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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 9, 1915.

THE CHECK AT PRZEMYSL.

The Austrian fortress of Przemysl taken by the Russians on March 22, after one of the longest sieges of modern warfare, and with disastrous results to the garrison, has again fallen into the enemy's hands. The recapture of the fortress is, of course, the greatest victory the enemy has attained since the beginning of the Austro-German drive to the San a month ago, but it is a victory gained at a terrible cost of men and ammunition.

The withdrawal of the Russians from Przemysl is a distinct setback to the allied campaign in the East, but no one should suppose that the fortress will be allowed to remain in enemy hands. If it should prove, as is indicated, that the Russian retreat was forced by the lack of ammunition, that defect will be remedied in due time. There has been no attempt to disguise the fact that Russia has been hampered by an inadequate supply of ammunition and heavy guns, and that is one of the main reasons for the determined attempt to force the Dardanelles, a task that is bound to be accomplished sooner or later. Then the way will be clear for the shipment of all kinds of war supplies to the armies of the Czar and for return cargoes of Russian wheat. Meantime the Northern route to Archangel, though long and tedious, is once more open and steamers can go direct to that port which is the terminus of a railroad. It may be taken for granted that this route will be utilized to its capacity in getting munitions around to the Eastern front.

It is doubtful if the Teutonic allies will be able to advance much farther than Przemysl. The Russian resistance is bound to stiffen as it falls back, and when one considers the long and painful preparation that preceded the Austro-German assault against the line of the Dunajec, just a month ago, the massing of hundreds of heavy guns, the secret mobilization of pontoons and other transportation material, the expenditure of ammunition and the heavy losses of the victors, it is plain that before the enemy delivers another stroke towards his goal, which must be Lemberg, carrying with it the liberation of Galicia, there will ensue a second long period of preparation. For the defence of Lemberg and the roads leading to it the Russians have a great advantage in railways which they did not possess on the Dunajec. From Lemberg no less than seven railway lines run north, west, and south, a situation conducive to an energetic defence.

But while the Austro-German armies have apparently forced their way through a relatively small breach in the ring of forts surrounding Przemysl, it is to be noted that the Russians are more than holding their own at other points of their long battlefront. Enormous reinforcements are said to be rallying to their support and they are likely to come back with new striking power. The Przemysl check will cause delay and a readjustment of forces, but it will have no permanent effect on the allied campaign.

EFFECT OF GERMAN METHODS.

Interesting correspondence has been exchanged between the Archbishop of Canterbury and Premier Asquith on the German methods of warfare and their effect on the temper of the British people. The Archbishop, in referring to the new developments, speaks of the tremendous responsibility placed upon the shoulders of Mr. Asquith by the war and the able way in which the premier's duties have been performed, assuring him at the same time that he has behind him a united people unhesitatingly sure of the rightness of their cause and the moral obligation of the great conflict.

Condemning the savagery of the Germans in the strongest possible terms the Archbishop says:

"The last few weeks have shown to us afresh the nature of the fight we have to wage against the unbridled forces of cruelty and wrong. The unscrupulous defiance of international promises by the studied use of poisonous gas, inflicting the acutest suffering upon the soldiers in the field, or by the ruthless sinking of a huge passenger ship with its living freight of non-combatants, gives new evidence of the spirit which in the earlier stages of the war inspired the shameless horrors perpetrated upon helpless civilians under the authority, as we now know, of the officers of the German army. The day will come, I am persuaded, when the mass of the German people will look back upon these iniquities with the same detestation with which we now regard them. Meantime the wrath with which these things have inflamed our people seeks utterance in action. Such action may take a contemptible shape, as in the senseless outbreaks which have disgraced some of our streets, and which call for the stern punishment of those to whose ungoverned or greedy temper they are due, or, again, it may take shape in a desire to retaliate, as in the case of noxious gases, by ourselves using the same infamous weapon. Most earnestly do I trust that we shall never anywhere be induced or driven to a course which would lower us towards the level of those whom we denounce."

