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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1916.

WAR COMMENT.

Day by day the Anglo-French bombardment on the western front has grown in intensity and whole reaches of the enemy's trenches have been battered out of existence. Under a terrific hurricane his nearer communication trenches have been obliterated, and whole villages, in addition to those now in the hands of the British and French, have been rendered untenable.

The military correspondent of the London Times, who writes from the British Headquarters in France, says that the fighting now going on in the west is of a desperate character, and is likely to continue so.

It was to Baitour the Turkish troops withdrew when Trebizond was taken months ago, and raised there heavy defences against the Russians. A natural fortress, Baitour had to be reduced before the Russian advance could progress to Erzerum.

Another military writer declares that the latest developments on the western front are highly significant. He points out that the equipment of the British army is better than anyone dared to hope for a year ago, and he makes some interesting comments on the use of cavalry by the British on the Somme river front in their thrust against the enemy's inner positions.

The British did not use large masses of cavalry as they may when the third or last line of German trenches is taken (at most places the enemy has only three lines of trenches, but at some points, four or five, or even more).

Recent reports with respect to the Russians who are now landing in France indicate that they came from Petrograd by way of the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean. Naval experts are inclined to think that thousands of these troops will be brought from Archangel now that the German fleet has been crippled by Admiral Jellicoe's ships.

The hope has been expressed that the serious illness of the aged Emperor of Austria-Hungary that nation may see peace. It is no secret that for a long

time the subjects of Francis Joseph I. have been anxious to end the war if they could cease fighting with honor. This no doubt has led to the belief in some quarters that as a result of the intense suffering among the people of the Dual Monarchy a separate peace might be made without much difficulty.

Most military observers do not think that such a peace is likely. In the first place they point out that a separate peace with Austria could be negotiated only upon terms dictated by all of the Allied nations, and it is not thought that Austria, as badly off as she is to-day, would accept such humiliation without further struggle.

Military writers attach great importance to the latest successes of the Grand Duke Nicholas. His capture of Baitour—on the main road to Erzerum—a little more than fifty miles south of Trebizond—a smashing blow to the Turks. The Boston Transcript's military observer has this to say of its significance:

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The fall of Baitour clears the way for the attack on Erzerum. In this difficult mountain region there is no such thing as a continuous battle front. The struggle is between the Russian armies and isolated groups of Turks in high positions that easily lose them to defence.

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Standing (from left to right)—Lieut. J. C. Berrie, second in command; Capt. J. H. Evans, officer commanding 65th Battery; Lieut. J. Douglas Winslow.

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lect its candidates at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Foster and Mr. Carter, in their speeches Wednesday, again emphasized some of the features of the Opposition's able policy; the friends of good government should do their part and organize in each county and parish in the province. This government is rapidly going from bad to worse, and it must be beaten so soon as it acquires the necessary courage to seek a verdict at the polls.

Having paused for breath, the Russian armies are once more smashing their way through the Austro-German front. On Saturday they took 17,000 prisoners in Volhynia, and many more in the region of the Lower Lipa, and they are also punishing the Turks severely. Russia is a faithful ally.

More of the Czar's troops have been sent to France where their brothers already are covering themselves with glory on the firing line. Russia has the men to spare, and the experiment has proved that they fight as well on the western front as they do against the Austrians.

Commenting on the present positions of the armies on the main battlefronts, one military writer says: "This is the first intimation the people of Germany have had that their armies are no longer sufficiently strong to hold the lines occupied by them. A few months ago German military writers were discussing the relative advantage of an advance in Courland, with Petrograd as the ultimate objective, or a drive toward Kiev and the rich Black Sea wheat lands of the south. Now, on a part of the front into which almost a quarter of a million German troops have been thrown to take the place of Austria's lost army of Volhynia, it is admitted that the line of the Teuton defence must be shortened."

