MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

WE HAVE DONE WELL BUT WE CAN DO MORE

Appeal To People of Canada on War Anniversary

ST. JOHN'S OBSERVANCE

Thousands in King Square and in the Theatres Hear Patriotic Addresses by Prominent Speakers —Empire Resolution Adopted With Enthusiasm

At a mass meeting, largely attended, in King Square, and in the several amusement houses of the city throngs of citizens last night heard speeches by prominent citizens in observance of the war anniversary. In King Square the speakers were Mayor Frink, Hon. J. G. Forbes, Hon. H. A. McKeown and Hon. J. D. Hazen. The Carleton Cornet Band gave a good programme of music. In the Imperial, Opera House, Lyric, Gem, and Unique Theatres other speakers were heard, R. E. Armstrong, W. J. Mahoney, W. E. Foster, S. C. Hurley and L. P. D. Tilley, K. C., while Hon. Mr. Hazen and His Worship Mayor Frink also spoke to gatherings in the Imperial, introduced by W. H. Golding. At each centre members of the Daughters of the Empire took up a collection for patriotic purposes, and it is expected, secured quite a tidy sum.

A temporary stand had been erected in King Square. From it four speakers were heard, and the resolution framed by the national committee in Great Britain, moved by Mayor Frink and seconded by Hon. Mr. Forbes, being put to the vote of the large assembly and enthusiastically adopted. Then came cheers for the king, Hon. Mr. Hazen, the army and navy, and by the singing of the National Anthem.

"Resolved, that on this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war this meeting of the citizens of St. John record their inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle for maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

This was the resolution moved by His Worship Mayor Frink and seconded by His Honor Judge Forbes, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the large gathering assembled in King square, a resolution corresponding to that framed by the national patriotic committee of Great Britain, and which, in response to the forceful appeal of the speakers last evening, was warmly endorsed by the assemblage.

The mayor, in opening the meeting following after the National Anthem and O Canada, played by the Carleton Cornet Band, referred to the desire of the national committee that the resolution be voiced by the people throughout the empire on the anniversary of the war between Great Britain and Germany, in accordance with the wish expressed to Lieut.-Governor Wood and communicated by him to the mayor.

A year ago today, the speaker said, the empire had been thrilled by the declaration of conflict, but there was no dismay, no fear. To every man and woman in the empire had come a realization of duty to be done, to let the Kaiser know that he was not to conquer us and to take control of our affairs. His boasts of conquest were heard without a tremor by the people of the British Empire, they prepared to meet his hosts, and the Kaiser must realize by this time that the Old Lion is still in his lair.

Though the enemy was not yet conquered, he must have recognized that the lion fights hard, and rises to the acme of his strength in the dark hour before the dawn. The meeting last night was to let the Kaiser know the unity and determination of the British people, in all parts of the empire as well as in St. John, and it might also be said that even in the United States there was a strong friendly feeling towards Great Britain, that the people there were working well under a neutral flag to assist our cause.

The resolution to be passed and which he had the honor of moving would go down in history and those who followed would look back upon the first anniversary of the war with the fullest recognition of the glorious principles contained in its terms.

His worship was given a hearty and attentive hearing and his address was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

Hon. J. G. Forbes.

In seconding the resolution Judge Forbes made a striking speech. One hundred years ago, he said, Great Britain was engaged in another great war in which the whole of Europe was against her. She was single handed against Napoleon, but today she was assisted by powerful allies, and was fighting for the safety of little Belgium, ruthlessly downtrodden in a manner which would leave a stain upon the German name forever.

She had entered, as it were, in a measure unprepared, but today her bulwarks were as powerful as of old, and conquest would be hers. We had been assured that the German navy would come out and crush the world, but the ships of that country were not to be found upon the high seas today.

Every colony of the Empire was doing its duty for liberty and justice, and the audience was expressing its fealty and allegiance, and for what greater cause could any man fight than asserted in those principles? But if some could not fight in the field of battle they could aid in other ways, and it was with pride that he could say that Canadians had done so, that New Brunswickers had given a splendid response in volunteers and money.

