

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by the TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B., a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

Important Notice—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 26, 1915.

AN URGENT LESSON.

The Russian retreat before the Teutonic armies in Galicia is an urgent lesson to those responsible for the manufacture of ammunition in Great Britain and Canada. It is a warning that must surely arouse the country to the great need of speeding up the manufacture of war supplies to the capacity of the factories capable of being utilized for that purpose.

It is also felt that the same line of reasoning may be applied to the submarine, although the under-water machine was further developed than the aeroplane. In this connection we are reminded of incidents like the tragic end in Honolulu Bay some weeks ago as proof that the submarine was an instrument far from perfected.

When the war is over and the history of the operations on land and sea is written, it probably will be found that no arm of the service has furnished more thrilling experiences than the aerial and submarine branches. Both require men with iron nerves—men who can look death in the face constantly without flinching or turning back.

GREAT FIGHTING MACHINES.

The American people naturally are proud of the new battleship Arizona which was launched at the New York navy yard on Saturday, for with her twelve 14-inch guns, her four 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes, her 81,400 tons displacement, and her 84,000 horse power, the Arizona is one of the most powerful fighting machines in the navies of the world.

These are very powerful fighting machines, but they are not so formidable as the half dozen or more British battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class. They are not so fast as the Queen Elizabeth and have not the same range.

cent, in energy and of fifty per cent. in the effect of the explosive charge within the ship whose armor is penetrated. Thus it will be seen that the difference in fighting efficiency between a ship armed with 14-inch guns and a ship carrying 15-inch guns, everything else being equal, is very great.

The naval battles of this war have proved that in the thick of an engagement the ship with the longer range can inflict enormous damage on her opponents while she remains far enough away to escape the force of the enemy's shells.

THE RISK IS GREAT.

The tragic death of Lieutenant Warford while experimenting near Paris a little more than a week after he had destroyed a Zeppelin in pitched battle has caused military observers to assume that the number of unrecorded casualties among air machines since the beginning of the war has been very great.

It is also felt that the same line of reasoning may be applied to the submarine, although the under-water machine was further developed than the aeroplane.

When the war is over and the history of the operations on land and sea is written, it probably will be found that no arm of the service has furnished more thrilling experiences than the aerial and submarine branches.

THE WAR.

The evacuation of the Galician capital is expected at any time. Rather than sacrifice men out of all proportion to the military importance of the place the Russians are expected to withdraw to safer and more formidable positions.

It is still to be remembered that Russia is only giving up territory that she captured earlier in the war and that the desperate fighting in Galicia is taking place in the enemy's country.

In France and Belgium the Allies are exerting increased pressure on the German front. In this connection it is also well to remember that Germany cannot look with satisfaction upon the results attained.

reason to believe that French and Joffre have the situation well in hand. The Russian reverses in Galicia will delay, but they can hardly prevent the breaking of all the enemy's forces.

STRONGER THAN GIBRALTAR.

The Anglo-French forces at the Dardanelles are making new and determined attacks upon the Turkish positions. Premier Asquith said recently that while the difficulties of the greatest magnitude were being encountered on the Gallipoli Peninsula the operations would be pushed to a successful conclusion, no matter what the cost.

THE NEED OF MUNITIONS.

The Minister of Munitions did not mince words when he introduced the Munitions Bill in the House of Commons Wednesday. He told the country and the Empire that the shortage of munitions is serious and that if Great Britain is to win this war the people of the Empire must wake up to the fact that the situation is grave and that ultimate victory or defeat depends upon the supply of ammunition and men.

It is a highly significant fact, as the Minister pointed out, that wherever the Allies have a full and complete supply of munitions they are making progress. Presumably Lloyd George was referring to certain parts of the Western front where the French, because he spoke optimistically of the splendid efforts of the French factories in turning out ammunition and guns.

Mr. Woods perhaps gives a better idea of the obstacles that must be overcome by Sir Ian Hamilton and General Gouraud, the French commander, when he says that their task is infinitely more difficult of accomplishment than the subjugation of Gibraltar, the natural strength of which is as almost nothing when compared to that of the straits which form the western approach to Constantinople.

DROPPING BOMBS.

Some American newspapers profess to see no moral difference between the Zeppelin attacks upon undefended towns in England and the recent bombardment of Karlsruhe by allied aviators.