In highly dignified language the Standard refers to "the snarling and snapping of the pack of small fry politicians and purchasable editors who oppose the Minister of Militia." Some of the more aggressive members of this "pack," the public will remember, are the editors of the Conservative Toronto Telegram, the Conservative Toronto World, the Independent-Conservative Ottawa Citizen and the Independent-Conservative Montreal Mail.

Discussing the fact that the late Hetty Green had not left a dollar to charity and that her will was drawn up to escape the inheritance tax due under the law, a local contemporary comments on the attitude of a section of the American press in speaking respectfully, if not in admiration, of the late famous miser.

While military critics do not consider it surprising that many people are asking why the Allied armies at Salonika remain passive, they see no reason for impatience or undue haste. It is explained that the 600,000 or 700,000 men which the British, French and Serbians have quartered there may be depended upon to do their full share at the proper time. In fact, it is pointed out that this army is already doing just what it was expected to do—prevent the establishment of a German confederacy, comprising Turkey and the Balkan states, as a foundation on which to build up a greater German Empire.

The lull in the fighting in the Balkans has caused much comment. It is probable that the drive which it is assumed the Allies intend soon to launch on that front has been held back to await the outcome of the Russian and Italian movements against Austria. In the meantime the presence of the Allied troops at Salonika has had the effect of keeping Rumania from being forced into an alliance with Germany and Austria and it has also prevented the King of Greece from betraying his people by linking them up with the Kaiser.

These are unhappy days for King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. He cast his country's fortunes with what he believed to be the winning side, but to-day he is faced on the south by a tremendous Anglo-French and Serbian army, well equipped, and well rested. On the north is Rumania, which he knows is unfriendly. King Ferdinand is a shrewd man and as he looks to the future he must realize that the result of the next Balkan struggle, which is bound to come soon, is unlikely to be favorable to his cause.

Says the Toronto Telegram, Conservative: "Regret does not help the country that suffers through Sir Robert Borden's lack of ascendancy in his own Government. Regret does not help the Conservative party that is being derailed and drifted to its doom."

Some of the consulting physicians of the Conservative party are inclined to blame the Dominion government for the defeat in North Perth," says the Toronto Star, which adds: "It is not always possible to keep Dominion and Provincial politics apart, and the Ottawa government is a source of anxiety to its friends."

In Robert B. Smith and David W. Mercereau the Opposition party in Sunbury county has two strong candidates. Like Westmorland, Sunbury has lost little time in getting ready for the fight for good government. Other Opposition conventions are to be held soon, and every county ought to organize and select

SIR WILFRID'S FINE RECRUITING WORK

Has Done Much That Sir Robert Borden and His Ministers Ought to Have Done—The Injury That the Dominion Government's "Two Left-Hand Spouses" Are Doing in Quebec.

Ottawa, July 15—In round numbers the voluntary spirit has brought out some three hundred and fifty thousand Canadian soldiers. The same spirit, whetted by recent victories of the Allies on the western front, will probably bring out fifty thousand more before the fighting part of the war is over. Four hundred thousand men is five per cent. of the total population of Canada, about nine per cent. of the total male population, about forty-five per cent. of the male population between the ages of sixteen and forty-five—all this without registration, compulsion or other arbitrary aids to enlistment. This is a mighty good showing, considering that the war is three thousand miles away. It is as good a showing as that of Australia, which has received a great deal of praise in the newspapers.

Moreover, bearing in mind the fact that perhaps seventy per cent. of the first contingent were British, the showing made by Quebec is quite as good as that made by the English speaking provinces of Canada. The British born sprang to the colors, it was their mother calling. England has a history of many wars behind her. She has taught her sons that war is still a factor in human affairs. Young Englishmen are brought up to believe that war is never very far away. There is no knowing when the foreign policy of Great Britain may need defending. The man born in England feels that war is in the air almost any time and that he may have to bear his share in a calamity that is always imminent. Such is the atmosphere and training of the Englishman born "at home." This explains why the British born the world round simply tumble over themselves to rally round the old flag.