The Archbishop points the way to the thousands of young men of military age throughout the Empire who have not yet answered the call from the blood-stained fields of France and Belgium where so many of our bravest men are dying for their country's honor, and, in expressing the wish to serve, he writes:

"But there is another outcome, and it is this which prompts my letter. Our righteous wrath is taking a worthier form in the deepening and quickening of our resolve to throw our every ounce of strength into the fight, and to grudge or withhold nothing which can bring about its speedier ending in a victory for the cause of what is honorable in the sight of God and man. We have given freely, but there are great veins of service which are still untapped. On behalf of all, whether men or women, for whom I have any right to speak—and to my knowledge they belong to many denominations—I assure you of our eager wish to make available for the public service whatever influence, whatever material resources we possess. We have urged that all those who can appropriately and to the public advantage join the combatant forces should enrol themselves forthwith. Upon those who are precluded by age, or health, or circumstances from that form of service we invite you to call without hesitation for such aid as they can render by brain or hand, by voice or pen. We await your call whenever and wherever the occasion bids you make it. To some of us the task is specially entrusted of trying to steady and uplift the national conscience in the name of the Divine Master whom we serve. I am certain that in opposing with every power at our command the forces which seem now to have set themselves to defy the sacred principles of honor and right which He taught us for the bettering of the world we are beyond all question acting as we ought."

To these expressions of sympathy and the assurances by which they are enforced Premier Asquith has replied in feeling terms. Full of hope for the future and confidence in the success of the present campaign of the Allies, his letter nevertheless emphasizes the tremendous task in hand, and appeals to the patriotism and honor of every young man in the Empire at this time of national danger.

"The new developments on the part of our enemy," he adds, "to which you refer in the scientific organization of barbarism, coupled with the demonstration, by the report of Lord Bryce's committee, that cruel and wanton outrage was from the first a weapon deliberately employed by the German General Staff, have aroused in our people a temper of righteous and consuming indignation for which I believe there is no precedent or parallel in our national history. 'Let not the sun go down upon your wrath' is a precept which rebukes the petty, personal, unreasoning quarrels of social and national life. But it has no application when the issue is that freedom, honor, humanity itself is at stake. I therefore heartily welcome your suggestion that the Church and the responsible leaders of religious opinion and feeling should enforce what has become the primary duty of every subject of the King—to contribute loyally and without any reserve any and every form of service to the greatest and worthiest cause in which either the fortunes or the conscience of the Empire have ever been engaged."

The words of the Prime Minister, grave and serious and to the point, must bring home to each of us the obligation which every man of fighting age—who is not otherwise debarred—ought to assume. We must strive to answer ungrudgingly, at whatever cost, to the call of our country's need. Let there be no delay.

AN IMPORTANT POST.

The bill for the establishment of a Ministry of Munitions has been introduced in the British House of Commons, the new portfolio to go to Lloyd George. The task of the new minister will not be easy, and it is for this reason, no doubt, that Lloyd George was induced to undertake it. No man in England is better qualified for the work involved in providing the enormous quantity of munitions so urgently needed by the armies at the front.

The attempt in certain quarters to make it appear that Lloyd George has been forced to accept a minor post in the government of Great Britain will not be taken seriously. The new position is not a minor one; it is one of the most important in the cabinet, for, now that the financial difficulties of Great Britain and her allies have been overcome by the ingenuity of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, the greatest problem confronting the Allies is the question of army supplies. In handing over his post to McKenna, Lloyd George is simply making room for his pupil, who is qualified to carry on the work so well organized during the early months of the war.

It is of interest that Lloyd George has broken the record of every Chancellor of the Exchequer except one—Lord Bexley, who was Chancellor during the eleven years from 1812 to 1822, a period which included the last years of the Peninsular War and the "Hundred Days". Lord Bexley introduced eleven budgets, four of which were war budgets. The next to hold the record was Lord St. Aldwyn, who, as Sir Michael Hicks Beach, introduced seven in succession. This record has now been broken by Lloyd George, who has recently introduced his eighth consecutive budget. Three more years would have enabled him to equal Lord Bexley, but if the war lasts another year the next budget will be introduced by Mr. McKenna.

If there is any man in England who can swing the whole energy of the British people into the war and the manufacture of war necessities, Lloyd George is the man, and it is well that arrangements have been made for him to give to the work his undivided attention. His constructive ability, his financial ingenuity and his frankness and enthusiasm are assets the value of which cannot be over-estimated.

PRAISE FOR CANADIANS.

