therefore they are willing to go on. Germany has lost a war, but her enemies have only in part won a war; they have blocked, not convinced, Germany.

"There is no question that food scarcity has become a pressing question in Germany, but its immediate effect or its effect within the probable period of the war's duration, ought not to be exaggerated.

"The men who are fighting the Germans are just as anxious to get themselves out of the trenches as men can be, but they are a little more anxious to keep their own boys out of these trenches a few years hence.

WAR OFFICE TAKES ISSUE WITH BIRRELL REGARDING TROOPS

London, May 22—A statement giving full particulars of the acts for which British participants in the Irish rebellion had been executed was being prepared and would be presented shortly, Premier Asquith was questioned in the house of commons today.

The statement of Premier Asquith was in consultation with different ministers, including David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, and also with John Redmond, the Irish leader.

his department which handled the patriotic potatoes. These men ask Westmorland to declare by its votes on May 30 that they have done well and honorably their duty.

"The vote of yesterday shows that no man in Quebec's history enjoyed its confidence so fully as the present Liberal Premier.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Peel, Victoria, Vancouver, by-elections in those places, condemned graft. What will Westmorland do with similar evidence before it?

"The Nationalists, the Conservatives, the Liberals and their allies, were raised against the Gouin government in Quebec yesterday. They have their answer."

"Hon. Mr. Baxter's newspaper quotes the Chatham World as saying the action of Mr. Baxter in returning \$600 to Mr. Gould was most virtuous. Well, some of the money obtained was returned also from the lumbermen was returned also. Giving it back is something of course, but the merit thereof is necessarily measured by the circumstances attending the renunciation. These are fully on the record."

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ment. The country sees, Quebec standing firm. It sees Liberalism growing steadily in Ontario under Mr. Rowell. It notes the return of Manitoba to the Liberal column.

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asked for more troops to be sent to Ireland, had reference to the state of recruiting in Ireland, and that there was no proposal that troops should be sent to various parts of Ireland to encourage men to join the colors.

Viscount Middleton, continuing his testimony after his presentation of the extract from Mr. Birrell's letter of Feb. 25, gave further evidence of warnings he declared he had given Baron Wimborne, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis Lansdowne and others of the impending danger. The witness said that he had told Sir Matthew Nathan, then under-secretary for Ireland, that John Redmond, whose advice he had given, had taken, would hardly carry a single seat in Munster should there be an election, and further that the situation was so bad that Mr. Redmond was in danger of his life.

Six days after the outbreak occurred the witness said he again warned Baron Wimborne of the results that would follow if no action were taken. Baron Wimborne's story.

Viscount Middleton, having also testified in private, Baron Wimborne was then called. He said that since the chief secretary for Ireland had dislodged the lord lieutenant, in the cabinet, the lord lieutenant's powers had been entirely usurped by the chief secretary and the under secretary. He had no confirmation of reports that he had received from reach him from castle sources, and no executive machinery with which he could take action, independent of his colleagues, he declared, nor had he any means of asserting his views when they conflicted with those of his nominal superiors. His functions, in fact, he said, were confined to unsolicited advice and energetic representation.

Lord Wimborne declared he imagined the charge that would be brought against the Irish government would be one of supreme blindness and inaction in dealing with the propaganda, and the hostile demonstration of the Sinn Fein.

Early last year the police reports showed that the Sinn Fein movement was growing and Lord Wimborne said he then suggested deportation or internment as a remedy.

Lord Wimborne caused a stir in the room when he stated that the admiral of Queenstown had received information from Sir Roger Casement had departed from Germany, and that his ship, accompanied by two submarines, might be expected off the Irish coast about Sunday. That information, he said, had not been communicated to the Irish government.

It was pointed out, added Lord Wimborne, that association with the enemy must first be proved. Subsequently it was thought that this was proved, and he urged the simultaneous arrest of between 50 and 100 leaders.

The rebellion broke out while this was being considered, and he wrote to Mr. Birrell: "The worst has happened just when we thought it had been averted. Had we acted with decision last night and arrested the leaders it would have been averted."

The commission will hold its next sitting on Thursday in Dublin.

As Ye Sow.

When you have peace, you Hun? Well, peace you'll get.

When you've had peace, you Hun? Well, peace you'll get.

TO MEET IN JUNE

Following is the programme of the thirty-third annual session of the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference of the Methodist church, to be held at Thursday, June 8, 1916.

Tuesday, June 6. 9:00 a.m.—Stationing and statistical committees.

Wednesday, June 7. 9:00 a.m.—Ministerial session. 9:00 a.m.—Laymen's Association. 1:30 p.m.—Committee on relations.

Thursday, June 8. 7:00 a.m.—Prayer service. Epworth Hall, Rev. George Tilley, B.A., leader. 8:00 a.m.—Opening of conference. Roll call and election of officers.

Friday, June 9. 7:00 a.m.—Prayer service, Epworth Hall, Rev. Ovid H. Peters, leader. 8:00 a.m.—Conference session. Reports of committees.

Saturday, June 10. 7:00 a.m.—Prayer service, Epworth Hall, Rev. William Lawson, leader. 8:00 a.m.—Conference session. Reports of committees.

Sunday, June 11. 7:00 a.m.—Prayer service, Epworth Hall, Rev. J. F. Rowley, leader. 8:30 a.m.—Communion service, Epworth Hall, led by Rev. J. C. Berrie.

Monday, June 12. 7:00 a.m.—Prayer service, Epworth Hall, Rev. Spencer Crisp, leader. 9:00 a.m.—Conference session. Reports of committees.

Tuesday, June 13. 7:00 a.m.—Prayer service, Epworth Hall, Rev. H. Barrackough, B.A., leader. 8:00 a.m.—Conference session. Reports of committees.

AG

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