Native born Canadians, French and English, have been brought up on another plan. They have been taught that war is foolish, a relic of savagery, a hang-over from the Middle Ages with which this continent is not concerned. It comes as a shock to them that all the people in the world are not as reasonable, not as advanced in pacific ideas as they are. It takes some educating to make them understand that as long as "civilized" Europe is short on common sense and long on Kings made in Germany, the world is liable to be jolted out of shape by some throw-back to the age of Atlantis. But when the average

young Canadian once realizes that he feels it his duty to do something to avenge the wrongs of his race, he is a better soldier for his children and his children's children after him. This explains why the native born Canadians were so slow at the start as they were eager afterwards to join the colors. It took a little time to dispel their amiable delusions.

Once convinced, Canadians of all races and creeds showed a cheerful willingness to do their duty. Quebec no less than the rest. It is not the purpose of this article to go into figures, but any honest analysis of statistics will not hesitate to admit that Quebec recruiting has done as good as most and better than some. It shows up quite as well, for instance, as that of the maritime provinces, whose loyalty has not been impugned even by the Toronto News. The Toronto News, by the way, is bound to make it the better reason because it has a bilingual agitation to foment. If Mr. Henri Bourassa, and Colonel Armand Lavigne, the two left-hand spouses of the Borden government, could only be spoked, recruiting would have still greater success in Quebec. Mr. Blondin, too, a Nationalist colleague of Premier Borden, whose opinion is, or was, that the Union Jack would look better if it had a few holes shot in it, could help some by uttering ever and anon a few kind words in Quebec on behalf of the Allied cause. But Mr. Blondin confines himself to exhibition performances in Toronto, where there are no Nationalist votes to lose. Incidentally, the Borden government was busy enough closing up an Ontario eddy who objected to further recruiting, but let Mr. Bourassa's further babble sedition quite freely.

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Board has received from the British government further orders for \$35,000,000 worth of heavy shells for delivery early in 1917 brings the total of British orders in Canada for shells and high explosives up to over half a billion dollars. The new order includes mainly six-inch and 9.2 inch shells. So far Canada has delivered a little over \$200,000,000 worth of shells. At the present time deliveries are averaging nearly \$1,000,000 worth per day.

The Point of Knowledge. (Buffalo News.) I had a hundred dollars once—A fortune pretty near! I kept it till I met a chap Who whispered in my ear: "Where a river and a railroad meet A city sure must grow; I have a site like this!" and—well I let the hundred go.

Another hundred then I saved, And at the proper time I met another chap who had A mining venture prime; "It has machinery and all—The other paid for that; You're just in time to get the cream!" I coughed my hundred flat!

And still another hundred bones I saved and staid down, And met a chap who had the "bug" To start a "model town"; "It means a fortune big," he said "In privileges and rent; Besides it's real philanthropy!" And then my hundred went!

Three hundred bones at Knowledge's shrine! And, though I'm badly shorn, I've learned that streams and rails can meet Where cities can't be born; I've learned that others' mining stock Won't buy my bread and meat, And "model towns" can get along Without an Easy Street!

It is quite correctly asserted by the Toronto Mail that even though the nickel to be taken back to Germany by the sub-Deutschebank is not Canadian nickel, it is the fault of this country that it will go to Germany at all. All the nickel refined in the United States may not be Canadian nickel, but by far the greater part of it is. Hence if Canada exercised sufficient restrictions over the export of its nickel, the United States would not have any to spare for Germany. Nickel in very large quantities is being used in the United States now. It is being used by the private armament factories and by the government arsenals, and in the navy yards of Uncle Sam. The United States depends for its nickel supply upon other countries, chiefly upon Canada. If, for the protection of Britain, this country saw to it that only enough of the metal went to our friendly neighbor, the United States, to supply her own needs, the United States would have none to sell. So if the Deutschebank carries nickel back to Germany, even though that nickel is from other fields than those of Canada, it will be because this country has not guarded carefully enough its rich treasure.

