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HEROES FROM CANADA WHO WON HONORS

Long List of Soldiers Who Have Been Given Decorations for Service.

V. C. WINNERS

Two of the Three Fell in the Actions Where They Made Their Records.

London Cable.—Tonight's Gazette contains the supplementary honors in connection with the King's Birthday for services in the field. The following Canadians are included: COMPANIONS ORDERS OF BATH.

Colonel and Temporary Brigadier-General Arthur William Currie, second brigade. Colonel and Temporary Brigadier-General Malcolm Smith Mercer, third brigade.

Colonel and Temporary Brigadier-General Richard Ernest William Turner, V. C., D.S.O., first brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel and Temporary Brigadier-General Henry Edward Burdett, Artillery.

Lieutenant and Temporary Colonel Gilbert Lafayette Foster, Medical Corps. COMPANIONS ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Gilmour Edward Leckie, 16th Battalion. Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Samuel Lamson Ford, Medical Corps.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. Captain Francis Alexander Caron Scrimger, medical officer of the 14th battalion: "On the afternoon of April 25, in the neighborhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in some farm buildings, which were being heavily shelled by the enemy, he directed under heavy fire the removal of wounded and he himself carried a severely wounded officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable alone to carry this officer further, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained. During very heavy fighting between April 22 and 25, Captain Scrimger displayed continuously, day and night, the greatest devotion to duty among the wounded at the front."

Color-Sergeant Frederick Williams Hall, Eighth Battalion: "On April 24th, in the neighborhood of Ypres, when a wounded man, who was lying some fifteen yards from the trench, called for help, Sgt.-Major Hall endeavored to reach him in the face of a very heavy enfilade fire which was being poured in by the enemy. The first attempt failed, and a non-commissioned officer and a private soldier who were attempting to give assistance were both wounded. Sgt.-Major Hall then made a second most gallant attempt and was in the act of lifting up the wounded man to bring him in when he fell mortally wounded in the head."

Pte. Hanson, 16th Battalion. Sergt. Gaidler, 15th Battalion. Corp. Casement, Engineers. Corp. Cantles, Signallers. Sergt.-Major Clifton, Medicals. Pte. Cowell, 5th Battalion. Pte. Danson, 13th Battalion. Sergt. Dougal, 16th Battalion. Sergt. Dryden, 7th Battalion. Pte. Duncan, Signallers. Pte. Highstone, 2nd Battalion. Sergt. Ives, 2nd Battalion. Pte. Joslyn, 5th Battalion. Pte. Keys, 4th Battalion. Corp. Kennedy, Signallers. Sergt. Lund, 16th Battalion. Pte. MacArtan, Signallers. Sergt. MacDonald, divisional train. Pte. Mallette, 14th Battalion. Pte. McGuire, 2nd Battalion. Pte. Mullins, 7th Battalion. Driver Pace, divisional train. Sergt. Fearless, 7th Battalion. Sergt.-Major (now Lieut.) Price, 14th Battalion. Pte. Quigley, 2nd Brigade Staff. Corps. Ross and Schultz, 10th Battalion. Pte. Turner, Medicals. Pte. Walters, 5th Battalion. Pte. White, 5th Battalion. Corps. Whittia and Wakefu, 1st Battalion.

OTHERS IN THE LIST. The undermentioned having Canadian connections also appear in the honors list: Companions of St. Michael and St. George—Lieut.-Col. Twining, M. V. O., Engineers, a Kingston graduate; Major Sir E. J. Worthington, Medical Corps, formerly of the Canadian Medical Service; Major and Temporary Lieut.-Col. Lipsett, Royal Irish, attached to the Canadian forces.

Promoted to be Major-General—Colonel and temporary Brigadier-General G. M. Kirkpatrick; Colonel and temporary Brigadier-General C. M. Dobell. Promoted to be Brevet Colonel—Lieut.-Col. and temporary Brigadier-General H. C. Unlaacke, Artillery; Lt.-Col. and temporary Colonel T. B. Wood, Artillery, attached to the Canadian staff.

