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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The feature of yesterday's developments in the theatre of war is unquestionably the great successes won by the Russian troops. Apparently they have succeeded in inflicting upon the Austrian forces the most terrible and decisive defeat the history of the war has yet uncovered. Judging from the despatches coming from the field of operation they are pushing their advantage to the point where the army of Austria, shattered and demoralized, will be practically removed from the reckoning as an effective force.

With Austria crushed so she will be unable to assist the German troops in the defence of Berlin, the Russian attack will have a new and added bearing upon the struggle being waged on the French frontier. Germany, which at present outnumbered the allies to the side of her army, will be forced to detach large forces from the Empire. Then will be the time for the allies to drive the Germans back over the line onto their own territory. It is true that time fights for the allies, and so long as the Russians can continue their victorious progress through Germany and Austria it is only necessary for the forces of Great Britain and France to keep the enemy from actually attacking Paris.

Between the Moscow hammer and the anvil of the allies the German power must eventually be utterly crushed. And every day brings nearer the time of the crushing.

BOYCOTT GERMAN GOODS

The advice which Sir William Munk gave to those who heard him deliver his address at the big Toronto Exhibition, a few days ago, might well be taken to heart by all Canadians. "Boycott German goods," said Sir William, and there is every reason why this should find a place in every business house and become a regular part of the daily routine of every citizen. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Germany made large exports of manufactured goods to Canada. The Standard, a few mornings ago, published a list of some of the articles imported by Canadians from Germany which are as well made and as cheaply sold in this country in competition. If there could be commercial competition with Germany in times of peace, when that great nation was in a position to bend all her energies and resources to commercial expansion, there should be a better opportunity for the Canadian manufacturers after the German commercial world has undergone the stressful experiences of a losing war.

It has been said that the present struggle would set Germany back half a century, but it is not wise to take such statements too seriously. The recuperative power of nations is great. The United States was rent and torn asunder by a war entirely confined to their own country, where the losses of both sides to the struggle had to come out of practically the same pocket. Yet the commercial and national recuperation of the United States was rapid and permanent. France, in the Franco-Prussian war, was beaten to her knees and forced to pay an immense indemnity, yet the French people paid it and at the present day there is more prosperity in France than in Prussia.

Germany will be soundly whipped in the present struggle and will likely lose territory, colonies, trade and money, yet the Germans are a people of great resource and will make a wonderful effort to come back to their former position in the commercial, if not in the political world. Consequently if the German trade is to be paralyzed, if the trade mark "Made in Germany" is to disappear from the shelves of the Empire, it is not a bit too early to commence the process.

Many lines of German-made goods can be as well made in Canada, many lines of German manufacturing endeavor can be duplicated here. This is a country of great trade possibilities, and with a tariff favorable to the upbuilding of manufacturing and commerce there can be no doubt that even during the war there will be opportunity for commercial expansion.

But the Government of Canada cannot completely make the success of an industry. By wisely directed tariff legislation they may be able to do something towards its development, but the Canadian people alone have it in their power to make the industries of the country successful. The first step is to demand goods made in Canada and the present is the most favorable time to put this doctrine into practice.

Germany has struck a sore blow at the Empire. She has been responsible for the most terrible war in the world's history. Even after her military power has been crushed to the

power must continue. Canada should shut her doors to the German product, and when other nations follow suit, Germany will be taught in most compelling fashion the terrible consequences of her error.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S GIFT.

Misunderstanding of the facts has led in some quarters to the criticism that the New Brunswick government has been dilatory in proffering a gift to the Empire. Critics point that Quebec has given her cheese, Alberta her oats, and the other provinces of Canada of their products or their money, but that New Brunswick has done nothing. This criticism is neither fair nor warranted. Of all the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick was the first to offer aid and Hon. George J. Clarke, acting premier, wired the offer to the Canadian Minister of Militia. Acknowledgment was prompt, and coupled with it the assurance that the government of this province would be advised as to the form of assistance which would prove of the most value. When that information is secured, New Brunswick will do her duty nobly and willingly. She has already given of the bravest of her sons to the cause of the Empire and stands ready to increase the gift if necessary. She will be equally ready to part with her treasure or her goods just as soon as her representatives are advised of the gift which will be most acceptable. Instead of being dilatory, or remiss in her duty, New Brunswick was the first province in Canada to say: "We are ready to help, what do you wish us to do?"

