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E. W. McCREADY,
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 12, 1915.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY.

"We count upon attrition winning the war," says an impressive writer in The Round Table for June. "So do the Germans. They count on exhausting France before we are ready to step in and fill her place. And it is the vigor of our action in the next few months that will decide whether the Germans or the Allies are right. The decision rests with us, for it depends upon whether we begin at once to put forward that maximum effort that will be decisive, or whether we acquiesce in those half hearted measures which will enable Germany to sign an inconclusive peace. On no nation has a greater responsibility ever rested. It is for every citizen to examine in his conscience how this duty is to be discharged."

What does all this mean? It means that Great Britain is now awake to the fact that the whole nation must take part in the war, some by fighting, some by devoting themselves to occupations contributing directly to the success of the armies in the field. It means that the government is even now contemplating a census of the male population for the purpose of ascertaining what every man is doing and how he can be better employed in order to render the best possible service to the country until the end of the war. The government may apply compulsion to this end, and we in this country may have to apply similar measures, for, as The Round Table says in attempting to bring home the gravity of the situation to the Empire at large, "the final issue may depend on what 14,000,000 British citizens oversea may do towards supplying a constant stream of recruits and material for the armies in France." Here is the problem set down without disguising any of the difficulties;

"The Allies in many a desperate battle have managed to resist the attacks of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies. But if the war is not to end in a German victory they have still to drive them back into their own territory, and force them to accept terms of peace which involve the admission of decisive defeat. The extent of the effort which is still required it is difficult to gauge but it is necessarily immense. The whole manhood of Germany and Austria-Hungary is under arms, and except for Galicia is planted firmly upon allied soil, far beyond the Austro-German frontier. The German armies will not go of themselves. It is no use deluding ourselves with pleasant expectations about German exhaustion or collapse. There is no real sign of it yet. On the contrary, they are confident that we cannot do what we have set out to do, to clear their armies out of Belgium and France, and hurl them back to the Rhine. And though we may drive them back here and there for a mile or two, or even for many miles, we shall not win the war till we are finally established on German soil. That is the solid fact we have got to face. What does it mean?

"It means this. In the first place that the end of the war will not come until the German armies are so reduced in numbers by constant fighting that there are no longer enough unwounded adult male Germans to man the lines which protect their territory from invasion. Modern wars, like most of the greatest wars of the past, are wars of attrition and exhaustion, not wars in which strategy is decisive. That side wins which can brink into the field the last half million men armed, trained and equipped. In the second place it means that the Allies have got to face losses not far short of those of the Germans if they mean to win, and still have a superiority at the end. But the policy of attrition in war costs not very far short of man for man. And if, as is likely, we have to kill or disable another 2,000,000 Germans before the road to Germany itself is clear, it means that not very far short of that number of English, French and Russians must be killed or disabled too. That is the conclusion. It is ghastly, but it is at least decisive. It shows us the measure of the effort which is still before us.

"The war cannot be won on any principle of limited liability. The French are already putting every available man in the field. How can we expect our Allies to fight on to that bitter finish which alone will end the domination of Europe by the Prussian cult of power, unless we make efforts as great as theirs? We bore the lesser burden at the start. We must be prepared to bear the greater burden at the close.

"This imposes upon us a very grave responsibility. For on our own effort and our own preparedness it will depend, whether in the last crucial months that final thrust on land is made which will determine whether the German military domination is to be finally overthrown, or whether through sheer exhaustion a peace is patched up which will be no better than a prelude to a new war."

If anyone believes this is an alarmist presentation of the case he would do well to re-examine all of the well known facts. Until the German armies on the western front have been broken there can be no peace which will not be a real defeat for the Allies. To break the German armies in France and Belgium, in the opinion of The Round Table's observer, will necessitate the complete re-organization of the United Kingdom, and to a great extent of the Dominions oversea, in order that the Empire's resources may still be sufficient and ready to deliver that last final thrust which will mean real victory.

Leaders of thought in Canada should lose no time in bringing the public to a proper realization of our share in the mighty task thus outlined. Canada must keep step with Great Britain in wresting decisive victory from the enemy, at any cost.

