

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B. JUNE 4, 1915.

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LLOYD GEORGE'S WARNING

The re-capture of Przemyśl by the Austro-German army is an important victory for the latter. It is explained by the Russian lack of guns and ammunition. Lloyd George says that "200,000 shells were concentrated in a single hour on the heads of the gallant Russians." The Times remarked some time ago that the only reasonable explanation of the Russian retreats was a lack of guns and munitions and railway facilities to enable them to concentrate their forces quickly at a given point. The loss of Przemyśl after its capture at the end of a long and stubborn siege, means that the Russians must fight stubbornly over the same ground again, and it also means a prolongation of the war. The Austrians and Germans will be greatly heartened by the news. The correspondent of The London Nation says that Italians returning home from Germany describe the Germans as more confident than ever of final victory. He says:—

"They (the Italians) tell me frankly that the Germans are more confident of victory than ever, and that every man who can carry a rifle or help to kill will count. All the male population between 14 and 60 years will eventually be called out. The Kaiser has never been so popular, and every atrocity is hailed as a new glory. The greater the number of nations against them, the greater their triumph will be in the end, they hold. That is the genuine feeling in Germany. Depression and murmuring are unknown there, and food is cheaper in Germany than it is in Switzerland or Italy. We must understand that the job is a stiff one and the end is far off, even if new countries intervene."

All this lends emphasis to the idea of Mr. Lloyd George for speeding up the work of providing munitions of war. Read again what he told the people of Manchester yesterday:—

"The Germans have achieved a great success, not because of superior arms, but because of their strategy of their generals. The German triumph is due entirely to superior equipment, an overwhelming superiority of shot and shell and munitions and equipment. It was their skilled industries, and especially by the superior organization of German workshops. Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated in a single hour on the heads of the gallant Russians. Had we been in a position to supply the same pressure to the Germans on our front the Germans would have been turned out of France and driven half way across the devastated plain of Flanders. They would have been well out of the country they had tortured and tormented with deadly cruelty. More than that, we should have actually penetrated Germany."

It is also worthy of note that Mr. Lloyd George discussed conscription, and hinted that if it should be necessary the government would not hesitate to adopt that policy, although it would only be as a last necessity.

No one will lose heart because of the rather gloomy news of the last two days, but if it has the effect of rousing the British and Canadian people to a keener sense of the need of concentrating still more earnestly and effectively upon the task of providing more men and munitions it will serve a very useful purpose. The German genius for organization, following years of preparation, finds itself able to expend enormous quantities of munitions, and to take the Allies many times at a disadvantage. Longer to ignore this fact means an indefinite prolongation of the war. Mr. Lloyd George does not hesitate to make the fact clear to the people.

A TERRIBLE RECITAL

An illustration of what would happen in Canada if Germany should triumph in this war may be found in the story of Alsace-Lorraine. That story is told in an address given a few months ago in Paris by Abbe Wetterle, formerly deputy of the Reichstag and of the Chamber of Alsace-Lorraine. Those provinces, he says, "for nearly half a century have borne the grievous and degrading yoke of the most merciless of conquerors." Of the 1,800,000 inhabitants, only 800,000 are of German origin, but in their hands are all the positions of power. They kept their habits, language and national prejudices, and never sought to win the confidence or affection of the French citizens. But treated the latter as an inferior race. They had, he said, settled down in Alsace-Lorraine before they forbade the use of the French language in the schools, on the signboards of shops, or even for inscriptions on tombstones. The governor had arbitrary power and could dissolve associations, suppress newspapers, expel natives of the provinces, order persecutions by night or day, and demand the intervention of an armed force. This dictatorship has been harshly exercised for more than forty years. Imaginary plots were made the excuse for barbarous punishment. Correspondence with France was kept under surveillance, and accusations crossing the border were subjected to numerous petty annoyances. Finally a system of passports was introduced, and practically isolated Alsace-Lorraine from the rest of the world.

