

The St. John Standard

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H. V. MacKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. McGINLEY, Editor.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

"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.

YESTERDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

Thousands of children enrolled in the city schools, who have relatives fighting the battles of Empire at the front, yesterday paraded the streets of St. John making mute appeal for recruits. They made a charming and impressive appearance and should have brought the Empire message home to a great number of young men of this city. Hundreds of physically fit men saw the procession as it passed, read the inscriptions on the banners, heard the stirring strains of martial music and, in the evening, listened to addresses by their fellows who have already offered their services to King and country. The net result of the demonstration was fifteen recruits secured at last evening's meeting, and twelve applications for enlistment forms at the recruiting offices yesterday afternoon. If all those applying for forms return they completed the result of the day's work may be considered as only fairly successful in a city of 50,000 people.

To the promoters of the demonstration and to the children themselves, who turned out in the heat of the day to participate in it, the thanks of all citizens are due, but the question still persists whether such methods should be necessary to awaken the young men of this province to a sense of their clear duty. Time and again they have been told that their services are in demand; if they can read the newspapers they know that the struggle in which the Empire is engaged is as yet far from over and that to bring it to the only conclusion under which life on this planet will be at all tolerable will require the services of many thousands of young men who have, to date, remained deaf to the appeal. These things are not new, they have been well and thoroughly told by the most eloquent men in public life and by the greatest writers of the country. That the message has been disregarded can only be ascribed to the fact that there is not a general realization of the need. Canada, fortunately, is not alone in this, even in Great Britain the response has not been as general as was hoped for. Rudyard Kipling, speaking at a recruiting meeting in Southampton, a few days ago, scored the sport-loving young men for their unresponsiveness and intimated that if an improved condition was not shown it might be necessary to resort to compulsory service.

It is to be hoped that the condition hinted at by Mr. Kipling may not come to pass but if it should be necessary to force the men of the Empire to fight for it the blame will rest on the youths who today look back and continue the pursuit of pleasure while their King and country call for men to do men's work.

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY.

In the British Parliament, yesterday, matters of importance affecting the Empire's part in the world struggle were again under consideration. In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne intimated that as the voluntary system of enlistment was not producing the same results that could be achieved by compulsory service it might be necessary to change the system. These statements were incidental to his discussion of the proposal for a national register which, in such event, he declared, would be found very useful.

The idea underlying the proposal of national registration is to have the adult population of the British Isles classified so, if necessary, every man can be placed where he will be of the greatest advantage to the Empire. It is the doctrine of national efficiency in its most practical form and that something of this sort is needed is evidenced from the fact that the government has been forced to stop recruiting in certain districts of Wales where the young men preferred service in the trenches to work in the coal mines and the output of the mines was seriously affected as a result.

A similar problem has been faced by the manufacturers of munitions; when special efforts were being made to bring the munition supply up to a point where it would meet the demand it was found that many workers had

gone to the trenches when they would have been of more value in the factories of the nation. Under a national registration scheme it is claimed such anomalous conditions could not continue. Men fitted for expert work in the munition factories, would be placed there rather than in the fighting lines. A similar system has been in force in Germany for many years. In that country, long before the outbreak of war, the whole trend was in the direction of placing the country's men in the positions where they could do the best work and the result of it was apparent when a crisis arose in which it was necessary that Germany should strain every effort toward the accomplishment of her ideals. Germany was ready and obtained a great initial advantage. To overcome that advantage is the present duty of the Empire and the members of the British government are apparently going about it in businesslike fashion.

THE PREMIER IN ENGLAND.

Sir Robert Borden, speaking at a luncheon in his honor in the British House of Commons yesterday, took the correct ground when he said that questions of importance between Canada and the Motherland would come up for consideration after the war but that while the conflict is in progress the predominant question for solution must be, What can Canada do that she has not already done in the interests of Empire? The Premier's statements, contained in his address, as well as in the brief newspaper interview which he gave out to British correspondents, will strike a responsive chord in British hearts. The British people already know that with Canada, the question has never been, "What will we do?" but "How much can we do?" It was in this spirit that the Premier himself cabled to the British Government four days before the actual declaration of war; it is in this spirit that Canada has already sent more than 70,000 men overseas, and is training and equipping as many more. And it is this spirit that will continue to the end of the chapter. Canada can be depended upon to the limit, and any pledges to that effect that Sir Robert may make while in England will have the full and hearty support of the Canadian people.

