

The Daily Gleaner



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BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS

THINK IT OVER.

It will mean the employment of many
additional thousands of men and women
in the factories of Canada.

It will mean greater activity and more
importance in the industrial life of the
country.

It will mean New Factories for the
Cities and Towns of Canada.

It will result in further inspiring the
confidence of British investors in the
stability of the business of Canada.

The Gleaner Telephone Calls.

Business Office 215-11

News Department 388

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

The Toronto News: "Sir Robert
Borden has been the straggling
hands of the grafter and the middle
man from the throat of Canada. The
Dominion has waited long for the
appearance of a public man with the
country above every other consider-
ation. Now that she has discovered
him she is not likely to let him re-
sume his task for many years to
come."

THE WAR TODAY.

General Haig's tactics on the west-
ern front continue to inspire confi-
dence. Systematic methods are be-
ing used in carrying out the successful
attacks. The Germans are making
fierce counterattacks at special
points, but the flow of the tide is
toward the German frontier. General
Haig is economical in infantry but
lavish in shells—which is exactly
what the people at home want him
to be. We would far rather that the
end of the war be somewhat delayed
if thereby precious lives can be saved
to the Empire. The battle which is
now taking place on the Somme is
more a trial of strength between the
opposing armies enmeshed than a
struggle for any particular position or
territory. If we prove that we can
go through the German army we will
have won precisely that triumph of
prestige which the Germans have been
endeavoring unsuccessfully to gain at
Verdun.

Steady, though not always exten-
sive, gains have been made by the
British since the beginning of the
Somme offensive on July 1. In spite
of the fact that the most intensive
preparations of the Germans for the
defense of their western line were
made against those sections of the
line held by the British, the latter
have pushed ahead at a pace that
equals the advances of the French on
the section of the line south of the
Somme. The German defenses have
been particularly strong along the
line of the railroad from Albert to
Baupenne, the main line of the Ger-
mans in the Arras-Hardecourt salient.

The British have the Germans in a
rather awkward position. Their
trenches where the British line now
is were designed to protect a line
running north and south. They now
have to face a line running west to
east. This has required a reconstruc-
tion of the whole defense system and
a consequent weakening to the Ger-
man position, since it is obvious that
defense works constructed during the
last few days cannot be in any way
equal to those which the Germans
have had months to construct. This,
combined with the fact that the Brit-
ish now have reached the first hill line
of the plateau of Bapaume, gives them
the greatest advantage they have yet
held for further successes. If the

Germans could not hold them in their
trenches when the British were fac-
ing, with every disadvantage of ter-
rain, old field works which the Ger-
mans had had ample time to perfect,
the probabilities are that they will
still prove unable to keep them in
check when these disadvantages no
longer exist.

Another point, the British have un-
questionably broken through the first
and second lines of trenches for the
first time since the lines in the west
were established. At Loos and in
Champagne the British and French
never reached beyond the first line.
Not only have the first two lines
gone, but in isolated points the third
line has been reached. What lies
beyond will not prove as adequate as
that which has already been de-
stroyed.

The present British attack, it must
be realized, is something largely dif-
ferent from any previous offensive in
which British troops have participat-
ed. It is not a single smashing blow
in the hope of breaking the German
line at once. Breaking the German
line does not mean the capture of a
village here and there. The German
line will not be broken until we see
the Huns pivoting on Metz and aban-
doning their whole series of positions
in northern France and western Bel-
gium; and no one expects to witness
such a change just yet. The present
offensive will doubtless continue for
many weeks, and may for a long time
be an affair of comparatively small
gains and occasional repulses. When
Grant had pressed against the lines
of Richmond and Petersburg for two
months, and had fought and lost the
battle of Spotsylvania, he said: "I
propose to fight it out on this line, if
it takes all summer." We may credit
General Haig with a similar resolve.

On top of this comes news of the
steady advance of Russian troops
through the Carpathians, thus threat-
ening a formidable invasion of the
Hungarian plains, an invasion which
because of the open nature of the
country and depletion in the ranks
of the Austro-Hungarian army, would
find only weak resistance. Today
Russian cavalry is reported to be
advancing along the road between
Kirilbaba and Maramoros Sziget, in
the southern Carpathians. The latter
town is the capital of the Hungarian
county of Maramoros. It lies on the
Theiss river at the western foot of
the Carpathians, and is 215 miles east
of Budapest.

Growing weakness of the Central
Empires is daily becoming more evi-
dent. Rome officially reports that
Italian forces on the northern slopes
of Monte Pasubio are driving the
Austro-Hungarians back across the
border into Austria, and a Petrograd
despatch to the London Telegraph
reports a general retreat of the
Austro-German force on the eastern
front. This is not official, but in
view of the pressure on the western
front and the need for additional
troops there, which can only be se-
cured by weakening the eastern
front, it makes a shortening of the
Teuton lines in Russia almost a ne-
cessity.