ST. JOHN AND TRANSPORTATION.

Probably the average business man would not care to attempt to fix the date at which he really believes St. John will have a proper connection with the Transcontinental by way of the Valley railway, together with the terminal equipment necessary to handle the traffic of these railways cheaply and expeditiously. The whole scheme—one of immense importance locally and nationally—is in a most unsatisfactory state. By this date through trains should have been running over both lines, the terminals should have been ready, and by the coming autumn a heavy traffic to and from the West should be flowing through this port. These things are not fairly in sight. No one knows when they will be accomplished. The whole future of the Valley project is uncertain. The road above Fredericton is unfit for through traffic, being much below the standard of the Transcontinental in the matter of grades and general construction. The completion of the St. John-Gagetown and Centreville-Grand Falls sections, announced for this year, is "up in the air." As for the Transcontinental, elevators, a passenger station, and other facilities, are still in the distant future.

Last night's Board of Trade meeting, called to consider resolutions pressing upon the local and the Federal governments the grave need for prompt and energetic treatment of these problems, was attended by few members—too few—but the passage of the resolutions will be approved by the city and the province.

Mr. W. E. Foster set forth the gravity of the situation moderately but forcibly, and the very facts he records, if thoughtfully weighed by the public, are sufficient to convince everyone of the need for sustained activity by the business men of the province until the necessary and much belated work of construction is begun and evidence given that it will be pushed vigorously to completion. This is the winter port. The records prove it. Why, then, is the work necessary to bring the traffic here being neglected while operations in other directions—notably from Moncton to Halifax and in the latter port—are being driven ahead under a full head of steam?

The Mayor and Commissioners should join the Board of Trade in seeking satisfactory information with respect to these problems. The governments should be ready to say what their plans are and when they are to be carried out. And they should furnish the information without further delay.

JOHN BULL'S TASK.

One of the best of the neutral critics, the New York Evening Post, says that the military situation of the Allies is more discouraging today than it has been at any time since the battle of the Marne, and yet this observer, who gives Germany immense credit for the recent success in Galicia, puts forward some circumstances which indicate the certain defeat of the Teutonic nations in the end. In the countries of the Allies there never has been any doubt that decisive victory will be ours in good time, but recently some American observers have been speaking in a pessimistic strain of the outlook. The Evening Post sharply challenges that view. It points out with force that even if Russia has been disposed of for some months to come (which it does not believe) the situation in the west is even more formidable than ever from the German standpoint. For Germany not only has to face there the forces of France, now probably at their maximum of striking power, but an awakened Great Britain, with constantly increasing numbers and resources. And the Post asks if it has taken ten months to dispose temporarily of Russia, how long will it take Germany and Austria to dispose of Italy? How long can Germany keep up such an effort? And if, for the sake of argument it be admitted that Germany can definitely check the Italians, what forces will it then have available to deal with the British millions in Flanders and Belgium? As to the real prospects, the Post says:

"In Italy, as a matter of fact, we find a fair index to what the actual outlook is in Europe today. Let it be recalled that Italy entered the war on May 20, when the full effects of the German victory in Galicia were perceptible; that she left the Triple Alliance on May 4, some days after Germany announced the shattering of the Russian line in Galicia. Italy may have received her price from the Allies, but what price could have induced her to go in on the losing side? So today Roumania is bargaining with Russia; but if the cause of the Allies were on the decline, would there be any bargaining at all? The course pursued by Italy and the run of sentiment in the Balkans indicate that these nations, closer observers of events than we can possibly be, have pretty well made up their minds which way the ultimate decision will incline."

The outstanding fact now is that Great Britain, by force of events, becomes the leading force of the Allies, by land as well as by sea. She has already contributed more to the cause than any other country through the navy and through her ability to finance herself and lend money to her partners, and she will now quickly assume a larger and in time perhaps a predominant share of the land fighting on the western front. After France has passed the height of her striking power, the armies which the British Empire will have at its disposal must, and will, be sufficient to finish the work of driving the Germans to the Rhine and, with the assistance that will still be given her, break Germany definitely as a military power.