The Premier quite properly says that there are many problems of far reaching domestic importance awaiting solution in Canada, but they can wait until the Empire's cause has been served. This is the spirit of the Canadian Premier, it is a spirit that must win for him and his Government the enthusiastic support and endorsement of every loyal Canadian, irrespective of political affiliations.

WAR COMMENT.

Apparently the Russians are still in a position to conduct an offensive campaign. Advice from the eastern war zone indicate that the Russian forces have been successful in their offensive against the Germans and Austrians and are now established in good positions awaiting the first move on the part of the enemy. It is the opinion of military observers that they will not have long to wait as the German commander has received reinforcements and is reported to be ready to again attack. Another big battle may develop the result of which may have an important effect upon the immediate future of the railway line in that region.

In the West the Germans are again resorting to inhuman methods of warfare; gas attacks having been made on the French and Belgian lines. There is as yet no report of additional success from that sector.

It is unfortunate that a Post-Grand Master of the Orange Association should have based his twelfth of July address on information which is believed to be incorrect. Whether the Orangemen in the Empire's fighting lines number six, or ten or twenty per cent of the membership of that order is not material. The principal factor to be considered is that men of all classes and creeds are to be found in the ranks of Britain's armies fighting shoulder to shoulder in the cause of liberty and right. It is not a time

to accentuate differences but rather to seek to bridge them and newspapers that seized upon the incident in Fredericton as a good excuse for disparaging comment might well have been more profitably employed. Whether or not a man will offer for the Empire is a matter that can only be settled by the man himself not by his lodge, his club or his church. The Orange Association has never claimed a monopoly of loyalty; it would have no right to such a claim if made.

It was characteristic of Walter H. Golding, manager of the Imperial Theatre, that he should extend the hospitality of that popular amusement house to all the children participating in yesterday's demonstration. Mr. Golding has given many evidences of his splendid public spirit and his action of yesterday was not a surprise. His employers have always shown their sympathy and willingness to co-operate in any plan for the interest of the community or its people. The spacious theatre has more than once been given over for use for recruiting meetings, etc., but yesterday's treat to the little ones must have been on Mr. Golding's own initiative, and he is deserving of all credit for his kindly and thoughtful action.

While Washington has made no official pronouncement upon the German reply to the American note there can be no mistaking the tone of the American press. The newspapers of that nation feel that the national honor has been affronted and that if Washington is to continue the diplomatic "conversations" they should be phrased in terms which even the egoistical Hun cannot fail to understand.

That the gold reserve of the British stock is not yet nearly exhausted is evidenced from the fact that the British war loan has already realized three billions of dollars and the subscriptions are not all in. If, as some writers declare, this war is to be won by the golden bullet Great Britain will be in a position to fire it.

Why They Don't Enlist

"It might kill father."
"Mother said I wasn't."
"Khaki doesn't suit my complexion."
"Flanders is too far away from street."
"I haven't been in a fight since I was a kid and then I was licked."
"They won't miss me; let the other fellow join."
"I am a charitable soul. Charity begins at home. I'll wait until the fighting does, too."
"I wouldn't join anything except a Scotch regiment, and my legs are too skinny for kilts."
"A dollar a day? Why, I'm getting twenty a week!"
"I'm so fond of chickens, I've grown chicken hearted."
"I hate the Germans so much I might be guilty of an atrocity if I got over there."