All must give honor to those who had gone, and must see that their dependents were cared for, to this purpose keeping in mind the patriotic funds. Every appeal which had been made had been generously met. Every citizen of Canada had heartily responded to help provide for the families of those who had gone overseas or were going, for it was realized that united strength was needed before the brute force of Germany was crushed; all must stand together in the cause, in the ideals expressed in the resolution which he took much pleasure in seconding.

His honor drew frequent applause in his remarks, which were several times temporarily halted by enthusiastic outbursts.

Mr. Justice McKeown.

Judge McKeown said in part:

"A little over two months ago an imperial meeting was held in the Guildhall in London presided over by the lord mayor of that city. During the evening the prime minister of Great Britain proposed a vote of thanks to the dominions beyond the seas for the splendid services which they are rendering the motherland in this crisis. It has seemed good to the central committee of national patriotic organizations that public meetings of a patriotic and imperial nature should be held throughout the whole empire on this day which marks the anniversary of the drawing of the sword.

"One of the strongest and most expressive sentences descriptive of Britain's power was uttered years ago by a United States senator who spoke of her drum beat following the sun and keeping company with the hours encircling the globe with the martial roll of England. It is not only the beat of her drum which is rolling round the world today, but wherever her flag flies or her writ runs, an unbroken chorus of enthusiasm and determination marks the unity and emphasizes the solidity of the empire.

"Now we have had one year of this war under conditions imposed by the enemy who have had all to say as to how and where it should be waged. Our allies were struck without warning, and as the events of the past twelve months have revealed the gigantic preparation of the enemy, and the fact that for 40 years all Germany's thought and effort have converged towards and culminated in this wild outburst, our wonder is that we have succeeded so well.

"Long before this Paris and London were to have fallen, Canada and Australia were to have passed under the German yoke. They were overwhelming in odds when their western rush was started, and when the Allies halted in their retreat, and at the river Marne turned to give battle, they were still four to one against us. It seems almost impossible that our lines could be held, but held they were, against shock of exhaustless numbers, and a deluge of fire the like of which soldiers had never before been called upon to face. And what a day was that, when, after weeks of endeavor to break the entire front, the whole weight of the attack was poured against the British line at Hooge. Forwarned by aerial scouts, the columns braced themselves to meet the storm. General French from his headquarters twenty miles away came hurrying to the front. When he arrived all order, all disciplane, all distinction of rank had gone, no word of command was spoken or needed, every man knew there was only one duty—and that was to hold the line. With odds of five to one those men wearing our uniform taught Germany a lesson that day. Colonels, majors, captains, all fought like soldiers in the ranks; cooks from the field kitchens, hostlers from the stables, all left their places in the rear and hurried to the front, arming themselves as they ran to face the enemy; and all through that fearful afternoon the storm burst around them. The line bent time and time again beneath the awful strain, but every time it straightened out again. It bent, but it never broke.

"Our men died smilingly, shouting for England, but they never flinched. Some say the days of bravery and chivalry are gone; Not so, there never were braver men than those who along that whole battle line have held our western front. They have faced that wild beast of the nations, they have pinned it to the earth, they are holding it there today, and they are calling to their brothers of the blood in Canada to come and help them. Make an end of this inhuman enemy, and to strip it forever of its power to destroy.

Our Own War.

"And we are in this business because it is our own war. Canada is a peace-loving country, but we cannot stand with folded arms and see murder done. Treaty or no treaty, it is the duty of every Christian nation to disarm a murderer. It is a national as well as an individual truth that he that loveth his life shall lose it, and if, from policy or fear, our empire had not put out its hand to stay this wild orgy, it would have abdicated its high calling, lost its self-respect, and turned its back upon the teachings which exalt righteousness not peace.

"For twelve months Germany has stood before the bar of the world and has been adjudged more accursed than any other nation in history. Its crime against Belgium can never be forgotten or atoned. I speak not now of the destruction of Belgium's army, that was the act of a bully and of a coward, but it was war. But at this hour millions of the population of Belgium are enslaved—actually, literally enslaved—they are now being forced to make war material and to construct fortifications for their conquerors. Their pay is food doled out to them sufficient only to support life. If they refuse to work they are shot. If they lift a hand to protect the honor of their women they immediately are murdered. They live their daily life at the bayonet's point. They have no one to appeal to, not one cent's worth of property they can call their own. And yet one year ago these people were as rich and prosperous as the people of this city are today.