F. B. McCurdy, M. P., who is to act as parliamentary secretary in the militia department during the absence of Sir Sam Hughes, is a member for Queens-Shelburne (N. B.). Mr. McCurdy is a stock broker in Montreal, but is a Blue-nose by birth. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1875 and educated in the public schools. For some years he was in the banking business and then left in 1901 to form a stock brokerage firm. Mr. McCurdy is an ex-president of the Halifax Board of Trade, and was elected to the house of commons in 1911. He is a director of several corporations, including the Eastern Trust Company, the Nova Scotia Car Works, and the McLeod Pulp Company.

Now they are slipped from the leash, The lean, black hounds of the sea; Grim stark shapes in the gloom Sped on their awful mission of doom 'Straight where the great ships be. Into the jaws of death, Into the tempest of shell, They are hurled who can only die; And "model towns" can get along Without an Easy Street!

Soundless their bolt flies sure; Only a wake of foam From the hurrying death below, Till, with a thunderous roar, the blow Strikes on the enemy, home! They have fought, they have paid the price. Where the reddened ocean rolls They sink to their resting place. Lord, of Thine infinite pity and grace, Have mercy on all brave souls!

Timely Advice. (Ottawa Free Press.) Premier Hearst ought to be very careful that none of the rest of his supporters resign, or die, or move out of the province. "A Much Be-Knighted Country." (Toronto Globe.) Canada will soon be known as a much be-knighted country. Another list of Knights is threatened. The man with a garden is the man with the hoe.

Two Good Opposition

B. Smith. Burton, N. B., Jr. In their historic courage of reluctance of an obediently selected Robert-dates to contest the election so they paid a great most recognize and be at a conference of opportunity, he consented to limited. Today the showed it by nominating the last gasp." Mr. S.

So the ticket nomin Robert B. Smith of Councilor Junction. Borden men are well known in Mr. Smith has large and Mr. Mercereau, and other connections. The convention was one and included from every parish in the exception of Northfield from that Parish in long journey by driving highways, but if the shiretown and No any degree with those the country the reason formed a nominating H. Smith was elected Captain Ferris, Robert Trimble, McSheffrey, David Wood, Wm. J. and Charles Gilmour, LeRoy Duplessis, Luke J. Sanderson from Glad Seely and Geo. W. F. ville, and J. R. Rand from Sherbrooke. After election their chairman reported to the convention Smith and David W. J.

MAKE AUGUST A BIG DAY

That Friday, August 11th, is the day of the Great Britain, be a religious and intere that the several brand day as an occasion to in connection with the Fund was the substi- tive committee of the of the Canadian F. Wood, Hon. J. Thorne, Dr. A. P. J. H. Frink, Miles Allen, Premier Clark, die, E. A. Schofield, Allan, secretary-treas branch, and Profess vidual organizer.

Easygoing "What kind of a the interest in the "Well, I'll tell y man's former landlo is a new one he will first year, but the n entirely rebuilt."

Adv "What advice yo young man just st world?"

To Enlarge Washington, July day adopted the en gramme of the nav vote. It provides f within three years, all classes, and for and four battle cruis year.

Ever Elastic Paint. Around the farm ever you have su wind, wear and w save money and n newing things, b Elastic Paint. Carbon paints are the best and are the best made. It is the life of a good Wonders because not peel and does not fade. It is your own. All over the world. Carville-Paterson, Halifax, N.S., St. J.

No Summer Vacation. Will be given this our "bit" by littl women for the wo them. Students can eny Send for catalog.

A Patient Crew. Little Edna, who was watching the men working a pile-driver in the opposite, said to her mother: "I'm so sorry for those poor men, mamma; they've been trying and trying to lift out that big weight and every time they get it almost to the top it falls right back again."

A Different Matter. "Jack is in love with you." "How absurd!" "That's what I said when I heard it. You mean thing!"