The British Empire has a long purse, and while it is slow to awaken to a realization of the gigantic demands which a world war places upon it, it is awakening now, and its awakening is that of an Imperial people who are stubborn fighters and who never have been squarely beaten. The dominions oversea will thrill anew to the fresh burst of energy and determination which is now evident in the United Kingdom. John Bull and his sons will pay the price of victory. It is the duty of patriotic men everywhere to point out plainly the needs of the situation and to confront everyone squarely with the duty of the hour.

SOME TERRIBLE GRITS.

The Board of Trade, by its action in passing a resolution in relation to the completion of the Transcontinental and Valley Railways and the equipment of this port has elicited the following bouquet from the enthusiastic Standard:

"Despite the political disclaimer, we are strongly of the opinion that the whole movement of the Board of Trade, in this case, emanates from certain gentlemen who are desirous of embarrassing the present government. Several activities of the Board of Trade have given ground for the impression that it has at times been notoriously partizan as a Grit body and the disclaimer in the present case does not tend to change or remove that impression."

The resolutions in question were considered by the council of the Board of Trade after due notice as to the object of the meeting. The council of the board adopted the resolutions and referred them to a general meeting of the organization, at which they were passed unanimously. Thus, at every stage, all members of the council and of the board, whatever their politics, had ample opportunity to present their views and to make suggestions. Among the poisonously partizan Grits who are members of the council of the Board of Trade are: Senator Thorne, Mr. J. Hunter White, Mr. A. H. Wetmore, Vice-President of the Board; the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Mr. R. B. Emerson, Mr. Manning W. Doherty, and several others whose sleepless toil on behalf of the Liberal party has doubtless caused the Standard to regard them as distinctly sinister influences. Mr. A. H. Wetmore was a member of the committee which framed the resolutions, and no doubt he, like the other gentlemen concerned, had in mind one thing only: such action as would hasten the completion of the transportation facilities long promised this city and this province, which facilities are of pressing necessity from the national quite as much as from the local standpoint.

What is really troubling the Standard is not the partizan activities of the St. John Board of Trade, but the fact that it can make no definite announcement with respect to the Valley Railway, the time of its completion, and the part it is to play in connection with the Transcontinental. The Standard's attack upon the Board of Trade will not injure the Liberal members of that organization and must offend some of the Conservatives who are striving through the board to advance the interests of this port and province.

ST. JOHN AND THE TRADE.

In continuing its criticism of the Board of Trade for passing resolutions in regard to the transportation situation, the Standard overlooks the fact that the Board of Trade has not been directing the construction of the Transcontinental or the St. John Valley railway since September, 1911, a period of almost four years, during which the Conservative governments at Ottawa and at Fredericton should have brought these enterprises to completion.

Resolutions such as those adopted by the Board of Trade are the product of uneasiness and discontent for which there is only too much foundation. While gentlemen like Mr. C. B. Lockhart, M. P. P., and Mr. Commissioner Potts are praising the local government in their banquet oratory, the country is asking when the Valley railway will be finished, by what route it is to reach St. John, whether the federal government is going to pay for the heavy bridges, and where and when the Valley railway will make satisfactory connection with the Transcontinental. The public has abundant proof that these enterprises have languished under Conservative rule. While the Standard is still busy with events prior to the election of 1911, it is significantly silent as to the facts which are sought by the Board of Trade resolutions.

This province has been heavily mortgaged to construct the Valley railway, and yet here is the summer of 1915 and there is much reason to think that two years must elapse before the Valley road will be complete, bridges and all, between St. John and Grand Falls. The Standard is silent as to construction and route. Meantime Mr. C. B. Lockhart says he is proud of the local government, and Mr. Commissioner Potts praises it for its timber policy!

AT WASHINGTON.

The resignation of William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State at Washington, should clear the atmosphere in American official circles and remove all obstacles in the way of holding Germany to a "strict accountability" for the murder of United States citizens on the high seas.