A fine tribute is paid to the Canadian soldiers in France by Mr. W. S. Thompson, of Philadelphia, nephew of the former president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a leading American business man. Mr. Thompson was in Germany following the disaster to the Lusitania and met prominent German officers, who freely discussed the murder of the women and children and justified the act as a splendid achievement of German submarine warfare. These officers told Mr. Thompson that the Canadians are wonderful fighters. Here is Mr. Thompson's statement on his return to Philadephia:

"I spent much time in Germany, and, barring white bread, there appears to be no scarcity of food. Every available foot of land, including railway side tracks, is under cultivation, and the German people say they can live indefinitely upon their own resources. I dined in Berlin at table with commanders of those under-sea hornets, the submarines. These officers told me they had received definite orders 'to get the Lusitania.' The Germans profess to rate the French and Canadian troops as distinctly superior to the English; but this may be only a reflection of that 'hate' proposition of which we hear so much."

Commenting upon Mr. Thompson's statement, the Philadelphia Ledger is inclined to take the ground that the praise of the Canadians by the German officers was inspired by hatred of the British, and that while the Canadians have displayed wonderful bravery and striking power, the Germans probably fear them no more than they do the British. While that may be true the tribute to the ability of the Canadian soldiers to stand up before the well-trained armies of the Kaiser is a remarkable one, and it will be appreciated by their relatives and friends at home. It is in line with all that has been said of their conduct since they went to the front.

FARM LABOR.

A western grain grower, in an interview in Toronto, expresses great optimism regarding crop prospects on the prairies. His statements are substantiated by government advices received from wheat centres, the recent heavy rain, which extended to all parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, having done a great amount of good.

A record crop in the west this season would benefit Canada to an incalculable extent, for, aside from the wealth derived from the sale of wheat, an abundant harvest would provide employment for the great army of workers who are now involuntarily idle. The Manitoba Free Press is advising the farmers of the west to begin at once to organize and hold their men in readiness for the coming harvest, a harvest that should revive industry throughout the Dominion and solve the labor problem in all the western country. The farmers should not wait, the Free Press thinks, until the wheat is ripened, with the idea that then the government and the railways will supply the necessary labor. It advises them to get the men now, when so many are available, employing them in the interval on needed work about the farm. Foresight of this kind, it is held, would pay handsomely, for in the long run no more money would be paid out in wages than would be if the farmers were to wait until harvest time and then were forced to pay extraordinary wage rates for necessary help to save their crops.

The farmers in the west should be in a favorable position so far as help is concerned, as war conditions have created so much unemployment from Ontario to the Pacific coast. It is just the reverse with Maritime Province farmers, for here there is little or no unemployment, and, although farm wages are comparatively high, few helpers are available at any price.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

A spirited discussion is now taking place in the United States over the merits of the metric system of weights and measures. A recommendation by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures of New York State that provision be made for its gradual adoption, not by compulsion but by voluntary action—a recommendation which is not likely to be taken seriously by the state legislature—started the controversy. Many arguments are advanced both for and against a change.

At the present time, not only in the United States but throughout the English speaking world, the metric system is introduced in the school books and made a feature of public education, but, notwithstanding the efforts of enthusiastic advocates, it has not come into practical use. A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce draws attention to the fact that people do not think or talk or calculate in decimals, but according to the custom and habit in the weight and measure of what they buy or sell or what they own; and he adds that if there were any particular convenience or advantage in it, the habit might be changed. While it is true that scientific persons, especially those who deal in minute quantities and complex combinations, make use of the metric system, with which they become familiar, there is, as this writer explains, sufficient uniformity so far as domestic dealings are concerned in the one system that the people are used to. They do not need to consider what those of some other country are used to doing. There is a certain convenience in a system of equal division and sub-division, as one-half, one-quarter and one-eighth, without regard to the minor units, and in certain mechanical and engineering calculations and adjustment there is a decided advantage in this over the decimal division.

It is pointed out by critics of the English system that there is more than one standard for the same kind of measure, as dry quarts and liquid quarts, avoirdupois and Troy pounds and apothecary weight. It may be true that there is no very good reason for this, but it could be easily got rid of if it were worth while. To displace the whole system of weights and measures, however, for one of foreign origin having a sort of uniformity that we are not accustomed to is hardly possible, and, as the writer in the Journal of Commerce says, so far as common usage is concerned it is not worth while. Friends of the English system point out that a yard and a half or a yard and a quarter is quite as simple as a metre and five decimetres, and far more satisfactory than a metre, two decimetres and five centimetres. No doubt there are irregularities in English weights and measures, as in the English language, but it seems hardly worth while trying to get rid of them until they are outgrown. Both systems have their advantages, but the English system is better known and is likely to remain so.