THE HUN.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily Mail makes the following contribution to the world's knowledge of Germany's readiness to destroy civilization and to engage in any form of wholesale murder from which she may hope to win even temporary advantage.

Talking to a young German chemist the other day I asked him why he was not at the front. "There are no more munitions," he replied. "One chemist is worth more than a battalion of soldiers to the fatherland."

The young German chemist who is here quoted does not necessarily speak for Germany, but unhappily Germany's style of warfare up to date gives foundation for the idea that the chemist may have drawn his inspiration from men higher up in the nation.

dropping on ammunition works, railway depots and other points of military importance is another. The two issues should not be confused.

SAFE IN ENGLAND.

The cable announcing the safe arrival in England of the 26th Battalion and the Divisional Ammunition Column was a welcome message to St. John and New Brunswick.

The account of recent fighting near Neuville, given by the French official observer, in itself should bring thousands of the young men of Canada to the colors. "Incomparable heroism" is the writer's description of the conduct of the soldiers.

Let us not mistake this fact. A wild beast is loose in the world, a creature combining the ferocity of the animal with the lust of the degenerate human. The struggle is not a struggle of nations; it is a battle between civilization and barbarism.

There is a growing feeling in the United States that Germany is planning by means of a long diplomatic correspondence to postpone any definite answer to the demands made by President Wilson.

NOT CLEARING.

There is a growing feeling in the United States that Germany is planning by means of a long diplomatic correspondence to postpone any definite answer to the demands made by President Wilson.

THE DEBAUCHING OF MANITOBA.

The looting of the Treasury of Manitoba, now under investigation by a Royal Commission, was not a one-man job. It was a "plant." The guardians of the vault were either looking the other way when the stealing was going on or they were taking an active part in the crooked operations.

That Inquiry.

Commissioner Chandler's refusal to allow Mr. Yeniot to cross-examine the witnesses who testify in the inquiry into road and bridge boodling charges, does not indicate that he is very anxious to bring out all the facts.

One of Ottawa's Unsolved Mysteries.

The question which all high-minded Canadians will now ask is, why did Premier Borden ignore the warning of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association?

war may still be far away, and while every day it becomes clearer that the Allies must sacrifice hundreds of thousands of their best men before the victory is complete, the accumulating evidence only makes it the more necessary to preach everywhere a crusade for recruits and more recruits, more guns and more shells, in order that the Allies may be able to carry the war into Africa.

SAFE IN ENGLAND.

The cable announcing the safe arrival in England of the 26th Battalion and the Divisional Ammunition Column was a welcome message to St. John and New Brunswick.

The account of recent fighting near Neuville, given by the French official observer, in itself should bring thousands of the young men of Canada to the colors. "Incomparable heroism" is the writer's description of the conduct of the soldiers.

Let us not mistake this fact. A wild beast is loose in the world, a creature combining the ferocity of the animal with the lust of the degenerate human. The struggle is not a struggle of nations; it is a battle between civilization and barbarism.

There is a growing feeling in the United States that Germany is planning by means of a long diplomatic correspondence to postpone any definite answer to the demands made by President Wilson.

NOT CLEARING.

There is a growing feeling in the United States that Germany is planning by means of a long diplomatic correspondence to postpone any definite answer to the demands made by President Wilson.

THE DEBAUCHING OF MANITOBA.

The looting of the Treasury of Manitoba, now under investigation by a Royal Commission, was not a one-man job. It was a "plant." The guardians of the vault were either looking the other way when the stealing was going on or they were taking an active part in the crooked operations.

That Inquiry.

Commissioner Chandler's refusal to allow Mr. Yeniot to cross-examine the witnesses who testify in the inquiry into road and bridge boodling charges, does not indicate that he is very anxious to bring out all the facts.

One of Ottawa's Unsolved Mysteries.

The question which all high-minded Canadians will now ask is, why did Premier Borden ignore the warning of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association?

cessful and the future is bright. The institution is honored in having so many of its graduates, as well as one student, in the Empire's forces. They have set a fine example to the young men of the province who have not yet responded to the urgent call for men.

PROVINCIAL MEN FACING DEATH.

British subjects are warned to keep away from Mexico. This is easy for those who are outside that unhappy country, but it does not relieve the condition of those living there.

The Glasgow Herald considers it an encouraging omen for the future that the Allies on the western front, while they are concentrating for the real advance, are in a position of superiority already which enables them to indent the German line frequently at chosen points.