"Their homes, their factories, their public buildings have been robbed of their contents and everything of value carried off to Germany. This has been the fate of one of the most peaceful and unoffending and prosperous nations of the earth, whose only offence was that it dared protect its own homes. Is this war? No! It is the trail of the beast. And, let there be no mistake, the fate of Belgium will be ours if we fail in this war.

Canada Desired by Germany.

"In this very city, and all over our land, this full horror will be re-enacted. Canada is the one portion of the empire most anxiously desired by Germany, not only because of its enormous wealth and immense distances, but because its climate makes it a natural home for the German race, and its commanding position upon this continent would render the subjugation of this whole hemisphere an easy task for a power holding all Europe in its grip. If we lost, there is no city of refuge within our borders to which we can flee; absolute national extinction, with loss of all except what we might carry with us, is the best we could anticipate. That is what is in the balance today. It is that which we and our brave allies, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro are fighting against.

"Gallant Russia, lacking the essential munitions of war, is opposing her immense native untrained strength against the prepared and fully armed gladiator, beaten back from trench to trench, her lands denuded, her cities devastated, but fighting so bravely, uttering nothing of reproach or complaint, but holding fast to her spoken word, Russia has brought four small nations from under the rule of the Turk, and she shall accomplish Serbia's freedom too, she is holding before her the same ideals which we cherish, the spirit of liberty is with her rulers and her people as it never was before, and the development of her exhaustless power and resources, in the light of British and French ideals, is filled with the utmost promise for the race.

"For the world is going to be very different when this war is done. If we fail we all go down together, liberty is extinct, and nothing matters. But if we win, this great international brotherhood of blood will free the world from the curse of military despotism and the terror of the mailed fist. And we will win, but we must pay the cost of victory, not only in the sacrifice of our material possessions, but in the heavier sacrifice which signifies the last full measure of devotion.

Hon. J. D. Hazen.

Hon. J. D. Hazen delivered an impressive address of half an hour's duration, first in the Imperial Theatre and later he spoke along practically the same lines from the King square stand. The minister was given a hearty welcome and an appreciative hearing in both addresses and frequently brought applause from his auditors.

It was felt and hoped by many a year ago, he said, that the war would not last a long time, but those who made such predictions were not well informed as to the great preparations which Germany had been making ever since the Franco-Prussian war to destroy the British Empire and give to Germany what her emperor and writers felt was her proper place in the sun.

The war had been the greatest ever known, causing an incredible loss of wealth and greater destruction of human life than in any war of similar duration. It had been waged, too, in a manner such as had obtained in no other war—trench fighting on a great scale, a guerilla warfare by vessels which burrowed under the sea, and warfare in the air.

Yet with all this there had as yet been no decisive battle and no one could venture, even now, to say how long the tremendous conflict would continue. There was still greater necessity today than a year ago for everyone to put forth effort to crush German militarism to the dust so that right might triumph, democratic principles prevail, and liberty be assured the world in generations to come. Yet while there had been no decisive battle, he did not think there was one loyal man in the Empire who did not believe more firmly today that there could be only one outcome, the glorious triumph of the Allies.

Outstanding Facts.

Though there had been no decisive battle yet there were many thing outstanding, and one was that the soldiers from all parts of the Empire had done a share fully equal to those who had gone before them; that the race was not decadent and that there existed today the same courage and determination that had brought to the ancestors of the present Empire soldiers victory on many a hard-fought field of old. From one who had been at the hospitals where our men lay wounded, he learned that none had shown faint heart, but all were eager to regain strength so that they might go out to face the foe again.

British Trade Routes Open.

Another outstanding fact was that British trade routes were kept open and Great Britain still, as before the war, was able to draw her supplies for her people at home and her armies in the field. This was due to the efficiency of the British navy and in this connection Mr. Hazen felt it his duty to give full credit to Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, a statesman who had been unfairly and unjustly criticized.

In Canada.

In Canada it should be borne in mind that the great source of strength was Britain's navy. The boasted German navy had failed of its purpose. It had not ventured from its protecting base and only guerilla warfare had been carried on by it, a warfare which operated often against a people who were taking no part in the war, a warfare such as included the destruction of the Lusitania, one of the foulest and most wholesale murders the world has known.