German barbarity even went so far as to refuse persons permission to visit the deathbed of relatives who lived over the border in France. Spies were everywhere, and a record kept by secret service officers. Abbe Wetterle further says:—

"This public persecution was accompanied by intentional and systematically organized attacks on the wealth of the country. The Germans wished to ruin the people they had brought into subjection. To give you some examples, all the orders for the civil and military administration were given to contractors from the other side of the Rhine, in spite of our indignant protests; all the large industrial enterprises, the iron, coal and potash mines passed into the hands of German syndicates. The affair of Grafenstaden, and the enquiry opened last year by the chambers of commerce about the participation of foreign capital in the business of Alsace-Lorraine, proved that the Germans even had the fixed intention of taking possession of the firms which existed before the war of 1870. Besides, the Alsations and Lorraines were excluded from all public functions; in the secondary and upper schools their children were not encouraged to study; in civil and criminal law suits between natives and immigrants the judges showed revolting partiality. For the French inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine there was neither justice, nor rights nor liberty. With all the hypocritical forms of legality, he was treated as a pariah in his own country. The power was in the hands of a governor, who was appointed and dismissed by the Kaiser, and the latter gave or refused his consent to local laws as his fancy dictated. Autonomy remained nothing but a myth. Since the abominations committed by the Kaiser's troops have revealed the barbarous depths of German nature, it is easy to understand that between those savage worshippers of brute force and the annexed people, respectful of right and human dignity, no lasting understanding was possible. When last shortly after the anti-entente elections, the governor received orders from Prince Bismarck to treat the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine with much greater severity, the former would the following sentence in his memorandum book:—'It seems that in Berlin they wish to drive the annexed people to despair and open revolt, in order to do away with the civil government and re-establish a military dictatorship.' A valuable confession which clearly shows us the treacherous tactics Prussia has not only always used but abused, the accumulating of injustice and provocation in order that a rebellion which would serve as a pretext for fresh atrocities might take place."

This would be a good time for Roumania to make a diversion by an attack on the Austrians.

Those St. Mary's Indians who have enlisted set an excellent example to some of the brothers who are not yet in the ranks.

Cannot the Canadian government do more than it has done to encourage the manufacture of shells on a larger scale in Canada?

The daily casualty list brings more and more news of sad interest to the people of the maritime provinces. And yet recruiting is slow. Why?

The people of Sussex will help the Belgians. The Record says:—"The Ladies' Patriotic Committee is planning something for the very near future, probably to take the form of a self-denial day for Sussex and vicinity."

The Chatham World says:—"There is no unemployment problem in Germany. Every able-bodied man is enrolled in the army, and there is work enough for the others and for the women in the fields and factories." On the question of conscription, the World says:—"The United States had to resort to conscription to put down the Great Rebellion. The British Empire may have to do likewise to hasten the defeat of the German attempt against the liberties of Europe."

At a meeting of the Town Improvement Association of Sussex this week, President H. A. White was able to report that about a hundred young trees had been planted this spring, to further beautify the town. Rev. W. F. Parker brought up the question of the protection of song birds, and the Record reported says:—"Mr. Parker showed how very useful these birds are as a means of destroying the fly pest, one bird alone accounting for over 3,000 flies per day. It was suggested that the game laws be studied to see if the destruction of song birds is a criminal offence in New Brunswick as in other provinces of Canada, and if so, to commence an active campaign against those, both young and old, who think it good sport to shoot and wound these innocent helpers in our national health. A committee was formed to deal fully with this matter."

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LIGHTER VEIN.

The Lady's Error.

Male Straphanger—Madam, you are standing on my foot.

Female Dilemma—Beg pardon, sir, I thought it belonged to the man sitting down.—Boston Transcript.

The Value of the Hyphen.

Brook—Mrs. Smith is having trouble with her two step-sons.

Lynn—And Mrs. Jones is having trouble with her two-step son.—New York Sun.

Too Natural.

