

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914

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## PATRIOTIC MEETING IN SUMMERSIDE

Large and Enthusiastic Audience. Eloquent Addresses by Chief Justice, the Premier and Mr. A. B. Warburton who Made Strong Appeals.

The citizens of Summerside turned out in force last evening at the Market Hall, where there was a meeting in connection with the Patriotic Fund. His Worship Mayor Saunders presided, and there were on the platform, His Lordship the Chief Justice, the Premier and Mr. A. B. Warburton. Eloquent speeches were delivered and the speakers all appealed to the audience to support the fund to the utmost of their ability.

In opening the meeting the Chairman pointed out that they had been called upon recently to contribute to many worthy objects, but they would agree with him that the object of the fund to which they were now called upon to subscribe, far surpassed any of the others in importance. It was to help the dependents of those men who had gone to the front and to give their lives to keep the Empire alive. He did not think there was one of them there who was a dollar poorer than he was before the war began and it was up to them to do their duty now to the Empire. They called this fund a contribution or a donation. He called it a debt, a debt which they must pay to the Empire. Great Britain had been engaged for a number of years in the stupendous task of building the magnificent navy of which they were so proud to-day, while we on the island had not contributed a dollar towards its maintenance. He did not forget that the navy afforded them as much protection as it did every other part of the Empire. What would happen, he asked, if the great fleet of Great Britain were defeated? Just as sure as night follows day the German fleet would cross the Atlantic and smother Canada. The people of the is-

land were in too happy a situation to realize this possible, although only possible catastrophe. The Government of this province, he said, had it in its power to impose a war tax and if it were done no one could have any reason to complain. In the circumstances they should contribute generously. He said that they paid large premiums for the protection of their buildings and they considered it a good business. They had the protection of their homes afforded by the British fleet and it was their bounden duty to see the upkeep of the source of that protection. He said it was only necessary to bring the matter to their notice to have them do their part. He gave a fine resume of the causes that led up to the war and in conclusion hoped they would do everything possible to keep the nation bravely floating over the country.

He then called upon His Lordship Chief Justice Sir Wilfrid William Sullivan. His Lordship explained the object of the Patriotic Fund and proceeded to speak of the gravity of the situation created by the war. He spoke of the ruthless vandalism of the Germans and stated that the ruin brought upon some countries was enormous and in some cases almost beyond computation. This had been brought about by the tyrannous ambition of the German Autocrat. He spoke of the first declaration of war was made by Austria against Serbia, but the war could very well have been prevented if Germany had so desired. But she did not. Ever since 1870 they had been preparing for war and this was an opportune moment for testing their strength. He remarked on the (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

## CRUSHING DEFEAT OF GERMAN INVADERS BY RUSSIAN TROOPS

### SERVIANS DEFEAT AUSTRIAN TROOPS

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PARIS, Nov. 26.—Victory for Servians in their fighting with Austrians in north-western Serbia, is reported in a despatch from Nish. Combats occurred on November 22nd, says the despatch, along positions in east Rogatchitza, the attacks being made by us on the enemy's forces. On our left wing, along the front from Lazaretz to Mionita, we maintained all our positions. The attacks of the enemy south-west of Lazaretz were repulsed. From our point of view the day ended favourably for us. After fighting on Nov. 23rd the enemy was constrained to retire. The retreat was disorderly at some points. We took a number of prisoners.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PETROGRAD, Nov. 26.—An official communication from general headquarters issued to-day says: "The battle of Lodz continues to develop to our advantage. Germans are making strenuous efforts to facilitate their retreat of their troops which having penetrated in the direction of Brzeziny are now retiring to the region of Strykow, under conditions very unfavourable for them. On the Austrian front our action continues with success. In the fighting of Nov. 25th we took as many as 8,000 prisoners, including two regiments with their commanders and other officers."

### SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Russian general staff is withholding details of the victory which all other despatches from Petrograd say the Russians have won over the German forces which penetrated Poland. To-night's official simply says the battle continues to develop to the advantage of the Russians and that the Germans are trying to extricate themselves from a position that is very unfavourable for them.