Mr. Bryan has stood for peace at any price and has appeared willing to sacrifice the honor and dignity of the nation in order to avert war. Owing to the delay in sending the President's rejoinder to Germany the impression has been created in high quarters that the government was prepared to recede on the submarine war stand and that prolonged exchanges would be tolerated in the hope that the differences might be amicably settled. Meanwhile the submarine pirates continued to sink neutral vessels and those members of the Cabinet who are constitutionally and consistently opposed to the pacific creed of the Secretary of State did not neglect to urge upon the President the necessity of keeping the demands of the government in as vigorous a form as possible. The resignation of Mr. Bryan would indicate a stiffening of the second note to Germany in such a way as to leave no chance for further misunderstanding. President Wilson doubtless realizes, or is convinced that the people of the United States realize, that it is not by dreaming dreams of future peace, but by doing deeds in defence of present rights, that the American nation can hope to attract the sympathy and support of the neutral world and at the same time save its own honor.

The United States cannot yield in this controversy with Germany; nor can she prolong the discussion over the Lusitania massacre and other outrages against American rights and American citizens. If Mr. Wilson loses no time in requiring Germany to declare herself on those principles of the laws of nations and humanity which have been invoked by the United States and ignored by the Kaiser's government in its reply, he will find the nation solidly at his back. Mr. Bryan thought it inadvisable to close the door upon the discussion too abruptly, but Mr. Bryan is no longer in authority at Washington. His leaving should bring matters to a focus.

THE BRITISH CASUALTIES.

As announced Thursday by the Prime Minister, the British army casualties, from the beginning of the war to May 31, reached the staggering total of 258,069 in killed, wounded and missing. Of these the killed are: Officers, 3,827; other ranks, 47,015; and the wounded: Officers, 6,498; other ranks, 147,482. The missing include: Officers, 1,130; other ranks, 52,617. This terrific list does not include the naval losses; it does not include the fighting in Africa or in the Far East. It deals only with France, Belgium and the Mediterranean.

Since May 31 there have been heavy additional losses. Counting these and the naval casualties the total is well up to 300,000, of whom probably 60,000 or more are dead. The proportion throughout all ranks is one dead to three wounded, but among officers the mortality is much higher—grim proof of the sterling quality of British leadership under fire.

The casualty list has grown enormously since Christmas, and especially in the last few weeks. Placing Canada's losses at 10,000 killed, wounded or missing, they would be about a twenty-fifth of the total. The British list suggests that the Empire has already had approximately a million men under fire on the western front and at the Dardanelles.

The mortality records of all previous wars are small compared with the casualties in this one, and it must be taken for granted that even greater sacrifices are to come, for Great Britain has not yet reached anything like its full striking power in the land fighting. The bald figures tell us as no words can of the valor and self-sacrifice of the troops who are battling for our liberty and that of the world. Such proof of high courage, in the face of every conceivable peril, is a sound guarantee of final victory—but it must also be a clarion voice calling upon all men of the blood, of service age, who have not yet volunteered, to step forward and do their share. The need is great. The hour is now. The summons is one not to be denied.

A LETTER FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

While Royal Commissioner W. B. Chandler had under consideration certain charges relative to the misapplication of public money in Kent County he evidently had several consultations with the Attorney-General of the province, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter. The business of the Attorney-General, as chief law officer of the crown, is primarily that of instituting proceedings to punish those who offend against the law of the land. One of the charges made by Mr. P. J. Veniot, the investigation of which Mr. Chandler was considering, had to do with the payment of money to a boy for work on a certain bridge on which he never was employed. On May 12 the Attorney-General wrote the following letter to the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Mr. Morrissy:

"Dear Chief,—In the matter of the investigations which are to be held, I think it would facilitate matters if you would write to Edouard Girouard, of McLean Settlement, Kent County, calling on him to refund to the department the sum of either $27 or $30, the amount of a check issued to Girouard's son in 1911 for work on the McLean Settlement bridge in the parish of St. Paul. It has been stated to the commissioner that Girouard says that his son never worked on the bridge, and that he (Girouard) received the proceeds of the check. I think before taking the trouble to hold an investigation it would be just as well to have him repay the money or say that he will not repay it.

"Yours sincerely,

"JOHN B. M. BAXTER."

