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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

One of the greatest feats of Great Britain at war has been her mobilization of her men of science with the resulting wonderful contribution which they have made. Suddenly pitted against decades of such endeavor, they have met the destructive instruments of steel and lead and gas designed through years of effort to force a world to its knees, by similar instruments which have made the original perpetrators curse the day they initiated such a competition.

But not only in the tents of destruction has Science taken up its abode. It has camped by barrack and bivouac until the sanitation observed by a modern army has made the immunity from plagues which heretofore have stalked all armies one of the wonders of the day. Science also has ceased not by day or night to walk the wards of the hospitals and has given back to us, by grace of the Master of all science, a vast percentage of our wounded and has greatly rehabilitated those broken in battle.

This is the uncompleted record of service in the war. Signs are not wanting that the nations have learned their lessons and Science will be accepted as one of the honored handmaidens of peace. Such recognition has already begun. In 1916 Canada instituted an Advisory Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Dr. A. B. MacAllum, chairman of this council, has just issued his report. It explains that this work was initiated chiefly with an economic purpose—to co-ordinate, centralize, encourage and systematize the agencies of scientific research into the problem of modern industry, linking up the resources of science with the labor and capital employed in production so as to bring about the best possible economic results.

Matters already investigated include the utilization of our lignite products in these prairie provinces with the resulting establishment of the briquetting plant at Estevan under the direction of the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Other problems which are being worked out are the using of straw for lighting and heating purposes, the production of a rust resisting variety of wheat, the use of sulphite liquor waste from the pulp mills and of tar fog, a bye-product of gas manufacturing plants.

Dr. MacAllum makes an urgent plea for serious attention to this department of our national development. He urges the establishment and adequate endowment of a central research bureau and the encouragement of research work in our colleges and industries. The proposal is deserving of support, both from the point of view of developing our resources to meet our war obligations and international competition after the war, and also from the point of view of the business of living.

A HARMFUL ATTITUDE.

"This keeping in with the Government is alright for labor leaders but it is not alright for labor."

This was the opinion expressed at the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in Quebec by Delegate Kavanagh of Vancouver, when Mr. Draper of Ottawa, read a message from Hon. Senator Robertson in which the suggestion was made that the convention should send greetings to the Canadian army. It is a good example of an attitude on the part of a certain class of labor leaders that is injurious to the cause of labor.

This attitude is that labor should not "keep in with" or endeavor to be on good terms with any other element of the community, the Government, the employers or any one else that it should not seek to promote its purposes by amicable understanding but should maintain a spirit of antagonism. It is not unlike the doctrine of the I. W. W., which considers all other elements of the community its enemies. Men who hold this attitude go on the principle that the only way labor can get what it wants is by combat.

Fortunately for labor, not all its leaders are of this persuasion. Labor cannot exist for itself alone any more than can any other section of the country. There must be co-operation and mutual assistance and toleration. Labor will not forfeit its rights and betray its cause by "keeping in with" or co-operating with the Government when co-operation is desirable in the general interest. Keeping on the outs with everybody else would get nothing. The time must shortly come when both capital and labor will see the wisdom of the advice given by Bryan Chaughnessy when he urged that they try to understand each other's position and requirements.

BACK TO THE FRONTIER.

Foch clearly intends to drive the Germans out of Northern France before winter and to spend the rainy season preparing for the invasion of Germany and the recovery of Belgium in the spring. The breaching of the Hindenburg line will secure his ends, for the Germans have no real system of defence between it and the Meuse. A retirement to the Meuse would involve the surrender of almost all the occupied French territory save a bit of hill country in the Department of the Ardennes.

Pressing against the Hindenburg line and its related defences at Armentieres, La Bassee, Lens, Cambrai, St. Quentin, the Forest of St. Gobain, Rheims, and Verdun, the Allied troops face generally northeasterly. An advance of from twenty to fifty miles in this northeasterly direction would not leave a German on the soil of Northern France. From Armentieres across Lille and its suburbs to the Belgian border is a matter of only eighteen miles. From La Bassee—where British troops are now taking with comparatively few casualties positions like Pit Number 8 and "The Dump," which in the battle of Loos cost thousands of lives and remained in the enemy's possession—to the nearest point in Belgium is less than twenty-five miles. At Lens the distance is a little more, but the Canadians in the Valley of the Sensee in their approach to Cambrai are only twenty-one miles from the Belgian frontier. At St. Quentin and at Rheims the enemy holds a depth of fifty miles of French territory, while an advance of about twenty-five miles north and east from the Allied lines around Verdun would not leave a German in Lorraine.

How small in area though tremendously important in an industrial sense is the part of France held by the enemy may be seen by taking a map of the country and drawing a line from Armentieres by way of Lens, Cambrai, St. Quentin, St. Gobain Forest west of Laon, Rheims, and Verdun to the Moselle near Metz. The territory to the north of this line represents considerably less than five per cent. of the total area of France. Another advance during the present fall upon the scale of those which have been made since Foch began his counter-offensive on July 18th would clear the Germans out of Northern France.