The Germans on the other hand claim they inflicted heavy losses on the Russians between Lodz and Lowicz. Military authorities in Petrograd, assuming that unofficial reports of the victory are true, express astonishment that the Germans should have attacked Lodz for they say defeat there was inevitable. Germans who advanced from North and South, these military observers add, doubtless intended to seize the railway between Skierniewice and Piotrkow and interrupt communication between the Northern and Southern Russian armies, but that Grand Duke Nicholas with an enormous number of men at his command was able to sandwich them and direct attacks from all points except due West. The reported failure of the German Crown Prince's army to advance on Cracow-Czestochowa front is considered by those military critics as contributing to the checking of the Germans.

It is said in Petrograd that one, if not two, German army corps were almost completely enveloped and that they are making a desperate effort to fight their way out to the north. Already large numbers of prisoners are reported to have passed through Warsaw. This is considered in London to confirm the unofficial reports and the statement of Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords to-day that the reinforced troops were able to defeat the Germans with heavier loss than was before inflicted on the Austrians.

Russians are said to be continuing their advances through the Carpathians, in Western Galicia and against Cracow, and Professor Bernard Pares, the British Government's representative with the Russian headquarters staff, says favorite forces are forming half a circle around East Prussia to avoid the well fortified and difficult Mazurian Lake region, they are also declared to be operating with success against the Turks in the Caucasus.

Except for artillery fighting the battle in the West remains virtually at a standstill, although in isolated attacks both sides claim to have made some progress. There is no indication as to where the next German blow is to be struck in an attempt to reach the French coast.

Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords to-day declared that all the gaps in the British lines which for a long time had fought against great odds have now been filled, and both British and French reinforcements had reached the front. While Lord Kitchener expressed confidence in the result of the war and asserted that 30,000 recruits joining the British army each week, he warned the public that still more men will be required. The Secretary of War added that an Indian force is in touch with the Turks ten miles to the East of Suez Canal, while Indian and British troops were busy on the shores of the Persian Gulf and throughout Africa. He said the Indian Government had announced its intention to continue to support the Indian contingents fighting in France and elsewhere.

### THE ALLIES HAVE RETAKEN DIXMUDE

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Nov. 26.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail at Dunkirk, France, telegraphs that Dixmude has been retaken by the allies. He says the French marines attacked the town strongly Tuesday night, and drove the Germans out. They advanced to the trenches Wednesday, and followed this up with an irresistible charge. The enemy did not halt their retreat until seven miles out of town. The marines lost 300 men.

### AUSTRO-GERMAN ROUT COMPLETE

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Nov. 26.—Official news received in Russian circles in London to-day declares the rout of the German-Austrian force in Poland has been complete. The General Staff, however, is not yet able to give any details of this fighting.

The Crown vs. Doucette (continued).  
Earl Reid, bookkeeper in the Journal Office, was next witness, and in his evidence stated that he saw the prisoner going out of the Journal Office with something under his coat, which he supposed was some of the stolen liquor. He also stated that he was in the office at the time of the quarrel between the Doucette boys, when they were arrested by Police Officer Oakes.

Augustus Wedge swore that on the day referred to he saw the prisoner coming down stairs in the Journal Office with two or three bottles of liquor in his pocket, which he took to the coal bin. Witness also stated that he helped carry the liquor from the coal bin, where it had been hid, to the Perry building.

Mr. J. J. Johnston, in opening the case for the defence, stated that there had been no evidence produced by the Crown to show that the prisoner had any knowledge that the liquor was stolen or that he was in any way connected with same. He reviewed the evidence given by each of the witnesses and claimed that the prisoner had no knowledge where the goods came from.