THE LONG PULL.

Following Lloyd George's warning speech of a few days ago there comes another on similar lines—from Winston Churchill on Saturday to his constituents at Dundee—of which speech this sentence is the keynote:

"The whole nation must be organized and mobilized to secure a victory which will bring a lasting peace."

Here in Canada we must not think these words are mere rhetoric, or that they are without application overseas. The speaker was addressing the people of the United Kingdom, it is true, and he spoke of industrial and commercial conscription rather than compulsory enlistment; but he meant that Great Britain must be reorganized for war purposes, that it must produce under state control tremendous supplies of munitions of war and that many rules and methods of peace time must be brushed aside, in many cases regardless of individual rights and inclinations. The national existence, the task of winning decisively soon or late, must come before all other considerations. Those who are fit to fight will fight, voluntarily in all probability judging by results to date, but through conscription if need be; and those who cannot fight must fetch and carry in order that the armies may meet and crush an enemy whose soldiers and whose industries were deliberately prepared for a protracted war regardless of cost in lives, materials, or national ease or comfort.

The words of Lloyd George and of Churchill must help to deepen our sense of the gravity of the situation. Thus far the war has not greatly affected the current of our national life. Those whose sons and brothers have gone to the front have felt to the full a sense of loss and peril; but to those not thus affected, while they must feel deep anxiety as to the whole matter, the war has not brought as a rule present danger, material loss or personal discomfort. Nor has the average man suffered dislocation of business or other great change of circumstances. But the war is coming now to the stage commonly described as "the long pull." Canada must raise a great many more men, and its industrial forces must be made to minister more rapidly and more extensively to the needs of the firing line. As a people we must act upon our knowledge that the cause demands service of one sort or another from all of us. Italy is in, but the British Empire cannot depend upon that, or upon the intervention of the Balkan states. If they help materially, well and good. Russia will come forward again, but not until she has shells enough—and that is becoming our business. Britain and France will never falter, but we must give more freely in men, in money, in labor and goods, in order that they may keep on striking effectively. We must share in an increasing degree the sacrifices they are making for us as well as for themselves. We must "stand up to meet the war" in the widest sense of the poet's phrase, in order "to secure a victory which will bring a lasting peace."

"IF THEY ARE NEEDED."

A correspondent whose letter is printed today—a Canadian girl whose brother is at the front—asks what has become of the young men who said early in the war, and again later on, that they would go if they found they were needed. Undoubtedly some of them have gone, and more are now drilling, but still more are not yet in uniform although there is no longer room to doubt that they are needed, and needed badly. A wounded Canadian officer, writing from an English hospital recently, praised the gallantry of his fellow-Canadians whom he had seen in action, but urged the people here at home to remember how small a part of the firing line one Canadian division can fill, and how long that line is. He asked us to think about the number of men who are there from the British Isles—and from France—and so regain our sense of proportion. "There is," he wrote, "a form of words that still appears to pass current at home in spite of everything. It runs, 'We will send a third contingent and a fourth and fifth, etc., etc., if they are needed.' In Heaven's name, what does that last phrase mean when this country is plastered with recruiting posters and is talking of conscription, while France—but words fail me; you know the facts."

The British and Canadian casualty lists speak with force concerning the quality of the men who have gone to the front during ten months of war from the United Kingdom and from this Dominion. They are first in honor, for they went early. We cannot praise them sufficiently, but in praising them we must not think they have relieved us of our own responsibility. Rather have they placed it more squarely before us. They—or such of them as are still alive—are waiting for the men they knew here before the war.

No man today is justified in hesitating to enlist on the ground that he may not be needed. The need is very great. No man who is physically able and free to go can avoid hearing the call.

ITALY'S CAUSE JUST.