There remain almost two months of campaigning weather before the rainy season sets in and active operations must be suspended. If by the first of October the Forest of St. Gobain has been enveloped and the Germans have been driven out of La Fere and Laon no serious difficulty should be experienced by the Allies in reaching the line of the Meuse by mid-November. The key of the entire military situation is the Plateau of Laon, with its forest-clad approach. If by attack or by threat of envelopment Foch can win the plateau the rest will be easy. Perhaps the operations of General Pershing's army on the Lorraine sector may force the Germans to shorten their line by a retirement to the Meuse so that the thirty or forty divisions needed to strengthen the Lorraine front against a repetition of the St. Mihiel humiliation may be secured.

Germany has a battleline in Northern France and Belgium far more extensive than she can hope to hold against a serious Allied attack next spring, says the Toronto Globe. Her only safe method of shortening it is by the evacuation of Northern France and the Flanders coast. Foch is making evacuation inevitable by his repeated hammer strokes.

A FOSTERITE PILGRIMAGE.

In an inconspicuous position, on an inside page, the Times, last evening, carried the following interesting personal item:

Premier Foster left on Tuesday evening for Campbellton, where he is making an inspection of some new settlements along the International road. Prior to returning home he expects to go to Montreal.

A Fredericton despatch to the same paper stated that Mr. Foster and Hon. P. J. Veniot had gone to Restigouche County to "inspect roads and bridges."

In the light of recent developments in Restigouche County, and others yet to come, these items are interesting. Restigouche County is the constituency represented by Mr. Speaker Currie, of stumpage fame, and Arthur T. Leblanc, who appeared for Mr. Currie in the recent investigation into the charges preferred by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter. Commissioner Friel's report on that case has not yet been given to the public but the hurried departure of the premier and his master for the scene of the Currie activities has, at least, a suspicious look.

In the last provincial election Messrs. Stewart and Culligan, the candidates of the present opposition party, had a clear majority over Currie and Leblanc in the whole county except the polls at Hazen and Grimmer. These polls are situated in "new settlements on the International" road and there the Fosterites received majorities sufficiently large to offset the adverse vote elsewhere in the county. Can Hazen and Grimmer repeat, if it should be necessary to ask the electors of Restigouche to again cast their votes for a representative in the Provincial Legislature? Is the Premier's inspection of "some new settlements along the International road" to be in the nature of a political survey, or is he really accompanying Mr. Veniot to smooth political roads and mend party bridges? And is there any reason why the Premier should make his mysterious journey to Restigouche just at this time?

Is the Currie report already in the government's hands, and are its contents such that there is a possibility of a change in the representation of Restigouche? Is that why the accidental premier has decided that the settlements along the line of the International are consumed with a desire to be looked over by him? And, if so, why is he taking the "master of the administration" with him? Is the case so desperate that it requires the attention of two political fixers?

Having aroused the public curiosity to this extent the Times really should go further and state the real reason for the Fosterite pilgrimage. Our contemporary appears to have said either too much or too little.

BRITISH LEAVEN

"Canada," London.

A very significant statement was recently made by the Manitoba Free Press, wrich so largely speaks for the Canadlian Middle-West. Our contemporary, in discussing the question of immigration after the war, speaks of the need for greater discrimination in the character of those admitted to the Dominion, and says "especiallly shall we try to fill up our spaces with men of the bull-dog breed,' brothers of the rank and file of that 'contemptible little army'," etc. In days gone by Winnipeg was not noted for specially favoring the English immigrant. The Scot and the Irishman were welcomed, but there was a prejudice against the English. He was found to be much less adaptable than any of the other new-comers to the prairie towns, apt to criticize, and prone to grumble.

The sterling qualities of the Englishman when he has "made good" and permanently settled down in any new country more than make up for any disagreements he may have with the older settlers while he is becominlg acclimatised. It is highly sifgnificant that the Free Press, which deservedly ranks so high amongst the chief organs of Canadian public opinion, should now emphasize the importance in the future development of Canada of the leaven of British immigration.

In connection with this, we remember two very interesting conversations we had with the Hon. Frank Oliver. On the first occasion, he had only recently assumed office as Minister of the Interior, and expressed himself to us as greatly valuing Scottish, Irish and Welsh immigrants, but by no means anxious to encourage the English, who, he was then of the opinion, were almost undesirable owing to their want of adaptability.

On the second occasion, which was towards the termination of his years of office, he had entirely changed his view. He said that the policy of his department then was to encourage and attract the Englishman as much as possible, because they found that his insistence on making the conditions around him as near as possible alike to those to which he had been accustomed in the Old Land was a most valuable agency towards good Municipal Government and rural development. This was a definite conviction and arrived at by a public man who had a very intimate knowledge of the various problems of settlement and emigration in western Canada, and, as a result of the facts which he learnt while in control of his department, he entirely changed his views, and realized that the English settler, on account of the very defects of his qualities, provided the most valuavle lealven for a new country of mixed nationalities.

LIFE IN RUSSIA

(Westminster Gazette.)