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

In sending airplanes over Antwerp to drop death-dealing bombs upon the innocent people below, are not the German authorities establishing a precedent which may prove to be extremely dangerous? The question may be answered entirely and completely without regard to the humanitarian aspect of the case. Judges from that standpoint, no censure is too severe, no criticism too strong, to express the world's disapproval, not only of the men who handled the airplanes and dropped the bombs, but of the cowards who ordered or authorized the venture. But admitting the brutality and the barbarism of the practice, and considering it only from the standpoint of tactics, what is it that might be termed good business? There can be little doubt that it was not.

The city of Antwerp was not besieged and at the time of the first flight of airplanes was some distance from the fighting lines. Consequently, the act of bombarding from the skies could not be defended by the argument that it was in accord with the usual practice. It must be remembered that Germany is not alone in the possession of aerial craft of war. France, Russia and Britain are fairly well equipped in this respect. It is not unreasonable to assume that the advancing Russian hosts number in their remarkably complete equipment, a number of airplanes. If the Germans, with impunity, can be allowed to bombard Antwerp it may be that the Russians can adopt the same medium for an aerial shower of death over Berlin, or Vienna, or Frankfurt, or Prague, or Breslau, or Budapest. Or the French and British can plead justification for dropping bombs over Cologne, or Hamburg, or even Berlin. It is a poor rule that cannot be made to work both ways, and it appears that in using airplanes to maim and slay in territory which as yet has not been the scene of clashes between hostile armies, the Germans are setting in motion an appalling force which may inflict much more damage upon themselves than on their enemies.

KITCHENER'S SPEECH

Lord Kitchener's first speech in the House of Lords as military general manager for Great Britain breathes the sentiment of the man and the sentiment of the nation. He is cool, deliberate, neither overrating nor underestimating the perils of the contest. It is no "military promenade" to which he invites his countrymen, but a war to be fought to a finish, a war which will make tremendous exertions on British manhood and British money.

Kitchener embodies the British national character. The old racial traditions speak in his words. The descending of the Britons who for almost a quarter of a century kept up the struggle against France, who continued to face Napoleon when their allies were compelled to forsake them, form Kitchener's appreciative audience. With less enthusiasm than the French, the British have more endurance. They never know when they are defeated. They rise from a lost round ready to renew the fray. Their greatest antagonist paid tribute to their constancy in admitting that every rebuff they received simply stimulated them to new exertions. New exertions they will have to make now, precisely as their forefathers of one hundred years ago were compelled to make against the greatest military genius the modern world has known. Great Britain has "endurance for the war," even if that war lasts three years, as Kitchener thinks possible.

Off Heligoland.

Ghostly ships in a ghostly sea.
(Here's to Drake in the Spanish main)
Hark to the turbines, running free,
Oil-cups full and the orders plain.
Plunging into the misty night,
Surging into the rolling light,
Never a word, and never a light.
—This for England, that love of mine!

There's a gleam on the starboard bow.
(Here's to the fighting Temeraire!)
Quartermaster, be ready now,
Two points over, and keep her there.
Ghostly ships—let the foe men grieve.
Yon's the Admiral, tight and trim,
And one more—with an empty sieve,
Standing a little aft of him

Slender, young, in a coat of blue,
(Here's to the Agamemnon's pride!)
Out of the mist that long he knew,
Out of the mist that long he knew,
Here, to the battle-front he came.
See, he smiles in his gallant way!
Ghostly ships in a ghostly game,
And the guns have commenced to play.

There, in his white silk smalls he stands,
(Here's to Nelson, with three times three!)
Coming out of the misty lands
Far, far over the misty sea.
Now the foe is a shattered wreck,
Speeding out of the deadly fog,
Smiling yon, on the quarterdeck
Is the spirit, all silver-bright.