Distinguished Service Order.—Major F. P. Lambardie, Reserve of Officers of Artillery, Canadian staff. Military Cross.—Lieut. Elliot, Third Hussars, formerly of Ottawa; Lieut. G. H. Harbord, Artillery, attached to the Canadian Division. Mentioned in despatches—Captain Townsend, Indian Army, formerly of Halifax; Lieut. Wheeler, Engineers, formerly of Kingston; Lieut. Lionel Laurie, Irish Rifles, formerly of Picton, N. S.; Major H. H. Burnham, Medicals, formerly in the Canadian service.

SCRIMGER A MONTREALER. Montreal Report.—Capt. Francis Scrimger, Army Medical Section of the 14th battalion, and the late Lance-Corp. Fred Fisher, 13th Battalion, who won Victoria Crosses, were from this district. Capt. Scrimger is a son of Principal Scrimger, of the Presbyterian College here. When war broke out he at once went to England and offered his services as a doctor to the Medical Corps there. Afterwards he was drafted to the medical section of the 14th battalion. At the Battle of St. Julien he went right up to the trenches and attended to the wounded under fire. The specific act for which he has been honored, however, was his sheltering a wounded man from shrapnel fire. Dr. Scrimger found this man badly hurt, and with shells bursting all round him, built up a shelter of sandbags around the soldier, thus saving his life.

Lance-Corp. Fisher was in reserve at St. Julien two miles in the rear on April 22, when the Germans gassed the French at Langemarck. When the French retreat began Fisher brought up a gun and covered the retreat of a battery of heavy guns. He then borrowed four machine guns, and reinforcing the 14th battalion by a deadly fire, enabled it to retake a trench. He set up a gun to protect another machine gun section which was being shelled, and enabled it to retire safely. He was shot through the heart while still working his gun.

Fisher was only 19 years old. He was attending the Engineering School at McGill University when war broke out. He was well known in college athletics as a football and hockey player, playing on the university teams which competed in 1914 in the intercollegiate Rugby and hockey leagues.

OUTLOOK BLUE

For Settlement of Differences of Mexican Factions. Washington Report.—Official hope that the heads of the warring military factions in Mexico would settle their differences was voiced today. General Carranza's notice to the United States reiterating that he would not agree to a truce with General Villa, pending a discussion of peace was responsible. He announces his intention of continuing his military campaign to crush his adversaries. General Carranza has all along declined to accept General Villa's peace overtures, as well as suggestions of foreign mediators in Mexico's internal troubles. His attitude, as expressed to the United States, therefore, was no surprise to officials in Washington.

El Paso, Texas, Report.—General Obregon's forces have occupied Agua Calientes, according to a telegram from Vera Cruz, made public today by the Carranza agency there. CARRANZISTAS KILL BISHOP. El Paso, Texas, Report.—Bishop Candena, aged 85, of the college of Nuestra Señora de Ocatlan at Tlaxcala, and three priests were killed by Carranza troops commanded by General Francisco Coe, according to a letter received here today. The letter says the troops then looted and destroyed the college.

RUSS BELIEVE VICTORY SURE BUT DISTANT

Fall of Lemberg Has Not Discouraged Them, but Allies' Preparation Will Be Slow.

GERMAN ERROR

Galician Campaign Shows Tentons Realize Mistakes Made at War's Inception.

London Cable.—Discussing the situation which necessitated the Russian retreat in Galicia, the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says: "The Russians now realize that the war is still in its preliminary stages. The enemy's national military organization is so admirable and complete that the allies must have time—many months, perhaps years, to wear down the enormous initial advantage of German aggression. The Russians believe the end is more than ever sure, but very far off.

"The Galician campaign shows that Germany at last has realized the mistake made earlier in the war of ignoring Russia, which really, of all the allies, was best prepared for war, and therefore ought to have been dealt with first. The Germans can repair their initial error only by bringing Russia to a decisive battle, but Russia has a thousand miles of manoeuvring ground before vital parts of the nation can be reached. Therefore, Germany has a hopeless task in attempting to force the hands of Grand Duke Nicholas.

"Lemberg really is a very secondary matter, both from the German and Russian points of view. The Russians will not accept battle unless the Germans commit some fatal error, but will continue the policy of wearing down the Germans until the U. S. comes for a general move by all the allied armies."