On one occasion he bolted from the gas zone with his hand over his mouth and reached safety while a colonel and a major he left behind succumbed to the fumes.

Major S. B. Anderson, writing to Mr. George McDonald, of Moncton, wife of the heroic gunner who lost his life at the front, tells of the manner he met his death. He said he knew exactly where he was buried and would take a picture of the spot and send it to her if he had to walk all the way to get it.

How Lieut. Steeves Was Taken.

A letter received by R. P. Steeves, Sussex, written from France to his mother, written from France to his mother, written from France to his mother.

Five Nights Without Sleep.

Sergeant-Major Whitehouse, of Garden street, writes from France to his mother, under date of June 6, saying: "Just to let you know that I am in the best of health, and hope this message may find you and the other members of the family all well."

Looks for Long War.

Private Louis LeLacheur, of the Signal Corps, who was wounded recently, was at Cleughrae Military Hospital, Cambridge, Surrey, England, on May 28 in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John LeLacheur, Mecklenburg street, writes: "My idea about this war is that it will not be over by the time next year, unless the people of Germany rise in revolt."

Major S. B. Anderson Promises Moncton Mother Photo of Heroic Son's Last Resting-Place—St. John Man Writes of Hardships But He is Grateful.

MANITOBA STAFF.

Counsel for Some Commission to Investigate and His Cabinet. Graft Inquiry. Hudson Denies.

The first letter from Lt.-Col. H. F. McLeod, since he left for France, was received by Mrs. McLeod on Tuesday. He said that he expected to soon join the first Canadian division in the trenches.

Private William J. Robinson, writing to his aunt, Mrs. R. F. Allen, of Fredericton, tells of many thrilling adventures he had from German shells and gas.

Fullerton's statement. "Before the regular commission is taken up, a statement respecting the vital importance to the province. I speak on behalf of the members of the Conservative party."

Lieut. L. St. G. Kelly, St. John officer, wounded with the First Artillery Brigade in France.

On one occasion he bolted from the gas zone with his hand over his mouth and reached safety while a colonel and a major he left behind succumbed to the fumes.

Major S. B. Anderson, writing to Mr. George McDonald, of Moncton, wife of the heroic gunner who lost his life at the front, tells of the manner he met his death. He said he knew exactly where he was buried and would take a picture of the spot and send it to her if he had to walk all the way to get it.

Sergeant-Major Whitehouse, of Garden street, writes from France to his mother, under date of June 6, saying: "Just to let you know that I am in the best of health, and hope this message may find you and the other members of the family all well."

Looks for Long War.

Private Louis LeLacheur, of the Signal Corps, who was wounded recently, was at Cleughrae Military Hospital, Cambridge, Surrey, England, on May 28 in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John LeLacheur, Mecklenburg street, writes: "My idea about this war is that it will not be over by the time next year, unless the people of Germany rise in revolt."

MANITOBA STAFF.

Counsel for Some Commission to Investigate and His Cabinet. Graft Inquiry. Hudson Denies.

Winnipeg, June 21—St. John was made before the this morning by C. P. of Winnipeg, who said fourteen private members.

Fullerton's statement. "Before the regular commission is taken up, a statement respecting the vital importance to the province. I speak on behalf of the members of the Conservative party."

Lieut. L. St. G. Kelly, St. John officer, wounded with the First Artillery Brigade in France.

On one occasion he bolted from the gas zone with his hand over his mouth and reached safety while a colonel and a major he left behind succumbed to the fumes.

Major S. B. Anderson, writing to Mr. George McDonald, of Moncton, wife of the heroic gunner who lost his life at the front, tells of the manner he met his death. He said he knew exactly where he was buried and would take a picture of the spot and send it to her if he had to walk all the way to get it.

Sergeant-Major Whitehouse, of Garden street, writes from France to his mother, under date of June 6, saying: "Just to let you know that I am in the best of health, and hope this message may find you and the other members of the family all well."

Looks for Long War.

Private Louis LeLacheur, of the Signal Corps, who was wounded recently, was at Cleughrae Military Hospital, Cambridge, Surrey, England, on May 28 in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John LeLacheur, Mecklenburg street, writes: "My idea about this war is that it will not be over by the time next year, unless the people of Germany rise in revolt."