Canada was fortunate in being 2,000 miles or more away from the scene of strife. German trade had been absolutely paralyzed, France and Belgium had suffered severely; even in England the people were being cautioned to restrict the use of meat, because the fish supply had been reduced one half by the submarines' destruction of North Sea trawlers, but in Canada there were no such troubles, farmers' and fishermen's work was unrestricted. But if the British navy were not capable of holding the German fleet Canada's position would in some degree become comparable to that of France or Belgium.

Possibly we in Canada were just beginning to realize that the war was just as much ours as England's or her Allies'. If Germany should succeed, Canada, where was enjoyed civil and religious liberty, responsible government and a democratic system as free as anywhere; if Germany won and we were denied the protection of the British flag and navy, even if Germany should not take us (which the United States would resist under the Munroe doctrine), German settlers soon would populate the West and our institutions be undermined and our liberty largely taken from us.

Cannot Do Too Much.

Realizing all this, was it not a fact that Canada could not do too much to strengthen Britain and the Allies and bring the war to a conclusion in the interests for which they were fighting?

In eastern Canada we had hardly begun to suffer. Lumbermen and farmers were enjoying high prices. St. John's exports last winter exceeded any previous season by $18,000,000. We hardly felt sacrifice, apart from that so nobly made by those who had sent their sons to the fight, and this was another reason why in the year to come the people should make every sacrifice in their power to bring the war to a successful termination.

Canada had done nobly and well was this appreciated by Britain and her Allies. That this was so was well illustrated in the honors paid Premier Borden in England and France. The dominion had sent more than 75,000 men across the sea and 75,000 more were under mobilization or enlistment. We were not a military people and that we had done this and equipped such a large body in twelve months was a tribute to the genius, patriotism and love of liberty of the Canadian people and their determination to stand by the motherland to the last dollar and the last man.

That further sacrifices would be needed was beyond question, not as charity but as a duty. Secretary Ames, of the Canadian patriotic fund, had told him that by next April or May the fund would be exhausted. As more men were enlisted, so the demands upon it grew. In St. John and New Brunswick there had been generous giving to all the funds but here the patriotic fund would be exhausted by the fall. He appealed to the people for a generous response when this further call came.

In the matter of volunteers, New Brunswick had done well. Three regiments had been recruited, besides artillery batteries, cavalry squadrons, army service corps, etc., and it was to be hoped we would fill up the battalions now called for. In no part of Canada had the women done more generous noble work than in St. John and New Brunswick and he warmly commended them for it.

Mr. Hazen felt that after the war there would come a rearrangement of the relations of the empire and the overseas dominions, no doubt in the direction of closer union in the matter of defence and other purposes. Nowhere would this be more strongly welcomed than in loyalist St. John, in New Brunswick and all Canada, which was destined to become a great strong arm of the empire.

L. P. D. Tilley, M. P. P.

Speaking at the Opera House, L. P. D. Tilley reviewed the war, first from the German standpoint. He said:

"Today Germany occupies practically all of Belgium. She is in possession of about 8,000 square miles of France, part of this territory being before the war the centre of French industry and French mineral productions. In the east the German armies have pressed well into Poland, drawing near to Warsaw, Riga and Brest-Litowsk. What territory of the enemy have the British and her Allies today? The French have a small foothold in Alsace, and the Allies a foothold in the Dardanelles, but this last mentioned foothold in the Dardanelles has cost France and England in the period of a few weeks more men than fell during the whole of the Crimean war. In other words, Germany has held France, England and Belgium at bay in the west, and has forced back the Russians about 100 miles in the east. She has supplied officers, ammunition and guns sufficient to enable the Turks to make a stubborn and determined fight.

The Other Side.

So much for the German aspect of affairs. Now let us look on the other side of the war aspect.

German warships and mercantile ships have been swept off the high seas. The few German fighting ships other than those cooped up at Kiel have been sunk or interned. Germany has lost practically all her colonies, namely, Kiao-Chau, Southwest Africa, Togoland, Kamerun, Samoa. What chance is there that Germany can turn her present gains into any real profit? The Allies would not for a moment consider peace after one year's warfare. If they did it would leave Germany mistress of Europe.