The Attorney General then addressed the jury and stated that evidence showed that the goods were stolen and taken to the Journal office and that the prisoner was in the Perry house with his brother George and that they had thirteen bottles of the whisky with them. The Attorney General also said that prisoner had stated to Arthur Brennan that he and his brother George and a third party had purchased the whisky. Continuing, the Attorney General said: "Now we come to the point, did the prisoner know that the liquor was stolen. In the evidence of the witness, Wedge, he stated that the prisoner asked him not to tell where the liquor was hid and that the prisoner helped to move the liquor from the coal bin to a barrel in the Journal building."

In conclusion, the Attorney General stated that it was certainly an unfortunate thing that these three men should get mixed up in such matters, and stated he left the matter to the jury to form their own opinion as to whether the prisoner was guilty or not guilty.

After a short address from His Lordship the jury retired, and in about an hour returned with a verdict of not guilty.

The Crown vs. James Crossman, who was sent up for trial by the grand jury. At this point Mr. J. E. Wyatt asked that the case be not further dealt with, as he had been assured by the Prosecutor in the case in which the prisoner was connected that if he turned King's evidence and told what he knew that it would not be used against him.

The Attorney General stated that he did not think it would be advisable to go ahead with the case, under the circumstances, and that he would let same lay over until the sitting of the Supreme Court in June; the prisoner to give \$1,500 bail.

## BRITISH WARSHIP WAS BLOWN UP

Sank in Three Minutes With Crew of Nearly 800 men Only 12 Escaping, Explosion was Accidental Occurring While Loading Ammunition

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Nov. 26.—Official—it is announced to-day that the British battleship Bulwark, 15,000 tons, was blown up off Sheerness, England. The explosion is believed to have originated in her own magazine. Only 12 out of 700-800 aboard were saved.

The Bulwark was completed in 1902. The force of the explosion aboard ship was so great that houses in Sheerness, even Southend, seven miles away, and one on the other side of the Medway, were violently shaken. People fled into the streets in alarm. Where the ship blew up dense clouds of smoke and flame shot into the air. The vessel disappeared beneath the waves in three minutes. So terribly was the Bulwark rent that it was impossible to render her any assistance. Immediately after the explosion the vessel was blotted out by smoke, and as the smoke slowly lifted, a handful of men were seen struggling in the water. Small craft rushed to them and took German prisoners. Some of the crew were badly mutilated. A touch of the dramatic was added to the catastrophe by the fact that the band of the Bulwark was playing when the explosion came. The disaster occurred while the Bulwark was lying at anchor, off a naval depot of Sheerness. Near the mouth of the Thames, but the officers of the port scout the public impression that the vessel was the victim of a German submarine. This seems to be supported by the absence of upward in the water, and the First Lord of the Admiralty explained.

Although 15 years old, and no longer on the first fighting line, the Bulwark still was a useful vessel. The loss of

the ship, however, was nothing compared to the heavy loss in trained officers and men, to whose relatives Mr Churchill expressed in the House of Commons his deep sympathy and sorrow. For a long time the Bulwark was Admiral Charles Beresford's flagship in the Mediterranean.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Nov. 26.—The explosion which destroyed the Bulwark occurred at 7.53 a.m. A Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral, who were at Sheerness, reported they were convinced the disaster was caused by the magazine exploding. There was no upheaval of water when the smoke cleared away, and the ship had entirely disappeared. An inquiry will be held to-morrow, and the Admiralty believes it may throw light upon the occurrence.

Mr Winston Churchill, speaking in the Commons concerning the disaster, said: "The loss of the ship does not sensibly affect our military position, but we regret the loss of life, which was very heavy. Only twelve men were saved. All the officers and the rest of the crew, which I suppose amounted to between 700 and 800, perished."

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Nov. 26.—The loss of the Bulwark, according to the Central News despatch received this evening from Chatham, was due to an accidental explosion, while ammunition was being loaded on the warship.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Nov. 26.—It is reported that two German submarines are hemmed in the basin where the Bulwark sank.

## CANADIANS NOW BREAK INTO POESY

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A welcome change in the conduct of Church Parade was made at Salisbury Plain Monday, when, in view of the bitter weather, services were conducted in the Y. M. C. A., tents instead of in the open air. Two battalions were able to crowd into one tent, Anglican and Presbyterian chaplains joining to conduct one service.