WHERE GERMAN ARE. London Cable.—The Times' military correspondent, dealing with the fall of Lemberg, points out that the Austro-German armies marching eastward on a broad front, or endeavoring to force a passage of the middle Danube. A sixth army, under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, according to the correspondent, is posted on the left flank of the main armies. There are also, he says, German troops in the angle of the San and Vistula Rivers, while between the Vistula and the Pilca, General Von Wobrich's army links up the main operating armies with the German forces in Poland.

"If the Grand Duke Nicholas can strike Joseph Ferdinand hard on the Tanew," says the correspondent, "the face of affairs may change. But there is no news that there are Russians in sufficient strength on the Tanew to embark on such operations, falling which the security of the Austro-German main army is reasonably assured. With the fall of Lemberg it may be assumed that General Ivanoff will fall back on the line of the Serath and Bug Rivers, and it may require hard marches and hard fighting to accomplish this."

GERMANS PRAISE RUSS. Berlin Cable, via London.—Details of the taking of Lemberg, while still meagre, show that the Russian troops put up a strong resistance to the very last, and this, in spite of the fact that their situation was hopeless. Before the city fell the armies under General von Mackensen and Archduke Joseph Ferdinand had driven wedges deep into the northern section of the Russian line, even as far as Tanew, cutting this line into two detached parts. Under pressure from northwest, and following especially an effective artillery bombardment by the army of General Boehm-Ermolli, the Archduke completed the disaster by breaking the Russian centre, which was supported on Lemberg. At the same time General von Mackensen pressed steadily on the soldiers of Emperor Nicholas, who were in full retreat along the line from Lemberg to Rawa Ruska. General Boehm-Ermolli assumed the pursuit of the enemy to the northeast and east of Lemberg.

As soon as the investment of Lemberg has been completed, according to the despatches reaching Berlin, the Russians, threatened by the further advance of the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians, also began retreating from the angle in northern Galicia formed by the Rivers San and Vistula, a section of territory which lies to the northwest of Przemyel, as well as from the district around Kielec in Russian Poland, about one hundred miles to the south of Warsaw. The victorious troops of the German allies were given an ovation when they entered Lemberg. The city is described as having been little damaged, with the exception of a big fire in the western part, where the Russians ignited some petroleum and benzene tanks, the railroad station and a number of adjoining factories. The city apparently had not been touched by the artillery fire of the Russians and the Austrians.

TO DETECT SUBS.

Prof. Fessenden May Have Valuable Suggestions.

London Cable.—The question of whether there exists any scientific method of detecting the presence of a submerged submarine, which was raised during the Lusitania enquiry, is now engaging the attention of the Admiralty. Certain valuable suggestions have been made by a prominent Canadian to Mr. Donald MacMaster, C. C., who represented the Dominion Government at the enquiry, and Mr. MacMaster has submitted these to the Admiralty and to Lord Mersey, and the latter has promised to give every encouragement to any experiments in the direction of setting the question.

In view of the important discoveries made by Prof. Fessenden, son of Mrs. Fessenden, of this city, along this line, it is taken for granted that the suggestions to the Admiralty came from him.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

British Columbia hopes to do a big export lumber trade with China and Japan. Toronto Board of Trade has a "dark horse" in mind for the job of fire chief. War films depicting actual battle scenes are barred from Ontario moving picture shows.

Wm. Stone, senior, committed suicide while temporarily insane, according to the finding of the coroner's jury at Whitby. Private Plumb, one of the fifth detachment furnished by the 51st So. Rifles, walked from the Mississippi River to enlist.

It is understood the Government will lease the Lake Superior section of the G. T. P. on the basis of \$600,000 annual rental. Miss Tuer, a Port Hope woman, committed suicide in Toronto. She suffered a nervous breakdown following eight months' detention in Germany. The British Lord Chancellor Wednesday stated that already \$450,000 had been paid by the Government as compensation for damage done by air raids.

Funeral services were held at the Madeleine, Paris, Wednesday morning for Canadian soldiers who have fallen on the field of honor in France and Belgium. The Belgian Minister for the Colonies announced at Havre Wednesday night that a Belgian column had captured Kissegies, in German East Africa. The place fell to a surprise attack.