The German Air Craft.

The second attack by German aircraft since the war began was made on Paris, but, unlike the first, little if any damage was done. It appears that an aeroplane flew over the city and dropped bombs. In the previous assault from the air it was a Zeppelin dirigible balloon that was employed. The huge machine came in the night and dropped missiles into Antwerp, killing ten persons, including six women. The object of the visit was said to be the destruction of the royal family, but the probability is that the occupants of the dirigible wanted to destroy anything they could and kill anybody at all. There was no chance of aiming at anything in particular. Blood was shed wantonly and a number of civilians were alarmed. No doubt the destroyers will be rewarded for their useless and cruel bomb-dropping act. It has been suggested as a result of this Antwerp exploit that the Zeppelin dirigibles take as their motto "We work while you sleep; women and children first." That would be fitting.

Experts are of the opinion that the German dirigible balloons will find their chief usefulness in fighting the enemy's air scouts, a work they seem more fitted for than anything else in time of war. They are according to some observers, not as dangerous as they look. In the air they present an imposing appearance, but in reality are limitations to their performance.

The typical Zeppelin consists of a long cylinder-shaped framework of steel and aluminum, about 600 feet in length and from 80 to 100 in diameter. The framework is covered with tough, weatherproof canvas, that sometimes has wire woven into it. Inside are nine spherical gasbags, each separated from the other by partitions. Any one of these balloons, it is calculated, may be filled without the others being effected. Inside of each bag is a smaller one filled with air and connected through a tube and valve with the atmosphere. This device is intended to keep the pressure of gas always at the same point, so as to avoid strains upon the texture of the envelope by rapid expansion or contraction. Underneath the framework a long car is swung. This contains four sets of engines, which operate two propellers and two tractors. These engines can drive the dirigible at the rate of 40 miles or so an hour. Between the engine spaces there is a large, narrow room with room for the crew, passengers and other necessities.

The partment consists of a few small rapid-fire or machine guns and bomb-dropping devices. The under side of the car is armored at the vulnerable points. Krupp steel is used efficiently strong to resist rifle bullets. These Zeppelins, it will be seen, are formidable enough craft, but they have their limitations. The weight they may carry is very limited and they are not match for guns mounted on the solid earth, or even on the warships at the surface of the ocean. With respect to accuracy the story is the same. A Zeppelin may assume a position at a great height and discharge missiles at the foe beneath, but in such circumstances the aim must be wretched. If the Zeppelins are to be used to move slowly and take careful aim with their necessarily small guns, they immediately offend herself as a great target for the more powerful and numerous guns beneath. An object 600 feet long floating overhead is a comparatively easy mark for a good gunner. One shot well placed brings the whole fragile mass tumbling to the ground. This menace of the skies, therefore, is by no means as dangerous as it looks. In the present war these dirigibles have done very little, apparently, outside of scouting. The aeroplanes of the allied forces probably are too much for them. There may be more such attacks in the night as the Antwerp one, but it seems safe to predict that the German Zeppelin fleet will not be particularly aggressive in the war.

New Zealand

(Montreal Star)
It is exceedingly hard to beat little New Zealand in prompt and effective devotion to the empire.
This time, Canada was the first to offer troops. We have that to our credit in any case, but then we are the nearest great colony, and such an offer suggested itself by circumstances.
But New Zealand beat us by having a Dreadnought in the first naval battle; and she beat us again by landing an expedition in Samoa and capturing a German colony. While our troops are still at Valcartier, her troops are in Apia.
We gladly give full honor and credit to our sister dominion of New Zealand, and hope that we may be better able to keep up to her on the next occasion.
But she is exceedingly hard to beat.