Since Italy threw in her lot with the Allies she has received the full force of German hatred originally centred upon Great Britain. She has been threatened by the Kaiser and his government and accused of deception of the basest sort. So bitter has been the German invective that Premier Salandra has thought it wise to explain to the world Italy's position and the developments which made it necessary for her to enter the war against the Huns. In doing this he says:

"We enter this the greatest war in history to safeguard the highest and most ancient aspirations, the most vital interests of our country. War imposes duties not only upon the combatants but also upon those who remain at home, and they must see that the national life is not interrupted. Italians of all classes must not only have a spontaneous and profound feeling but a real reasoned conviction of the justice of our cause and the sanction of our war."

The Italian Premier declares that Italy's allies had no right to say that Italy betrayed them, for she never disguised her views on Austrian aggression again Serbia and its consequences. He goes on to say:

"We declared that if Italy did not obtain adequate compensation the Triple Alliance would be irreparably broken. Imperial history will say that Austria, having found in July and in October, 1913, that Italy was hostile to aggressive intentions against Serbia, arranged with Germany to take Europe by surprise by confronting it with an accomplished fact. The horrible crime at Sarajevo was exploited as a pretext a month after it occurred. Foreign Minister von Berchtold told the Duke of Avarna on July 31 last that even if mediation were employed it would not stop hostilities with Serbia. It was not true, as Count Tisza has contended, that Austria engaged herself to respect the integrity of Serbia. The Austrian Ambassador, told Marquis San Giuliano on July 30 that Austria could not give such an engagement because she could not foresee that during the war she would not be forced against her will to retain Serbian territory. In addition Count von Berchtold declared to the Duke of Avarna on August 28 last that he was not disposed to give any undertaking relative to the eventual action of Austria in case of a conflict with Serbia."

No one outside of Germany and Austria will seriously contend that Italy did not follow the only course that she could possibly have followed in justice and honor. Austria, at Germany's dictation, brought on the war without consulting Italian wishes, and there existed no grounds for supposing that the Italian government would join the dual monarchy in a cause so cold-blooded and contrary to all the rules of civilization. But Italy will not suffer as a result of the ravings of Germany and Austria. The Italian soldiers have lost no time in carrying the war into the enemy's country, and their rapid advance to the frontiers of the Trentino and Trieste will cause the earlier engagements at least to be fought on Austrian soil. Italy's armies, once they have fairly begun, will make themselves felt in many quarters, and their pressure will not be lighter as a result of the savage and threatening language of their opponents.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The White Star liner Adriatic has reached Liverpool with one of the most valuable cargoes of war supplies ever shipped from the United States. She carried more than 15,000 tons of munitions.

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Owing to heavy losses brought about by the war the London Daily Citizen suspended publication on Saturday. No class of business has been harder hit by the war than the newspaper business.

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Leading American newspapers are advising tourists to spend their holidays in Canada this season. It is pointed out that Canada needs the patronage which the United States has to offer in the form of summer travel, and that Americans can find no better place to visit.

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British submarines are giving a fine account of themselves in the sea of Marmora, and their exploits are seriously hampering the efforts of the Turks to regain their grip on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The submarines of the British navy are covering themselves with glory in the operations at the Dardanelles. They are striking often—and every time they strike they accomplish something of military value.

* * *

Hilaire Belloc, the noted war writer, discussing what he calls "the political object of the enemy," declares that it is plain that Germany now desires an inconclusive peace. But he adds that it is just as plain that Great Britain and her allies will permit no peace that does not bring with it the absolute and permanent destruction of Prussian militarism and the assurance of world-wide freedom and prosperity.

* * *

German atrocities have aroused the British people to a high state of indignation. Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at a public meeting in London the other day, said that for the terrible outrages, the wholesale breaches of every law and custom of civilized warfare which the Germans had committed, the people who were responsible were the German rulers, the Emperor and those who were closely advising him, and it was upon them if possible that punishment and wrath should fall. Particularly brutal and particularly organized, it seemed to him, had been the gross ill-treatment of prisoners on the way to prison. He had seen a man that day who had just come back from Ruhleben, and a soldier had told him that when lying in a railway carriage with a compound fracture of the thigh a German soldier kicked his kneecap out. The man he had seen that day said the commandant would have been glad to do more for the prisoners, but when he tried to alleviate their sufferings a staff officer arrived from Berlin with orders from high quarters that no such thing should be allowed.

* * *

The Russians are not discouraged over the loss of Przemysl. They freely admit that it is a check to their military plans, and one that is to be regretted, but they point out what must be plain to all who have followed closely the campaign in the East, that the demolished forts at Przemysl are no longer of great practical use to either side. They also modestly proclaim their serious intention to recapture all lost territory—a statement that, in view of their previous record, is entitled to considerable respect.