"I like acting with spirit to it," said the great star, "but that girl has too much spirit to suit me."

"How so?"

"In the third set she is supposed to resist my kissing her, and the vim she puts into it is far from flattering to my personal pride."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Doubtful.

"Arthur seems a bright, capable fellow. I think he'll get on."

"Well, he's certainly a worthy young man; but I doubt whether he has head enough to fill his father's shoes."

Heard Clean-Up Week.

"Cleanliness, you know, is next to godliness."

"Maybe, but one doesn't feel 'very godly' when one is cleaned out."

Why He Never Married.

"So, doctor, you are still single. Ah, I fear that you are somewhat of a woman hater."

"No, madam; it is to avoid becoming one that I remain a bachelor."

His Job Picked Out.

Mother—"Your papa, dear, is a tea sampler. He samples the different kinds of tea."

Bobbie—"When I grow up, mamma, I'm going to be a candy sampler."

Has a Naggish Spouse.

"So, his unhappy married life drove poor Meek to enlist with the Allies?"

"Yes, but the jaws of death seemed less terrible to him than the jaws of life."

Feminine Logic.

Mrs. A.—Yes, Belle is married at last, and do you know her husband is the very man who proposed to her ten years ago.

Mrs. B.—She ought to have married him then.

Mrs. A.—Oh, my dear, he was really quite too old for her at that time.

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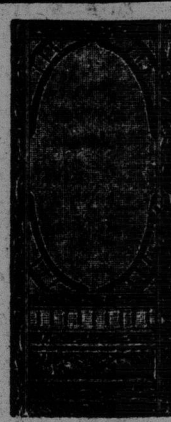
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R.....	31 in.	22 in.	51 in.	15.00
C.....	30 in.	21 in.	54 in.	18.50
21 N.....	36 in.	23 in.	46 in.	29.50
31 E.....	32 in.	22 in.	54 in.	39.00

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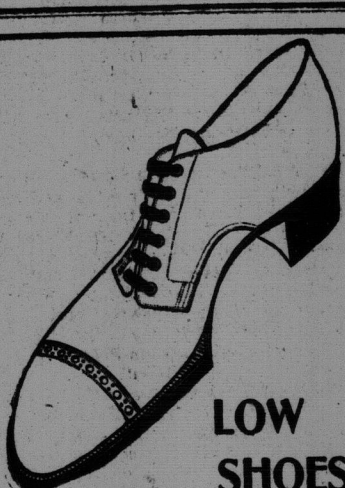
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ITALIANS HAVE ARMY OF OVER MILLION MEN

Strength of the First Line is About 700,000 — Men Are Liable at 20—Half Reservists Mobilized Had No Connection With Their Regiments

The London Times' military correspondents point out that Italy to serve in the army or the navy is general and personal in Italy. This liability lasts for 18 years, and begins at the age of 20. The annual contingent is divided into three categories. The first of these is the standing army, the second the same but with unlimited leave, the third is enrolled in the territorial militia. Service in the standing army is for two years, after which period men complete in its reserve a total of eight years service, then join the mobile militia for four years, and thence pass into the territorial militia for the rest of their service. The second category men receive a few months' training and pass from one part of the army to another like the

first line.

The peace strength last year before the war began was 141,211 officers, 350,000 other ranks and 55,727 horses. The approximate war strength is something over a million—standing 218,000 for the standing army, 245,000 for the mobile militia and 560,000 for the territorial militia. In war there will probably be formed four armies each of two to four army corps and one cavalry division.

The army corps varies in strength, which, after all, is the mainstay of any meal, and should be light, even texture—so as to slice nicely—have a sweet, soft crust, and be clean and pure. All these qualities, with an exclusive crushed flavor, you will find in

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The Italian infantry are recruited from all parts of the country, but on mobilization they are filled up by reservists locally. In such districts as the regiments happen to be quartered. About one-half of the reservists embodied on mobilization will usually have had no previous connection with the regiments in which they serve in war.

Peace and War Strength

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