"When the war broke out, France and Russia were only partially prepared; England, or the British Empire, from a military standpoint, not at all; Belgium had but a small army and Italy had not commenced to even collect her forces. The small country of Serbia to the best of her ability might be considered ready.

"In twelve months, England has had to manufacture an army. She has had to provide for new plant and material for turning out her munitions of war; in other words, to endeavor to perform in twelve months work that Germany has been preparing for and accomplishing within the last twenty years. In the twelve months past England has built up an effective army, growing stronger every day. The Allies' manufacture of guns and munitions of war is now under way and the output is stated to be steady and continuous.

"The fight for the very existence of the British Empire and of this beloved country of ours is now on. What good will it be for Canadians to attempt to defend Canada if Great Britain and her Allies fail? The present war is a war at which the very national life and existence of the British Empire is at stake, and Canada's status and existence are at stake. Let us as a people, as a province, as a city, awake to the realization that every man and woman of this country must be prepared by organized and united effort to do his or her duty to bring about victory for Britain and her Allies, and thus assure to this country the freedom which she has for the last 100 years or more maintained. This war is not over and great sacrifices will have to be made before it is. Great sacrifices have been made already and the men and women of this country must both be prepared to make such sacrifices."

At Lyric Theatre.

At the Lyric Theatre the speakers were W. J. Mahoney and W. E. Foster. Mr. Mahoney, who spoke comparatively early in the evening, gave an address in which he traced the course of last twelve months' events and spoke of the necessity of the empire putting out its united efforts to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Mr. Foster, owing to the lateness of the hour at which he was able to take the platform, confined his remarks to a brief statement that it had been abundantly shown that Britain had not entered the war only for interest but had nobly faced the great sacrifices for the sake of keeping her honor untarnished. Having said that it was for the Canadian people to give their support he invited the Daughters of the Empire to take the announced collection in the audience.

W. J. Mahoney.

Mr. Mahoney's address emphasized the fact that from the first Lord Kitchener had declared that the war would be long and would tax the full energy of the people but that his words at the beginning were slighted by those who said that it would be short.

"Great Britain at the commencement of the war," he went on, "was comparatively unprepared for the conflict, particularly as to land forces, but a great army has since been put in the field in France and Belgium and all the colonies of Great Britain have nobly responded and today it is estimated that there are 350,000 men of Britain's colonies enrolled. (Applause.) Our own fair dominion has sent many men to support the mother country in her hour of need. How well they have acquitted themselves in the fields of Flanders is well known to us all. The Canadians have made a great name for themselves and for Canada. They have already proven themselves great fighters, those who have been in the battles, many of them giving up their lives already in the interest of justice upon the altar of their country. Many more Canadians are ready and awaiting the order to go to the front, where I have no doubt they will acquit themselves equally as well as their brother Canadians have already done. (Applause.) Our own 26th Battalion when given a chance to prove their mettle will be the equal of any. They are fighting for a good and noble cause and "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."

To us at home in whose interest these men are fighting, it is our duty to make every sacrifice in money and comforts that our soldiers may receive every possible comfort on the battlefield and every attendance possible to the sick and wounded. I was very much pleased to note the appreciation by the London Times correspondent of No. 1 Canadian General Hospital in France, commanded by our fellow-townsman, Lieut.-Col. Murray MacLaren. The correspondent says it is "much the biggest hospital concentration ever attempted in history, to the efficiency of which the Canadians have made a notable contribution." He gives great credit to Lieut.-Col. MacLaren and his methods—and they are no doubt well deserved. Though much has been done by us much more remains to be done.

Though a year has been taken up in this terrible conflict no decisive results have been attained. It is for us to help.

Our empire, "whose flag has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" is greater today than it ever was. She commands the sea and is much greater in land forces than one year ago. Her subjects are welded together stronger and firmer than ever before, all looking forward and doing their share to attain ultimate victory and the triumph of a democratic and free people over the Kaiser, Prussian militarism and oppression." (Applause.)

R. E. Armstrong.

At the Gem Theatre R. E. Armstrong, secretary of the board of trade, thanked the Daughters of the Empire for the honor which they had bestowed on him in asking him to speak and, incidentally, referred to the great work which women are doing in the campaign for the welfare of the men at the front.