* * *

The people of the province will see the importance of the Board of Trade's resolutions pointing out that it is imperative that shipments from the West over the National Transcontinental Railway should find an outlet through St. John, and the importance of both governments acting promptly to bring about the completion of the Valley Railway and its connection with the Transcontinental. There should be no further delay in connecting the Transcontinental with this port by the shortest possible route.

* * *

A few Conservative newspapers still persist in doubting the good faith of Premier Norris of Manitoba, who took office after Sir Rodmond Roblin tendered his resignation rather than face the graft charges in connection with the new parliament buildings at Winnipeg. Apparently they attach no importance whatever to Sir Rodmond's emphatic declaration that the stories of a deal with Mr. Norris were "Rubbish, lies, nothing else." Premier Norris and his colleagues and the late premier have all denied that there was any understanding whatever between the outgoing and incoming governments, and no one in Manitoba believes that there was.

* * *

The assertion is made by the Washington Health Bureau that the expectation of life after forty is less than it was thirty years ago, the reason being that a larger percentage of people are leading sedentary lives and not getting enough open air—not walking enough. It is pointed out that far too many men break down about the age of fifty. The bureau suggests the following remedy:

"Take daily exercise. Have a hobby that gets you out of doors. Walk to your business, to your dressmaker, walk for the sake of walking. Join a walking club and keep your weekly score of miles. Keep chickens, make a garden, wheel the baby, play golf or any other game, but take two hours' out-door exercise every day. Gymnasium work is good for those who like it and can afford it, but avoid heavy athletics. Don't try to be a 'strong man'; the champion athletes die young. Be a moderate, persistent, daily exponent of exercise. You may not burn the family carriage, as Benjamin Franklin suggested, but, as he advised, walk, walk, walk!"

* * *

Jane Addams the American advocate of peace at any cost, is not receiving much encouragement from the leading statesmen of neutral countries. Her interview with the President of Switzerland was particularly disappointing to her, because she had expected much support from him. His reply was that he was as anxious as any other for peace, but he did not believe this to be the proper time for such proposals. Miss Addams' intentions are good, but her energy in this regard is wasted, for she has failed to see what civilization has long since clearly recognized, that a premature peace, a peace concluded before the Prussian evil is crushed forever, would be a lasting and world-wide tragedy.

* * *

The Southern Lumberman, noting the agitation on the part of German-Americans against the action of the United States in selling munitions of war to Great Britain and her allies, says: "If, as is urged by certain speakers and writers, it is wicked for the United States to sell munitions of war to a belligerent, a fine point is involved in the question: 'What constitutes munitions?' Recently very large purchases of sugar have been made. France has bought 34,000,000 pounds; Great Britain has bought 45,000,000 pounds. The British government has placed in Chicago a new order for 10,000,000 pounds of canned meat. France has ordered $450,000 worth of brick-making machines. Russia is negotiating for rails and bridge steel. Also Russia is about to close a deal for 2,000,000 pairs of boots."

* * *

The coalition government of Great Britain has begun well. The members of the new cabinet have served notice upon the enemies of Britain that no internal dissension, no political strife, is to be allowed to interfere in any way with the conduct of the war. In this connection the London Daily Telegraph says:

"The National Government will be the people's Government. It means union; it means strength; it means greater wisdom in the direction of affairs; it means speedier peace. Henceforth the population of these islands will go forward in the task which lies ahead with renewed energy and increased confidence, in the knowledge that the fortunes of the State and of the Empire are confided to an Administration representing every section of thought and action."

* * *

Lloyd George is now making a whirlwind tour of Great Britain for the purpose of speeding up the manufacture of ammunition and other war supplies. In connection with his mission the following extract from a report regarding work at various industrial centres in the British midlands tells its own story: "A large number of men who are above enlistment age have arrived at Barrow from Canada, and have been put to work. It is expected that some hundreds of girls from France will shortly arrive at Barrow for war munitions work. At Barrow Steel Works it is expected that all commercial work will cease, and only war material be made. It is stated that Vickers' output will soon be 50,000 shells per week. Sheffield is making strenuous efforts to keep the army well equipped with shells and other munitions of war. Very long hours are being worked, and the men are keeping good time, with the result that the output of shells is exceedingly large. Birmingham manufacturers of munitions are quite satisfied with the way the men are responding to the call made upon them. There is a dearth of metal which is handicapping the production of shells, but in other respects there is nothing to complain of. Birmingham is only concerned in the manufacture of the metal cases for shells, the explosive being introduced elsewhere. Thousands of rifles and millions of cartridges are being turned out every week."