"I got no use for the guys that put the form in uniform."
"My best girl threw me down for a soldier. Since then, nothing doing."
"My girl told me if I enlisted she would be through with me. Her father gave a thousand dollars to the Patriotic Fund and she thought that was enough."
"Well, it's all three thousand miles away, ain't it?"
"If I help pay for the show, that's good enough for me."
"When they've got into Germany what are they gonna do with it? Cut it up into building lots, eh?"
"They don't fight fair. Poisonous gases, dum dums, bayonetting wounded, firing on hospitals."
"Say, if we all went, who'd cheer the brave fellows marching along the streets?"
"Will I sign my name to these round and sufficient reasons why my friends and I don't enlist? This is it."
J. M. F. RAID.

England's Deathless Dead

They need no dirge, for Springtime fills
All things with tribute unto them;
The music of the lark and the
Shall be a soldiers requiem
Among a thousand hills.
Blow, golden trumpets moanfully,
For all the golden youths that fled,
For all the shattered dreams that lie
Where God hath laid the quiet dead
Under an alien sky.

But blow, triumphant music, too,
Across the world, from sea to sea,
Because the heart of youth was true.
Because our England proved to be
Even greater than we knew.
—Mildred Hurley in the Contemporary Review.

"Dear Neighbors"

(London Chronicle.)
The following message, written in English, was recently thrown into one of our trenches north of the Tyne-Campan Canal:
"Friday the 4th of June.
"Dear Neighbor—Your compatriots have made us some reproaches. You say we use gas and pretend it to be weakness. Never, my dears. It is only an assistance which we are allowed to use by the better and greater perfection and development of our chemical and technical knowledge, by our superiority in the sciences. For the second year people talk of the

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

Pop was reading the paper yesterday and awl of a sudden he sed, This article is rife, eleven 10ths of the peopl in this world go about with there eyes closed and there ears stopped up, ask them the simplest kystashins about the simplest subjects and they coodent anser to save there necks.
Oh, I dont no, sed ma.
Then Ill show you, Ill try it awn you, sed pop, now, for instants, what is the meaning of the Shakespearean expression, A murrain on you.
It means, May you be stricken with a disease, sed ma, the murrain is a disease among cattle.
Well, how is ordinary illuminating gas made, thats an easy wun, sed pop. Yes, thats easy enuff, its made by subjecting bytominisss coal to high temperatures, sed ma.
O, sed pop. And he kawfled and looked at the papir agen, saying, Well, then, heers wun enyboddy awt to no, who rote Hudbrra, enyboddy awt to no that.
I should say so, Wilyum Butler rote it, no, Samuel Butler, I meen Samuel Butler, sed ma.
You seem to be pack full of knowlege this eeven, sed pop.
O no, enyboddy awt to no those simpl things, you jest sed so yureself, sed ma.
Ill try you awn anuthr wun, sed pop. And he looked at the papir agen saying, What are violin strings made of.
The intestines of sheep, jenrelly, sed ma.
Well Ill be darned, sed pop. And he looked at the papir agen and then he looked at ma and sed, Say, have you red this article.
O, sed ma.
Or heck, sed pop. And he throo the papir awn the floor, saying, A very brrite trick, brrillint, brrillint.
Hee hee, sed ma.

catastrophe of the Lusitania, proving with it that we killed women and babies. There is the only one answer. We must protect ourselves. Try to kill the wamp and it will sting. By the way, we shall win in spite of the lot of our enemies? For you fight for commerce and money, but we fight for our country, for 'To be or not to be, that is the question.' The beginning of a victorious end is made. The Serbs want to make peace with Austria, and Russia, seeing that her interests in the Balkans are threatened by the Italian declaration of war, and tired by the great loss in Galicia, would be fit for peace. The day which will bring these occurrences will make you feel the concentration of all our forces, and then—Britons, don't you fear the end? Attending your answer, I remain, yours sincerely,
"One of Your Neighbors."

Patriotic Fund
C. B. Allen, treasurer of the Patriotic fund, has received the following donations: Rev. W. P. Dunham, \$5; Rev. Percival Hayward, \$2; C. W. River Band of Hope, \$6.30; Rev. C. W. Follet, \$5; Mrs. M. O. Magee, \$3.
The treasurer of the Patriotic Fund

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