Mr. Armstrong pointed out that the object of the observance was not self-glorification nor was it to engage in idle boasting, flag waving and crying Rule Britannia, but, rather, it was a day of hope, a day when account was taken of the events of the past year.

It was not a day of mourning, he said; it was a day for consideration of what we have at stake and for endeavor to prepare for the future.

"Today we should make fresh consecration of our allegiance to the empire's great struggle."

The speaker brought to mind that there was strong reason for the people here to be thankful for the splendid condition in which we find ourselves when other peoples, the Belgians for example, have been ruthlessly crushed and despoiled.

Although unprepared, we have done well, said Mr. Armstrong, and civilians should learn with pride of the accomplishments of the British navy and of British arms.

"Today we should consider the splendid unity of the empire; we should consider the oneness of purpose in the Allies' battle lines—a fight for the cause of liberty; we should consider the sacrifice of the brave Belgian people."

The audience was reminded that German colonial possessions had been wrested from the Kaiser's grasp.

In referring to the part Canada has taken in the world war, Mr. Armstrong asserted that there was room for a certain degree of pride in the part which Canadian soldiers have played on the battle fields; but, he called attention to the fact there was yet much for Canada to do in sending more men and in supplying more munitions.

The audience was reminded that consideration must be given to the wounded soldiers and in this there was wide scope for the efforts of all in helping to provide for convalescents and in later providing employment for those who would be unfitted for active pursuits.

Mr. Armstrong advised that an industrial campaign be planned so that greater efficiency would result.

It was the duty of the empire to fight until Germany was really beaten to her knees, he insisted, so that liberty might be won. Otherwise, all sacrifice was in vain.

The speaker called attention to the fact that the patriotic fund was to be supplemented and that a collection would be taken up on behalf of the fund.

First Year of War Reviewed

(Bangor Commercial)

The second year of the European war has begun. On Aug. 1, 1914, Germany declared war against Russia and the last chance vanished of localizing the Austro-Serbian war, declared three days previously by Austria-Hungary.

All the great Powers of Europe were drawn into a struggle the like of which history has not heretofore recorded. Eleven nations are at war and almost all lands are affected, directly or indirectly Millions of men have been killed, wounded or carried to captivity in hostile countries. Billions of dollars have been expended. Thousands of square miles of territory have been devastated and hundreds of cities and towns laid waste. Half the world is in mourning for the dead. And although the war has been in progress with unexampled fury for a year the result may be summarized in one brief sentence: No decisive results have been achieved and the end is not in sight.

Determination to pursue the war to a decisive ending has been expressed by high officials of all the beligerent nations, preparations are being made for next winter's campaign and, in fact it is more likely to increase in size rather than decrease. It is still an open question whether Bulgaria, Roumania or Greece will be drawn in.

In view of the immensity of the struggle previous standards count for little in considering the price the world is paying. The figures involved are so vast as to convey little meaning. The nations at war have poured out their treasures of men and gold without limit. The usual standards of life have been subordinated or disregarded, and in some cases, social, industrial and political activities have been virtually reorganized on a militaristic basis, to make all contribute to the supreme necessities of war.

It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics of the number of men engaged, the casualties and the cost. For obvious reasons the size of the various armies is kept secret. Most of the nations do not consider it expedient to reveal the number of casualties; in fact Great Britain is the only one which has given out official totals. As to the money expended there are available only partial statistics.

More than half the population of the world lives in the countries at war. The population of the warring countries is estimated roughly at 947,000,000 and of the countries at peace 797,000,000. The population of the Entente nations is perhaps five times as great as that of their opponents. The number of men under arms has been estimated variously usually in the neighborhood of 20,000,000. William Michaelis writing recently in a Berlin magazine put the number of soldiers at war at 21,770,000 for the Allies, 12,820,000 for Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, 8,950,000.

No previous war has approached the present one in wholesale destruction of life. This is due not only to the number of men involved, but to the terrible efficiency of modern weapons. Trench warfare on a great scale with its deadly charges, mining operations and extensive use of artillery and hand grenades, has contributed to this end. Whereas in the past it has been calculated that the proportion of killed to total casualties runs one to eight or one to ten, the proportion in trench warfare as indicated by official British statistics is about one to five.