Why "take the trouble to hold an investigation" which would be likely to uncover the men responsible for such transactions? The Attorney-General's letter to the Minister of Public Works shows how determined he and the Premier and the other members of the government are to facilitate the exposure and punishment of the men really responsible for the misapplication of public funds in this province. We are publishing on another page today some facts concerning the investigations which Commissioner Chandler proposes to hold, together with letters exchanged by him and Mr. P. J. Veniot, who is making the charges. The letters are of interest to every man in New Brunswick. Read them. Form your own opinion, just as you are forming your own opinion concerning the Attorney-General's letter to Hon. Mr. Morrissy.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Another British citizen has been killed in Mexico. He was shot while Villa's forces were taking Tuxpan. It is a life of danger that foreigners lead in that unhappy country.

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At the moment the city has no Judge of Probate. The machine which distributes the patronage seems not to be working smoothly. There is no good reason for delay.

* * *

A great cartoonist represents Lloyd George in the act of laying his hand upon the shoulder of John Bull and saying: "England expects—." And John Bull is waking up to it.

* * *

Germany professes to have discovered an old treaty binding Roumania not to attack the Teutonic nations in case they are involved in war on other fronts. But even if such a treaty exists, what is it but another "scrap of paper?"

* * *

British money is playing a great part in this war. It is expected that France, Russia, Italy and Serbia will borrow this year from Great Britain more than $1,000,000,000. The success of Lloyd George in overcoming financial difficulties following the outbreak of hostilities has had a wonderful effect on the progress of the allied campaign.

* * *

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg expressed indignation because Italy would not accept at face value Germany's guarantee of the delivery after the war of certain parcels of Austrian territory. But who was going to guarantee that guarantee in case Germany and Austria-Hungary lost and the map of Europe was made over by the victorious Allies?—New York Tribune.

Or if Germany and Austria won?

* * *

Although it is the limit of impertinence for Carranza to seek to speak for Mexico, that blood-thirsty general has assumed a defiant attitude in his negotiations with the United States government. He has refused to take part in any conference with Villa and Zapata. It is becoming more and more evident that the United States will have to use force before the internal disorders in Mexico are ended.

* * *

The fear expressed that the United States might not be able to turn out sufficient ammunition if she were drawn into the war causes a writer in the New York Sun to point out that American steel mills have a greater capacity than the entire normal output of the mills of England, France and Germany, while there are five great steel centres in the United States which have a greater capacity than the much vaunted Krupp Factory at Essen.

* * *

British and Russian military observers are of opinion that the Russian positions are not dangerous which largely accounts for the inactivity along the Western front. These authorities take the view that the strength of the Austro-Germans in Galicia is pretty well spent. Whether that is true or not it may be expected that the British and French will not see the Russians forced from Lemberg and other strategic points without making a desperate effort to relieve the pressure there by a strong offensive movement on the Western front.

* * *

The Bryce report on German outrages in Belgium continues to arouse the British people to a high state of indignation, and, it is said, is having a beneficial effect on recruiting. The London Chronicle, reviewing the conduct of the Huns since the war began, says: "What the world has now to consider is, whether a nation, which makes such uses of its army and fleet, can in any near future be allowed to continue to have an army or a fleet at all. From a number of sides we are being led towards the conclusion that the only satisfactory peace for the Allies or for civilization is one which will include an arrangement for the compulsory disarmament of Germany."

* * *

The Chief Justice has said the right word in connection with the dispute between the Commissioner of Public Works and the street railway. The public should be served without interruption while the legal questions involved are being settled by the courts. The Commissioner of Public Works and the street railway should be equally prompt in placing the public interest first.

* * *

Major-General Sam Hughes is now reported to be at odds with the British censor. The British censor's idea is that there should be no publicity concerning movements of Canadian troops from one point to another. General Sam does not agree with that view, and is said to have personally given newspaper correspondents facts concerning the movement of Vancouver troops to Valcartier.