The Newfoundlanders and the 17th Nova Scotia men have removed to the quarters formerly occupied by the Princess Pat's, who have gone to Winchester to join the brigade of which they are to form part.

The Second Battalion of the Expeditionary Force have, under the editorship of Signaller Charles Crain, published a highly attractive bulletin in commemoration of the voyage across the Atlantic. The bulletin contains some lively poems, including poetry after the Kipling style—a long way after, as the writers no doubt, would readily admit. For instance:—

"Onward, Royal Canadians, marching to the range,  
Nothing for your breakfast, this is nothing strange,  
Onward, Royal Canadians, wash your dirty clothes—  
Where the soap is coming from, the orderly sergeant knows!"

Since leave has been granted pretty freely during the last few weeks, the number of telegrams arriving in camp informing members that their relatives are sick in various parts of England has been perfectly amazing. Last week a well-known Toronto trooper got a wire, saying: "Get three days' leave, but nobody is ill."

## EARL KITCHENER REVIEWS THE WAR

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Russian defeat of the Germans was with the heaviest losses yet suffered.

The Germans have made no advance since I last addressed this House. The British are in touch with the Turkish forces 30 miles east of the Suez Canal. I were the salient points of a speech made by Field Marshal Earl Kitchener in the House of Lords this afternoon, when the British Secretary of State for War further summarised the military operations. Lord Kitchener paid a tribute to the gallantry of the Belgian army and to the King of Belgium, who, he declared, had no intention of giving up his territory. He said the losses of the Allies were great, but at the same time were slight compared with those of the enemy, and that Allied troops were in excellent spirits, confident of success. The Russian army, he announced, have defeated the Germans with heavier losses than the latter ever suffered before. Regarding recruits, Lord Kitchener said he still had room for men, and was confident men would answer the country's call and see that the war was brought to a successful conclusion. He said about thirty thousand recruits were enlisting weekly. "The time will come when we will require many more men, and I will then make it thoroughly well known," the Field Marshal said, and added that in the meantime all gaps in the British forces on the Continent had been filled. Referring to the German advance on Dunkirk and Calais after the capture of Antwerp, Lord Kitchener mentioned that despite the overwhelming number of the German forces, the British troops strove valiantly against them; and our British cavalry division, extending over seven miles of trenches, threw back fierce attacks of whole German army corps for more than two days. The arrival of the Indians of the scene, he said, proved of great advantage, and when fresh reinforcements pushed forward the German march on Calais was stopped. Lord Kitchener spoke of the splendid fighting qualities of the French troops and the "pluck and gallantry of the Belgian army," whose fine resistance had been strengthened and encouraged by the co-operation of the British fleet, which had effectively shelled the German artillery positions.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PARIS, Nov. 26.—All newspapers of Petrograd affirm that the Germans suffered a terrible catastrophe in attempting the offensive movement with

## HON. FRANK COCHRANE ON INSPECTION TRIP

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals, is now on an inspection trip over the intercolonial. It is customary for the Minister to make this trip before completion of the work of the coming year, so as to judge personally of the improvements and changes suggested.

Owing to the commandeering of the Armstrong-Whitworth plant in England by the British Government, and the use of it entirely for naval purposes, the big Prince Edward Island car ferry will not be completed until Spring. Delivery was expected of this ferry in November.

The work of widening Prince Edward Island Railway from a narrow to a wide gauge, and the consequent change in the rolling stock, will commence next year. This is an undertaking of considerable magnitude, and will have to be spread over a number of years. With the delivery of the ferry standard cars will be taken across to the island, so that the double ferry-shipment of freight now so expensive will be reduced by half.

## FOX MEETING TO BE HELD IN CH'TOWN

The Committee appointed at the fox meeting in Summerside Wednesday evening laid upon the adjournment of the meeting and after a conference with Premier Mathison, decided to call a meeting for Tuesday, December 1st, at Charlottetown. The meeting will be held in the Government Council Chambers at 7.30 p.m.; and a special train will be run from Tignish to convey fox men to and from the meeting. Every fox company is urged to send a representative to this meeting with power to act on the matters that may come up, and it is hoped that some arrangement can be made whereby information regarding this wonderful industry may be given to the outside world through official and reliable channels.