The retreat continues across the
Carpathians of the remnant of the
Austrian army of Bukovina. A Vienna
official report admits that the Aus-
trians have been pressed back by the
pursuing Cossacks in the region south
of Kolomea. The Cossacks are follow-
ing the trail of the last Austrian re-
treat eighteen months ago, when the
Russians raided the plains of Trans-
ylvania and Hungary to the south.
At that time the Russian advance was
general from the Rumanian frontier
to the Baltic. The progress made in
Volhynia now secures the extreme
Russian left wing, and there are signs
of increasing Russian activity in the
extreme north, where the Germans
in the Riga region, made unsuccessful
attempts to recapture lost trenches.
An unofficial Petrograd despatch re-
ceived in London last night states that
the Austro-German retreat is general
along the eastern front, and Germany
is finding it increasingly difficult to
fill the gaps left by the Austrians in
their precipitate retreat.

A FREE EMPIRE.

In answering a question by Mr.
Donald Macmaster, M. P., respecting
the "happy relationship between the
Mother Country and the colonies,"
Premier Asquith remarked: "Ov-
erly no change can be made in the
relations between this country and the
self-governing dominions without con-
sent of the latter." The statement
is worthy of note at a time when there
is more or less talk of Imperial federa-
tion. The Premier of the United
Kingdom has made it plain that what-
ever decision is arrived at will be
with the full consent of all the inter-
ested parts. There will be no com-
pulsion, or even pressure exerted by
the Government of the United King-
dom. Each self-governing state will
be allowed to decide its own future.
Freedom is the keynote of the Em-
pire.

The extent to which the various

states of the Empire control their
movements was shown in an extraor-
dinary manner when Great Britain
entered the war against Germany, on
that country announcing its intention
of violating Belgium's neutrality. The
Government at Westminster realized
that the war would be a terrible one,
and Lord Kitchener and other observ-
ers had no delusions as to the task
to be faced. They knew that vast num-
bers of men would be required if vic-
tory was to be secured eventually.
Yet no demands for men were made
on the self-governing states, which
were well able to furnish an army of
respectable proportions, even from a
European point of view. The decision
as to participation was left wholly
with the various dominions.

The Government of the United Kingdom
taking the position that the issue
rested with the different peoples
themselves. Such confidence was jus-
tified, for the moment the Mother
Country took up arms offers of assist-
ance came from every capital in the
Empire. Each part expressed a desire
to do everything in its power, and
asked for instructions as to what form
the help should take. The advice re-
quested was forthcoming and the

dominions and colonies are still volun-
tarily doing their part. Even when
the United Kingdom had resort to
compulsory service there was no hint
that the dominions should adopt a
similar course. They were left free
to solve their own problems in their
own way, and may call at London at
any time for advice or aid, and it will
be forthcoming. In fact, in the British
Empire there is complete freedom for
each state. And this liberty is to
continue.

Montreal Gazette: Major R. M. Dut-
ton, U. S. marines, retired, who is
attached to the American Commission
for the Relief of Belgium, was fined
500 marks recently by a German mili-
tary tribunal in Brussels for "disre-
spectful conduct" towards a German
officer. It appears that the Ameri-
can's auto frightened the officer's
horse. It is a good thing for the
Major that it was not the officer who
was frightened. In that case the fine
might easily have been \$5,000.00.
The majesty of the Kaiser's
orders is not lightly to be trifled
with, where they are in control at
least.

The work of land classification in
New Brunswick is being carried on
in connection with the timber es-
timate and mapping of Crown lands.
The country is covered systematically
and examinations of the soil are made
at regular intervals. Beyond any
doubt, the result will be the opening
up of new lands for settlement and
the establishment of new communities
under conditions which will ensure
comfort and a reasonable standard of
living. This, in turn, will mean a per-
manent increase in the population of
the province, by providing for the
native surplus as well as for im-
migrants.

The Commission of Conservation
has co-operated with the provincial
government in laying the foundation
for the land classification
through the detail of several experts,
who have just returned from an ex-
tended trip to the several localities in
which the field parties are now operat-
ing.

The best agricultural lands are natu-
rally along the valleys, where set-
tlement has, for the most part, been
concentrated. In some cases, however,
settlement has extended to the up-
lands. In addition, to larger revenues
from the sale of hunting and fishing
privileges.

There is considerable pressure up-
on the provincial government for the
opening up of new lands, to provide
for immigration and for the surplus
native population. An important fea-
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the object of directing settlement to
lands really suitable for farming pur-
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settlement upon non-agricultural
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ment may be seen in every prov-
ince of Canada, and are due to the
previous absence of a definite policy
for the directing of settlement to
lands really fit for that purpose.