Wm. Beam, aged thirty-five, in charge of the Windsor Hydro-Electric system night staff, was found dead at the foot of an embankment, having come in contact with a live wire, the shock hurling him down, breaking his neck. Lieut.-Col. G. S. Ryerson, Toronto, has been promoted to be Hon. Surgeon-General, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Carson, Montreal, to be Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. W. E. Thompson, Halifax, to be Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of administration.

ROBERT LANSING

Takes Oath of Office as U. S. Secretary of State. Washington Report.—United States Government to-day notified all foreign governments of the appointment of Robert Lansing to be Secretary of State. Notice was also sent to all diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in foreign countries.

ALLIES MAKE HEAVY GAINS

French Report Tells of Land Operations on Gallipoli

Between June 1 and 3—Big Fight On the 4th.

Paris Cable.—An official note made public in Paris to-day gives details of land operations on the north side of the Dardanelles between June 1 and June 3, and recites that as a result of attacks by the French and the British, a gain of from 150 to 500 yards along a front of over a mile was made. British troops took over 500 prisoners.

The text of the communication follows: "Our offensive movement during the last two weeks of the month of May had been gradual, the line moving forward in small sections, and making its way from one vantage point to the next point of support. "But on June 4 the whole line was ordered to attack. The idea was to keep the enemy occupied at all points simultaneously, thus preventing him from bringing up reserves at any one point, and at the same time giving our men further opportunity to organize the positions already captured by them.

"At about 11 o'clock in the morning the bombardment of the enemy positions was begun. Owing to a long period of dry weather, huge clouds of dust were thrown up by the shells, and were blown back to our lines by a north wind, a condition which made our firing difficult. The enemy made only an occasional reply to the hail of our 75 guns. Toward noon our aeroplanes reported that all of the enemy's batteries had been silenced. Our infantry, at a given signal, rushed from the trenches, and from the cliffs which dominate the Gulf of Saros in the direction of the deep ravine at Kereves Dere.

"As the allies advanced the bayonets of the men and the swords of their officers gleamed under the bright sun. The principal attack was made upon the Turkish position located opposite the British trenches. British soldiers charged these trenches of the enemy, and found that a majority of the Turkish defenders had been killed by the Melinite shells. Without stopping at a first success, our allies charged again, and were successful in occupying the second line of trenches. At this point they were given support, which permitted them to turn about and attack and capture a Turkish redoubt, which still held out. They took also further positions situated on the right and the left of the first line of trenches, and gained ground approximately 500 yards in depth.

"The French charged simultaneously with the British against the Turkish positions situated in front of Kereves Dere. The first line soon was taken, as was also a Turkish fortress, which, with the ditches surrounding it, was heavily fortified by barb wire entanglements. We called this Fort Haricot. "The result of our attacks gave us an advance ranging from 150 to 500 yards along a lateral front of two kilometers (a mile and one-fifth). British troops took 500 prisoners, including ten officers and seven German marines who had formerly belonged to the German warships Goeben and Breslau, vessels which since the war have been under the Turkish flag."

FIX COAL PRICES

British Government Will Regulate the Trade Soon. London Cable.—Details of a government regulation of coal prices will be announced next week, according to the Daily Mail's political correspondent. The correspondent announces that the efforts of Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, to induce the various parties interested to come to a voluntary agreement on the question of the price and the supply of coal have failed, and that Mr. Runciman will make an announcement on the subject in the House of Commons, indicating that the Government intends to take strong action.

IN FULL CHARGE

Lloyd-George in Control of the Ammunition Supply. London Cable.—In the course of the debate on the Munitions Bill in the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Lloyd-George said he would hold himself responsible for the supply of ammunition with what was going on there. This was in answer to Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal, who said that if Mr. Lloyd-George was not going to be independent of the War Office, by which he meant Lord Kitchener, his scheme was foredoomed by failure.