Special reduced rates will be given from all points, of which due notice will be given through the press.

Five army corps, against Russians between Vistula and Warthe Rivers. The German turning movements against left wing of Russians in the region of Wielim, to north of Czestochowa, are also said to have met with disaster. Eleven German army corps are reported to have suffered enormously, one entire division being captured.

## THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
TORONTO, Nov. 27.—Maritime: Strong winds and gales, westerly to northerly, turning colder at night with local snow flurries.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was fine all day.

The tide will be high tonight at 6.57 and tomorrow at 7.39; it will be high tomorrow morning at 7.29 and Sunday at 8.25.

The sun sets this afternoon at 4.19 and tomorrow at 4.19; it rises tomorrow morning at 7.18 and Sunday at 7.19.

The moon rises this afternoon at 1.44.

The first quarter of the new moon was on Tuesday, November 24th, at 9.39 a.m.

There will be a full moon on Wednesday, December 2nd at 2.21 p.m.

The length of today will be nine hours and three minutes.

## PATRIOTIC MEETING PEOPLE'S THEATRE

The Patriotic meeting in the People's Theatre Wednesday evening, a report of which was regrettably omitted in our yesterday's issue, was largely attended and the excellent addresses by the various speakers were appropriately supplemented by a number of war pictures, shown by the courtesy of the Manager, Mr. W. G. Hogg, who is always ready to place his services and his theatre at the disposal of any good cause.

Rev. Dr. Fullerton presided, and after a brief opening address, called upon the first speaker, Col. Moore. The Colonel gave a concise and instructive summary of the events leading up to the war and of the action taken by the Dominion military authorities to enable Canada to take its share in the struggle. He stated that the allotment for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick was 1,000 men for the second contingent and only ten days ago to complete the enlistment. There were some men still needed and he urged upon all young men who could possibly be spared to enrol themselves in their country's defence. He regretted that he himself was prevented by his age from going to the front, but he stated that a sufficient number could be obtained to make up the Island's quota. He graphically pictured the effect of a victory by Germany in this struggle when, if such a calamity were possible, all the overseas dominions would become German colonies and the transfer the women and children of Canadians would be subjected to such inhuman atrocities as had been perpetrated in Belgium. He called upon all men of military age to show their patriotism and urged the mothers and wives to show the true Spartan spirit in not only permitting them but urging them to go.

Rev. Canon Simpson followed, prefacing his remarks with the statement that he himself was an old soldier, having entered military service fifty-three years ago, he proceeded to show the desperate situation that still exists with reference to the war. He had been over-confident of Britain's greatness but he would remind his hearers that the Empire was engaged in a life and death struggle against a foe whose resources were almost inexhaustible, a foe who had for forty years been preparing for this war. He instanced the orderly march of the Germans into Belgian cities and the fact that it was only after the war had begun that the Allies had commenced their preparation. When the enemy is driven into his own country, Canon Simpson declared, the severest part of the struggle will only be beginning.

He remarked in passing that he had a sister in Vienna and a nephew in the Austrian army. While not proud of his nephew's connection with the Austrians he said that from advice received from them both he learned that Germany was still confident of victory. Canada had helped magnificently. India was helping, and in Prince Edward Island must not lag behind. All should consider their duty to God, to their neighbor, to their country. The men who had enlisted did nobly; they realized the risk they were running and accepted it nobly. He urged upon all to face the question squarely "What is my duty in this crisis and to act accordingly."