The battles on the plains of Flanders on the Warsaw front in the Austro-German advance through Galicia and in the Carpathians were attended by frightful slaughter. Russian losses in the Carpathians alone were estimated unofficially at 500,000. Along the battlefields from Arras, in northwestern France, to the Belgian coast, whole fields have been covered with corpses, and at the time of the attempt of the Germans to reach the English Channel the Yser canal was choked with the dead. According to the British official statistics the British army alone has been losing of late in killed, wounded and missing 2,000 a day. On June 9 Premier Asquith announced that British casualties since the beginning of the war (excluding losses of 18,349 up to May 31) amounted to 258,069 of which the total of killed was 50,342.

Losses More Than 6,000,000

The losses of Germany, France and Russia, by reason of their larger amies, have been far greater. The Heer Und Politik of Berlin early in June estimated that more than 5,000,000 soldiers of the countries at war with Germany and her allies have been killed, wounded or captured. Hillairs Belloc, the English military writer, said Germany's potential manhood for actual fighting probably had diminished from all causes by nearly one half in the first year of the war and asserted a conservative estimate was that Germany had much nearer 4,000,000 than 3,000,000 men permanently out of the field. Estimates of the actual casualties run from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 with the former figure probably conservative.

The cost in money runs to a similarly huge total. Great Britain is now spending about $15,000,000 a day on the war according to Premier Asquith, Albert Metin, general budget reporter of the French Chamber of Deputies calculates the war is costing France $10,000 a minute or $14,400,000 a day, William Michaelis—recently estimated the daily cost to Germany at $8,250,000 saying 40 days of this war cost as much as the whole Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. In March Dr .Karl Helfferich, secretary of the Imperial Treasury of Germany, said the war was costing all beligerents $375,000,000 a week.

On the basis of Dr. Helfferich's estimate, the first year of the war cost the stupendous sum of $11,500,000,000. Mr. Michaelis puts the figures at 15 billions of dollars, not including Italy's expenditures, a sum more than 50 per cent greater than the gold production of the world during the last 500 years. Other estimates run still higher, to 20 billion dollars or more.

In addition to the money expended directly on the war the loss in destruction of property on land and sea has run high into the millions. Great losses are being occasioned by the cessation or curtailment of many forms of productive industry. The energies of the world have been largely diverted to making war. Factories of all sorts have been turned over to the making of munitions, men taken from mill and field, to be replaced by women, old men and children. Economists assert that for generations to come the world will feel the effect of the huge losses, in the burden of taxation and otherwise, and sociologists make conflicting predictions as to its moral, physical and psychological effect on generations living and to come.

'Arf a Mo', Kaiser

TOMMY NEEDS THE SMOKES!

Contributions taken by the Postmaster of St. John for Overseas Tobacco Fund.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir:—Having received from Overseas Amalgamated Tobacco Funds of Montreal (P. Q.), their Collecting Funds' Card, I would earnestly appeal to our citizens for their contributions towards maintaining successfully the mission it represents.

I may here quote the following information contained in the appeal, and state the Postmaster will gladly receive all contributions, and as each card is filled will forward the same with the amount collected to headquarters, Montreal.

(1st) Every cent contributed goes to purchase tobacco and cigarettes.

(2) By arrangement with the British and French governments the tobacco is packed in bond and shipped duty free. This enables the Overseas Club to secure tobacco and cigarettes at the lowest possible price.

(3) For one quarter (25c.) the Overseas Club are able to supply: 50 cigarettes, 4 oz. smoking mixture, a box of matches and a postcard. For $1.00 the Overseas Club can supply: 50 cigarettes, 4 oz. smoking tobacco, 1 briar pipe, 1 tinder lighter, 1 rubber lined pouch, some matches and a postcard.

EDWARD SEARS.