Mr. Lloyd-George, continuing, said he was sure that Lord Kitchener would agree that the Minister of Munitions should have a free hand. CUT TRADE WITH GERMANS. London Cable.—The Board of Trade has decided that trading with Germans in China must be stopped, and a proclamation will be issued prohibiting trade between England and the subjects of enemy countries and the branches of firms of enemy countries in China and Siam. It is understood that one month's grace will be given before the prohibition becomes effective.

DELIVERY BAD

Says Lord Curzon, of Shell Supply From Canada.

London Cable.—Lord Curzon in the House of Lords to-night gave an indignant denial to the assertion that Canadian munition makers had been snubbed. The offers received from time to time from Canadian firms have been referred to the Dominion Government. He said direct negotiations had not taken place with the firms, as it was arranged such negotiations should proceed through the Canadian Government. The contract with Morgans had been entered into because direct dealing with firms in the United States had proved unsatisfactory. The Morgans had not a complete monopoly even in the States. Lord Curzon added that the Government desired to obtain all possible material from the dominions. Canadian makers though did not make the shell complete, but had to go to the United States for certain parts. Delivery from Canada had been exceptionally bad.

POPE ADMITS AN INTERVIEW

But Says French Paper's Report is Garbled in Many Places. Rome, Cable, via London Cable.—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, publishes the following statement relative to the interview attributed to Pope Benedict by Louis Latapie, in La Liberté, of Paris: "To put our readers and all discerning and impartial men of all nations on guard against arbitrary interpretation of the mind of the Holy See, we are unable to let pass without remark the account of the interview of a foreign journalist with the sovereign pontiff, published and commented upon in the newspapers.

"To cut short these interpretations and commentaries, we recall that there is an essential difference between the official public documents of the Holy See and private publications. As to that which concerns the sovereign pontiff, the thought of the sovereign pontiff is not doubtful, because it has been clearly expressed at different times in numerous pontifical documents, namely, the encyclical of Nov. 1, 1914, the Christmas discourse to cardinals, the consistorial allocution of Jan. 22, 1915, many letters from the pontiff to cardinals and prelates, and the recent letter of May 20 to Cardinal Doyen.

"These official public documents reflect exactly the ideas of the Pope and Holy See; who accept all responsibility. The other documents, namely, private publications, and also the one discussed to-day, can contain and do contain, in fact, a number of inaccuracies. Several of these inaccuracies are so evident it is useless to point them out."

The interview granted La Liberté of Paris by Pope Benedict is considered here to be of such gravity that the newspapers refused to believe it authentic until all doubt on this score was removed by the Vatican's statement published in the Osservatore Romano. The Giornale D'Italia declares it seems impossible Benedict XV. could have used the language attributed to him. The Tribune says the pontiff's words are destined to provoke animated discussion in France and Belgium, and will have a grave effect because of the interview as a whole, and because the Pope spoke of "very thorny details, with arguments which can be contradicted easily."

HIT BY TORPEDO

But British Cruiser Reached Port, Little Damaged. London Cable.—British cruiser, Roxburgh was torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Sea last Sunday, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty this evening. The cruiser was not damaged so seriously as to prevent her making port. There were no casualties. No allusion is made to the fate of the German craft that fired the torpedo. The fact that a second one was not fired might indicate that the submarine had been injured by gunfire from the Roxburgh. The Admiralty announcement says nothing to this effect, however.

The British cruiser Roxburgh was of 1850 tons displacement. She was built in 1901, and made 22 knots. Her crew is about 700. HELP BRITISH WOOLLEN MEN. London Cable.—It is announced that negotiations are in progress between the British Board of Trade and the Textile Alliance of New York, under which English woollen manufacturers can obtain large quantities of tops and yarns made in the United States, with the object of increasing immediately the output of military clothing in this country. The shortage of labor in the wool combing trade here is so serious that the War Office has been asked to prohibit the further enlistment of these workers.

NEW DOMINION OFFICIAL.

Ottawa Report.—Mr. R. H. Coats, associate editor of the Labor Gazette and member of the Coast of Living Commission, has been appointed to succeed the late Walter Blue. While Mr. Coats succeeds Mr. Blue, he gets practically a new post and will be known as Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census in the Department of Trade and Commerce. When a man has his leg pulled he ought to be glad he isn't a centipede.