Rev. Dr. Fullerton was the next speaker. He said there were 30,000 Roman Catholic clergy in the ranks of the Allies and a large number of Protestant clergymen. They believed they were fighting on the side of right. He spoke of the heroic conduct of the Belgians, without whose gallant stand against the invaders, France would have been overrun during the early stages of the war. He referred to the German attempt to foment rebellion and sedition in the countries of the Allies and emphasized the need of Britons the world over to stand firm by the flag. Dr. Fullerton explained the provision that is being made by the Government for the maintenance of those who go to the front and for their dependents and made a strong plea for young men to come forward and take their places in the firing line. The speeches were interspersed with patriotic songs by Dr. T. E. Roberts, Lieuts. George Beers and G. Elmer Ritchie and the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

At the close of the meeting three young men handed in their names to the Recruiting Officer, Lieutenant Johnson, who is at present on the Island.

ISLANDER DIES IN ST. JOHN.  
ST. JOHN, Nov. 26.—Terrence J. Cochrane, druggist, died to-day aged 69. He was a native of P. E. Island. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. H. J. Donahue.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

COMING EVENTS,  
ANNOUNCEMENTS,  
MEETINGS, ETC

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

\*The annual meeting of the Northern Institute will be held in Mayfield Hall on Monday, Nov. 30th, at 7.30 p. m. 6519-11-27ME11.

\*\*VOICE SPECIALIST, Prof. H. A. Tanton, teacher of voice culture, piano or organ. Voice culture a specialty. Studio, 146 Great George St., Charlottetown. 6525-11-14mtf.

\*\*THE MEMBERS OF HIGHLAND Division S. O. T. intend holding a basket social in the Hartsville Hall on Friday night, the 27th inst. Admission 10 cents. Ladies with baskets free. 6703-11-27mtf.

\*\*COME TO THE ENTERTAINMENT and basket social in Clyde River Hall Monday, Nov. 30th. Admission, 10 cents. Ladies with baskets free. Doors open at 7 p. m.; programme begins at 7.30. (If not fine, will be held the following fine evening.) 6591-11-26m2

Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.

## CONDENSED ADS. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

engine for sale kindly write to P. O. Box 323, city. 6667-11-25M31.

PRIME SAUSAGES.—Best in the city. From selected young pork. Drake & Co. 6262-10-28m1f.

WANTED—MAN TO WORK ON farm for winter. Must be able to milk. Apply to Wallace Wheatley, East Royalty or 36 Elm avenue, city. 6708-11-27M31.

WANTED.—SEVERAL GOOD BOYS to sell Guardians in the morning. Apply at Subscription Counter at once. 6548-11-17M1f.

FOR SALE, 2 SHARES IN THE Standard Black Fox Co., will be sold cheap. Apply to Box 140, City. 6709-11-27M31.

WANTED.—At once to rent a small house or rooms for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "D" care of Guardian. 11-18mtf.

BUSINESS ENVELOPES.—No. 8 printed with name and address, either on flap or front. \$3 per 1,000; \$5.50 for 2,000; \$12.00 for 5,000; \$20 for 10,000. GUARDIAN OFFICE. 6608-11-21mtf.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

## CONFERENCE AT ROME WAR IS CONSIDERED

ROME, Nov. 25.—An important meeting was held at the foreign office to-day. It was attended by Premier Salandra, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sommino, chief of the general staff of the army, General Codona and chief of the naval staff, Vice-Admiral di Revel. The meeting lasted two hours, and secrecy was maintained by all the participants as to the subject discussed. The Giornale d'Italia says it dealt with the international situation as regards Italian interests, and that the two chiefs of staff outlined the present condition of the army and navy as the result of the preparations of the last three months.

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## TORONTO ORDERS 3,000 RIFLES

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—In order that Toronto may be adequately defended in the case of a German invasion, the city officials have placed an order for 3,500 Winchester rifles with an American firm, with which the police force and Home Guard will be armed. In addition an order has been given for 1,250,000 rounds of ammunition. The offer of Ross rifles, it is understood, has been turned down.

Mayor Hocken to-day resented the remarks of Major-General Hughes when he stated in Montreal that Toronto was in a panic when its council voted \$100,000 for home defense. "We acted on information received from Washington," was all he would say as to what prompted the appropriation.