Across The Line

(New York Life)
The unanimity of sentiment in this country against Germany is surprising. It is not anti-German, and it is not pro-English. It seems to be a judgment given promptly and spontaneously on the merits of the case as seen by American eyes. As a people we have come in the last fifty years to be almost as near kin to the Germans as to the English. We respect the German ability and value German friendship; nevertheless, the American mind records and discloses with hardly appreciable dissent the impression that the English, French and Russians are fighting in this war in behalf of the liberties of all the world, and that Germany and Austria are seeking to impose on the world a despotic authority to which it would be ruinous to yield.
Germany, with her stout insistence on having her "place in the sun," no matter who must be crowded out of it, has seemed to Americans to personify the commonest despotism that they have fought long and finally beaten at home. Her word to Europe and all the world has been, "I shall have what I want, and I have the power to take it." With that spirit in control of her government and people she has forced armament with armament on all her neighbors and compelled them to the conclusion that there would be no peace until it had been settled, by arms whether German or the rest of Europe was the stronger. As to that, we shall know in due time.

We Abide The Event

"Not for the love of battle, not for lust of conquest, not for greed or possessions, but for the cause of honor, for the maintenance of principles, to uphold principles of liberty, to withstand forces that would convert the world into an armed camp, yea in the very name of the peace that we sought at any cost save that of dishonor, we have entered into war, and while we are conscious of the terrible issues involved, and of all the sacrifices that they may entail, we do not shrink from them but with firm hearts abide the event."—Sir Robert Borden in the House of Commons.

In Lighter Vein

On Seber Thought.
Le Rire: Judge—Did you last night really call this man imbecile and idiot?
The accused (gathering his wits)—I have some doubt of it; but the more I look at him, the more I think it possible.

All Alone

The Smart Set—Kris—Who stood up for him when he married?
Kross—Nobody. They all called him an idiot.

Aw, Gwan!

Cincinnati Enquirer—
Another paradox we greet.
And it is simply great:
A fellow can make both ends meet
If he will just keep straight.

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"Did he send it?"
"Yes, he sent me an automobile coat with the words, 'To be worn over a peckaboo waist.'"

Waiting for the Spur.
Maud—So he's been calling on you regularly for ten years. Why do you suppose he hasn't proposed?
Beatrice—Oh, you see, he's the sort of man who always does things on the spur of the moment.

Not That Kind.
Santa Rosa Press Democrat: One gloomy day a young countryman went to a dentist to have a tooth extracted. Seeing the patient's obvious nervousness, the dentist inquired, "Would I like gas?" Of course I'd like gas," exclaimed the irate patient. "Do you think I'm going to have you yanking out my teeth in the dark?"

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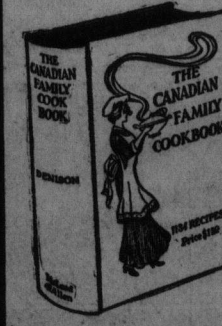


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WEDDINGS.

Mahoney-Estey.

A wedding of interest took place yesterday morning in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, when Rev. Wm. M. Duke united in marriage Miss Maude Estey, late principal of the High School at Rexton, N. B., and Dr. Daniel P. Mahoney, of the same place. The bride was prettily gowned in tulle and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bridesmaid, Elsie Folkins, a friend of the bride, wore a very becoming dress of tulle and carried a bouquet of pink American Beauty roses. The groom was supported by his brother, W. J. Mahoney, of this city.

The bride's going-away gown was a mahogany broadcloth talent costume with hat to match. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond ring. The happy couple left later on an automobile trip through Nova Scotia. They will reside in St. John.

Urquhart-Beck.

Norton, Sept. 2.—A pretty church wedding in which friends in all parts of the province will be interested was solemnized at the United Baptist church, Norton, this afternoon, when Miss Rena May Beck, youngest daughter of Geo. H. Beck, was united in marriage to Leslie Young Urquhart, son of J. A. D. Urquhart, of Hatfield's Point, N. B.

The church was beautifully and artistically decorated for the occasion with pink and white furnishings.

The ceremony was presided over by Rev. C. W. Waldon. The bride entered the church, leaning arm of her father, and was charmingly gowned in white silk, with a high train and a veil with cascading effect and with sprays of lilies of the valley. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. The bridesmaid, Elsie Folkins, a friend of the bride, wore a very becoming dress of tulle and carried a bouquet of pink American Beauty roses. The groom was supported by his brother, W. J. Mahoney, of this city.

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