THE BOY SCOUTS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—May I say a word to the parents of New Brunswick?

The first boy scout instruction camp for the province of New Brunswick will be held in Chipman, beginning July 31, and continuing till August 14, this year.

It is called instruction camp because there are to be instructors sent from Ottawa to teach the various departments of the work to both our scout masters and scouts. These are experienced men, and know the work required of scouts; they know also what the movement stands for, and that is why they are in it.

The motto of the scout movement is, "Be Prepared." It means to be ready for life; ready to meet life's temptations with a spirit strong, steadfast and true; ready to take up life's burden with a sense of its weight and value. It means to be prepared by reason of training and practise in the scout law, which every scout must know and obey, to take up the duties of the present generation in public and in private life where those duties are laid aside for whatever reason and to do them better than they are being done today.

To be a scout means more than camping out and knowing how to take care of one's self; it means how to take care of the other fellow; how to serve men and how to serve God; and more, how to render service of an exalted kind in an exalted spirit.

Read the scout law and judge for yourself if the scout movement be not worthy of your co-operation and support.

The scouts have a code of honor, in the form of the scout law:

1—A scout's honor is to be trusted.
2—A scout is loyal.
3—A scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4—A scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout.
5—A scout is courteous.
6—A scout is a friend to animals.
7—A scout obeys orders.
8—A scout smiles and whistles under all circumstances.
9—A scout is thrifty.
10—A scout is clean in thought, word, and deed.

On becoming a scout, the boy takes the following oath:

"I promise on my honor to try my best
To do my duty to God and the King
To help other people at all times
To obey the scout law."

Many privileges were denied the pioneers who first settled our country; some privileges were denied us who are men today. Let not the parents of today deny their boys the greatest privilege that can be given, that of training the body, the mind and the spirit for a big part in the big Canada of tomorrow.

Because we believe in the value of the scout movement in the business of making men ready for life in a large sense we would ask every parent in New Brunswick to have his or her boy join now, not alone because he can get enjoyment and instruction from coming to camp, but because he can get something for life later on when habits are binding him like hoops of steel, and character is formed.

For any information see the scout master in your district or write to D. MaGuire, Provincial Secretary, McAdam (N. B.)

McAdam, June 4.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir,—Where are the men who said they would fight "when England really needed them?"

It was good sport, last fall, wasn't it, to lie out in the wet for hours, waiting for the ducks to come in, or to tramp all day through the woods? There is bigger game now. You are needed.

Nice, isn't it, these pleasant spring evenings, to sit out in front of the store or to stand along the street enjoying the last rays of the sun? Do you realize that over in Belgium that same sun is going down on those old pals of yours who are fighting and dying and looking for your help? Why are they there, and why are you here?

Good fun, now that summer is really here, to spend the evenings exercising your trotter or making your old motor hum along the road. Tennis with the girls across the street is a great thing to fill up a spare afternoon. There is plenty of excitement over on the other side—and honor with it.

It makes you feel good, doesn't it, when the day's work is over, to stroll down that old lane, or paddle across the lake with that sweetheart of yours. Over in Belgium, girls just as sweet died with their lovely faces frozen in masks of horror. Is there a true Canadian woman anywhere who would keep you from doing your duty?

A beautiful sight, isn't it, to see your dear old mother watching for you as you come up the walk to tea? Thousands such mothers are giving up their sons to save the empire. Are you going to give your mother a chance to be still prouder of you?