The province of New Brunswick
has undertaken to avoid the recur-
rence of such tragedies as were dis-
covered by the Commission of Con-
servation to have been enacted in cer-
tain portions of the Trent watershed,
Ontario, where settlers were allowed
to locate on poor, sandy soil, then
chiefly valuable only for their timber.
With the removal of the timber and
the attack was carried out with
mathematical precision. Before 11
o'clock all the German positions were
in French hands and being rapidly or-
ganized, the destroyed trenches being
rebuilt to face the opposite direction.
Meanwhile, south of the river, the
French extended the offensive south-
ward toward Chambleux, taking German
lines from Barleux to Soyecourt,
which brings them well onto the flank
of Hill 92—a bit piece of rising ground
held by the Germans in the face of
the French, south of the river. The
French thus dominate Peronne on the
plateau on the west, and having al-
ready captured by a series of flank-
ing movements the German strong-
holds directly defending Peronne, they
are moving by an encircling
movement from the north and south
and squeezing the Germans out.

FRED B. PITNEY.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

Ottawa, July 20.—The consumption
of alcoholic liquors in Canada dropped
from .872 per capita to .745 per capita
in the fiscal year just ended, accord-
ing to returns issued today by the In-
land Revenue Department. The con-
sumption was about three-quarters of
a gallon per capita for spirits. The
consumption of tobacco also shows a
falling off from 3,457 pounds to 3,229
pounds per head.

1916 Taxes Reduced.

By purchasing a suit at the "Broad-
way Store" tomorrow you will be able
to save from \$7.50 to \$10. Apply this
saving to the payment of your taxes
and it will help to offset the enormous
increase.

Classification of the New
Brunswick Crown Lands

Conservation, the official monthly
bulletin issued by the Commission of
Conservation, has the following ac-
count of the forestry survey work be-
ing carried on in this province. The
article was written by Mr. Clyde Le-
vitt, Forester for the Commission of
Conservation, and is as follows:—
Three field parties are now at work
in New Brunswick, in connection with
the forest survey and classification of
Crown lands. The project is under the
supervision of P. Z. Caverhill, Pro-
vincial Forester, in connection with the
general direction of the Minister of Lands
and Forests. The size and importance
of the undertaking is indicated by the
fact that the Crown lands in this
province comprise 10,000 square miles
and return a direct revenue to the
provincial treasury averaging more
than \$500,000 annually from the
sale of timber. In addition, to larger
revenues from the sale of hunting and
fishing privileges.

The Commission of Conservation
has co-operated with the provincial
government in laying the foundation
for the land classification
through the detail of several experts,
who have just returned from an ex-
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which the field parties are now operat-
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The best agricultural lands are natu-
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concentrated. In some cases, however,
settlement has extended to the up-
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There is considerable pressure up-
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servation to have been enacted in cer-
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Ontario, where settlers were allowed
to locate on poor, sandy soil, then
chiefly valuable only for their timber.
With the removal of the timber and

the exodus of the lumbering industry,
these settlers have been left stranded,
with no opportunity to make a com-
fortable living, and faced with the
necessity of constantly lowering their
standards.

The work of land classification in
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native surplus as well as for im-
migrants.

The Commission of Conservation
has co-operated with the provincial
government in laying the foundation
for the land classification
through the detail of several experts,
who have just returned from an ex-
tended trip to the several localities in
which the field parties are now operat-
ing.

The best agricultural lands are natu-
rally along the valleys, where set-
tlement has, for the most part, been
concentrated. In some cases, however,
settlement has extended to the up-
lands. In addition, to larger revenues
from the sale of hunting and fishing
privileges.

There is considerable pressure up-
on the provincial government for the
opening up of new lands, to provide
for immigration and for the surplus
native population. An important fea-
ture of the Act of 1913 was the pro-
vision for a classification of soils, with
the object of directing settlement to
lands really suitable for farming pur-
poses. This wise provision is now be-
ing carried out, and the result will
no doubt be to reduce to a minimum
settlement upon non-agricultural
lands. The evil effects of the settle-
ment may be seen in every prov-
ince of Canada, and are due to the
previous absence of a definite policy
for the directing of settlement to
lands really fit for that purpose.

The province of New Brunswick
has undertaken to avoid the recur-
rence of such tragedies as were dis-
covered by the Commission of Con-
servation to have been enacted in cer-
tain portions of the Trent watershed,
Ontario, where settlers were allowed
to locate on poor, sandy soil, then
chiefly valuable only for their timber.
With the removal of the timber and

the exodus of the lumbering industry,
these settlers have been left stranded,
with no opportunity to make a com-
fortable living, and faced with the
necessity of constantly lowering