The question is often asked how the dispossessed rich are living in Russia. The answer is that most are reduced to absolute beggary. A few who had large deposits in the banks are allowed to draw a very small sum, but since the banks have been "nationalized," that is entirely at the discretion of the government and the amount permitted to them is not sufficient to support life at present prices. An ex-Governor, the former possessor of a great fortune, three houses, and a large landed estate, keeps a small cafe with the aid of his wife and daughters, one of whom was a lady-in-waiting to the Empress. The wife keeps the accounts, the daughters do the washing up, and he serves the tea and coffee. These, I am told, are thought to be specially privileged people. Others are reduced to street-hawking and scavenging. A well known Admiral sells newspapers—which must be of the Bolshevist persuasion, since none others are permitted—and princesses and countesses sell matches. In the French Revolution the aristocrats got away and Europe was filled with the woes of the emigres. The Bolshevists have been wiser in their generation than to permit that form of propaganda. The Russian aristocrat has to stay at home and stick it out.

September Canadian Boy, now on sale. A better number than ever.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Yestidday aftirnoon I broak pop's umbrella trying to see how fast a persin could open and shut one in case it ever started to rain and stop and rain agen about every 2 seconds, and aftir suppir it started to rain, pop saying, That's rite, go ahed and rain jest because I haff to go out tonite.

Wich it kepp on going ahed and doing it, me thinking of wat I did to pops umbrella, saying, G, pop, its a good thing umbrellas is invented, ain't it, pop.

The werld is full of good things, and Im glad youre beginning to find them out, little by little, sed pop. And he kepp on getting reddy to go out, and I sed, Wy dont you try going out in the rain without eny umbrella sumtimes, pop?

Wy don't you try mixing your conversation with a little sents? sed pop. Meening he thawt it was a foolish question, and I sed, You mite not get so awfill wet, if you was careful, pop—

The more I heer some people tawk, the more I admire silence, sed pop. And he took his umberella out of the umberella rack, and I sed, G, pop, I don't think it werks.

The mischiff you say, sed pop.

Yes sir, I sed, I was doing sum thin gwith it today, and after that it wouldent werk.

And pop quick tried it, and it wouldent werk, all rite, and pop sed, well ill do sumthing to you wen I come back, youny man, and maybe you wont werk for a wile either.

And he went out with his rain coat on and no umberella, and I dont know how wet he got, on account of me happening to be in bed on purpose wen he came back.

THE CRUCIFIED CAT

Some British soldiers, pursuing the Germans, recently found a cat hanging with its paws nailed to a door. The beast was mewing piteously. Eoger to ease its agony, an English soldier rushed up and began to pull out the nails. There was a flash and a roar, and the soldier's mutilated body was flung across the street.

The Boche soldiers had used that crucified cat as bait for a bomb, figuring on British decency and humanity to supply a ready victim. The incidlent seems to represent, with unusual clearness, the antipodal difference in the character of the two armies.

A BIT OF VERSE

Birds a'swinging in the breeze,
Bees buzzin' in the clover;
Boys pickin' in the apple trees,
Wish the day was over.

For boys ain't birds and boys ain't bees,
'Druther take a lickin'
Than be limited to trees
Where they do their pickin'.

Lots of odds to any boy
Pickin' or purloinin',
Home orchard's dull, all the joy
Is in the one adjoinin'.

Any time he's satisfied
With his daily labors,
If he can only hook and hide
The apples of his neighbors.

Wormy ones, and knotty too,
They are to his liking;
Only so he's got a few
To show that he's been pickin'.

So the boy and so the man,
'Druther do and grapple
And danger if he can
Get the other's apple.

'Tain't because the boy's so bad—
Won't shun what he can shun—
Bue because he's like his dad,
Grabbing for expansion.

Never satisfied is he—
If he had his 'druthers,
'Druther get the property
That belongs to others.

Not content with what he's got,
Take a chance on prison,
If he can only fake a lot
Of plunder that ain't his'n.

—Rocky Mountain News.

A BIT OF FUN

Easily Explained.

"You say that neither of your stenographers wants a vacation this year. That's singular."

"Not at all. You see, I recently hired a handsomd young secretary and neither of the girls is willing to go away and leave the field to the other one."—Boston Transcript.

A Conditionary Message.

"Your husband wants to speak to you from the spirit world," said the medium.

"Just a moment before you put me in communication with him," said Mrs. Growsper. "If he starts to ask me what I did with his life insurance money you cut him off short, or I won't pay your fee."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Gossiping Lot.

"I can't get my wife to pay her bills by cheque."

"Why not?"

"She says she isn't going to have those horrid bank people know what everything costs her."—Boston Transcript.

Not Removed.

"Germany says she must have her colonies back.'

"Well, why doesn't she go and take them? They are just where she left them.'—Baltimore-American.

Easily Arranged.

"Do you ever quarrel with your wife?"

"Never," neplied Mr. Meekton. "When a difference of opinion arises Henrietta lectures and I am the audience."—Washington Star.

L. A. Buckley, maritime boys' work secretary, was in the city yesterday attending the N. B. Advisory committee meeting at the Y. M. C. A.

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