FEATURES OF OBSERVANCE OF WAR ANNIVERSARY IN ENGLAND AND ELSEWHERE

"This war cannot be carried on with limited liability principles," declared A. Bonar Law in addressing the Canadian troops yesterday at Folkestone, Eng. land. Others present at the review of troops there were Sir Edward Carson, Major General Hughes, J. J. Carrick, M. P., (Canada) and Sir Max Aiken. An evening meeting was confined to all Canadians. Bonar Law paid a high tribute to the loyalty of Canada and to the organization of its divisions. He favored an empire parliament after the war but he added that that was not an official view, merely his own private hope.

Princess Victoria and other members of the Royal Family attended a large meeting at the London Opera House where speeches were made by Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Robert Borden, and the Marquis of Crewe. All over Great Britain the greatest enthusiasm was shown to "finish the job" thoroughly.

Fredericton celebrated the anniversary of the commencement of the war in patriotic style. After a parade of the chief part of the city, patriotic addresses were delivered by Governor Wood, Col. John A. Currie, M. P.; Rev. Dean Neales, Premier Clarke, Attorney-General Baxter and Mayor Mitchell.

Governor Wood gave a brief review of events leading up to the war.

Colonel Currie, just back from the front, made a strong speech. In appealing for recruits he warned young men that the doors would soon be closed against them and they would be liable to the taunt that they belonged to the "Safety First" contingent.

At a patriotic picnic in Chatham, N. B., yesterday, nearly $1,500 was raised to provide a machine gun for the 26th battalion.

A successful lawn party was held yesterday afternoon at Welsford, on the grounds of H. W. Woods, M. P. P. The resolution sent out by the British National Patriotic Committee was unanimously passed, and in a pleasing programme those taking part included Rev. Mr. Jenkins, Mrs. Gregg, Miss Jones, Rev. J. S. Gregg, A. W. Baird, David Mullin, Miss Maughan, and Mrs. Hardy.

CONCESSIONS TO MERCHANT SERVICE OFFICERS IN THE ADMIRALTY SERVICE

Some time ago the Imperial Merchant Service Guild made representations to the British Board of Trade concerning those officers of the merchant service who have been detained through the war on transports, store ships, colliers, etc., and whose services could not be spared to enable them to present themselves for board of trade examinations for higher grade certificates. In response to these representations the following letter, which is of considerable importance to hundreds of officers concerned, has been received today:—

Board of Trade,
(Marine Department
London, S. W.,
July, 16, 1915.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of May 27, suggesting that the arrangements for antedating certificates issued to officers of the royal naval reserve, who have been prevented by the exigencies of the service from presenting themselves for examination on completion of the period of qualifying service should be extended to all officers on ships employed on admiralty service, I am directed by the board of trade to state that they are unable to make a general rule extending this arrangement in the manner suggested.

The board will, however, be prepared to consider sympathetically on its merits, any particular case that may arise in which it may appear that an officer of a ship employed on admiralty service would suffer undue hardship by a strict adherence to the board's regulations.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ERNEST G. MOGGRIDGE,
The Secretary Imperial
Merchant Service Guild.

MORNING NEWS OVER THE WIRES

A Lisbon report says that Portugal is on the eve of three revolutions, by different factions and that the army is disorganized.

Pilot Lucien Lachance of Quebec was yesterday placed under suspension for one year by Capt. Demers, Canadian Wreck Commissioner, because of his part in the navigating of the Steamer Henry B. Hall when she grounded in the St. Lawrence in June.

COREY SAYS ALLIES READY TO FIGHT THREE YEARS MORE

New York, Aug. 5—The allies are preparing to continue the war for at least three years more, if necessary, according to William Ellis Corey, former president of the United States steel corporation, who arrived on the French liner Espagne from Bordeaux.

Mr. Corey said it was problematic as to whether the allies would like to see the United States enter the war, but he thought they would rather have the financial than the military aid of this country. He added that Russia would require sometime to reorganize and that much material, especially manufactured iron, was needed in that country now. This condition, Mr. Corey said, would make good business in the United States.

Mr. Corey and his wife went to France four months ago. They have been staying at their chateau near Paris, Which Mrs. Covey opened to convalescent soldiers.

Give Machine Guns.

Civil servants of Ontario, residing in Toronto, have subscribed to a fund to purchase a machine gun. They also will man it.

A check for $1,000 has been forwarded to the militia department at Ottawa by the officials and employes of the Rhodes, Curry Co., Ltd., of Amherst.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.