X. Y.

"Why was that young fellow dismissed from the paper?" "Because he wrote up the baby show as a howling success."—Baltimore American.

from a pleasant visit w
Halifax.
Miss Bessie Wortman
from St. John, where she
of relatives for some lit
Mrs. Dr. L. J. Belliv
the winter in Riviere du
has recently been visiti
ents' home in Moncton,
Shediac, where she will
dence for the summer
Mr. and Mrs. C. MacD
ton, recently arrived in
they will spend the seas
Mrs. Williams, of San
spending a few days in
of her brother, Mr. J.
Miss Beatrice Harpe
Monday from a week
with friends in Moncton
Mrs. Fred Hoyt and
of Halifax, are spending
town, guests of Mrs. R.
The Misses Annie and
of Cocagne, were in S
week-end, the guests of
Mr. and Mrs. C. MacI
ton, have arrived at P
where they have reopen
for the season.
Mr. J. Lennox, of Mon
in town, the guest of his
J. Livingston.
Miss Theal left on We
week for Moncton to sp
with her sister, Mrs. H.
Miss J. Roberts, who
Allison, is at her home
holidays.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Smi
have returned to their
the coming season.
A very delightful socia
recently when Mrs. H.
tertained at a greatly en
party in honor of her
Margaret. Those assist
afternoon were Miss Je
Miss Muriel McQueen
beth Blair. The little
Margaret Livingston, M
Kelly, Kathleen Tait, A
garet Robidoux, Peggy
jorie Morrison, Bob a
borough (St. John), A
and Francis Robidoux,
Smith, Vincent Livingst
Master Bob White ha
a pleasant visit of a fe
grandparents, Mr. and
Lyons, of Moncton.

BATHURS

Bathurst, N. B., June
and Emily McLean, stu
College, arrived last we
vacation with their pa
Mrs. Angus McLean.
Miss Dorothy Wight
home for the holidays
ison, where she has be
being congratulated o
awarded prizes for desi
Mr. A. Harriman, of I
several days in town du
Capt. J. F. Carman W
in command of the o
corps of Mount Allison
the week-end at his ho
leaving for Halifax, whe
a couple of weeks.
Rev. E. Dela Garde
last week on a visit to
Miss Ida Schayer, of
a guest of her aunt, Mr
Dr. Leonard J. Venio
recently graduated with
dental college in Baltimo
last week and will pra
sion in his home town.
The many friends of
nolly learned with sinc
serious illness in New
had gone to visit relat
Mrs. Schryer, of Ott
week to attend the ma
Mr. George Schryer.
The following promi
tended the funeral of
Newcastle on Sunday:
Pepper, S. H. Cox, G.
McIntosh, H. Crofoot,
A. McIntosh and F. P.
Miss M. I. Fearon,
of the J. H. Dunn H
to Montreal to make
her departure early this
seas service.
Mr. Harry Sweeney
week from Halifax an
Bathurst for the summ
On Wednesday evenin
a pretty wedding took
of Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
eldest daughter, Miss M
Mr. George A. Schryer,
of the Bathurst Lumbe
ceremony was performe
Wightman, pastor of
church. The bride lo
in a lovely gown of
veil and orange blosso
shower bouquet of va
Adelaide Kent, sister o
ing a pretty gown of
as bridesmaid. The g
ported by his brother,
Mr. and Mrs. Schryer
time express on a hone
will include Montreal
Canadian cities.
Profound sympathy
Mr. Dennis Lordon an
of the death on Tues
don. The deceased la
suffering since Decemb
her husband, three
Cecelia and Miss Fran
Mrs. S. A. McKendy;
John, Joseph and Leo

MONCT

Moncton, June 3—M
son of Judge and Mrs.
from King's College,
summer vacation.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
turned from Sackville
the guests of Mrs. Col
and Mrs. G. F. Estab
Mrs. Legere has go
spend some time wit
H. A. Melanson.
Mr. LeRoy Coleman
at Acadia College, W
home to spend the su
Miss Mary Walsh,
course in nursing in
is spending a vacatio
Rev. H. E. Thomas,
Friday with friends i
Mr. Robert Armstr
ing Mount Allison U
for the summer mont
Miss Marguerite
Laurence Robinson,
Seminary and Wolfv
spectively, have arriv
the summer with the
C. and Mrs. Robinso
Mr. Gordon Biggar
spending a few days
the city.
Mr. and Mrs. Cha
spending a few days
guests of Mrs. Alexa
Miss Sturdee, who
friends in the city,
home in St. John.
Mrs. J. W. J. Smi
Chandler have retur
where they were atte
of the Daughters of
Mrs. G. N. C. Haw
spending a few week
the city, has returne
Fredericton.
Mrs. Joseph Folkin