* * *

Warneford, the young Canadian aviator who destroyed the big Zeppelin 6,000 feet in the air, whose own machine was turned over by the explosion, who alighted back of the enemy's lines and then soared aloft and away to safety, has made one of the most thrilling of the war's pages. A man, that. There are mates for him in other arms of the service. Read, in today's news also, the story of the British soldier who remained all day in a shell crater so close to the Germans that they tossed hand grenades at him and who kept the foe at bay by throwing their bombs back at them until darkness came and he crept away to his own lines. No day now but is marked by exploits of wonderful courage and resource. The men our Empire is sending to this war are sprung from a great breed. Shall they lack reinforcements?

* * *

The London financial correspondent of the New York Post thus discusses the question: How long can the war last?:

"As evidence increases of the severity of financial and economic pressure naturally comes up continually for answer, whether the war can possibly go on much longer. It is financial London, if any one, which should be able to answer this question. With the exception of one or two of our good authorities, who still assert that the war is likely to be over this year, there are now few people in the 'City' who do not believe that the war will be of long duration—probably two or three years at least. These people do not express their conviction lightheartedly. Inasmuch as the direct expenditure now arising from the war is something like £4,000,000,000 a year, imagination can hardly picture the ultimate effect of this huge wastage. Nevertheless, at present all of the visible indications favor the probability of the inhabitants of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Germany being ready to sacrifice their whole wealth in order that the war may be waged to its definite conclusion."

* * *

The British Admiralty is not greatly worried over the activities of German submarines now that such effective measures have been adopted for dealing with them. Lord Charles Beresford, discussing this aspect of the war, says: "There is nothing very dreadful about the submarine if you deal with it properly. Given a fast single ship in the open sea or a boat well screened, and the submarine has hardly any chance of acting. We have transported hundreds of thousands of troops while the sea has been alive with submarines. We have fought off Heligoland and bombarded Zeebrugge. Plenty of submarines were about. Where we have been able to screen our vessels there has been very little danger. I realize that the merchant service must in a considerable measure be left to look after itself. We cannot send a convoy with every ship, and to attach one to several ships would be suicidal, because the submarine would come up and be certain of a victim or two among so many. But we can patrol the important points in the danger zone. We are doing so now extensively."

MANUFACTURERS OBJECT TO BRITISH RECRUITING.

Ottawa, June 9—The encouragement being lent by the government to manufacturing firms of the dominion to install machinery for the manufacture of shells, coupled with the government's sanction granted to Messrs. Barnes and Wyndham, British representatives, to recruit in Canada skilled machinists for the munitions factories overseas, has presented a somewhat anonalous situation.

In fact, complaints are being voiced by manufacturers to the effect that if such recruiting continues the manufacture of shells in Canada will be an uncertain business from the labor standpoint alone. It is pointed out that while the unemployed may be plentiful in the dominion, the class of men needed by the British officials are not in that category, at present, to any extent. Eastern shell manufacturers claim that there is no surplus of such men to be had. They maintain that to keep their plants (installed at considerable expense) running at capacity they cannot afford to lose any of the men they now possess.

It is pointed out that many old country machinists, though making good wages here, are tempted by the offer of free transportation to the old country with a free return passage if they stay six months, and that many are leaving on that account.

Canadian makers of munitions claim that they have the raw product here, that the desire of Great Britain and the Allies is to get shells, and that whether they are made in Canada, or elsewhere is a matter of no moment. They claim that shells can be made as well and as expeditiously in Canada as in the United States, and that in addition it is well that Canadian industry and enterprise should be encouraged. Hitherto it is stated difficulties were met in the securing promptly of machinery and in the delivery of shell forgings. These difficulties have been overcome and the prospect of an emigration of skilled machinists is not relished by the manufacturers.

Infamy, Degradation and Stupidity.

(Lord Rosebery, in London Times.)

Lord Rosebery writes to the Times:

There are one or two points to be noted with regard to this infamy:

1. The moral degradation of a nation that can hail such a crime as a victory and rejoice over it.

2. The mental degradation of a nation which can offer warning as an excuse for masssacre. It is constantly proved in humbler cases of homicide that the murderer declared, "I'll do for him;" but that has never saved the culprit from the gallows.

3. The stupidity of it. Never has that much clarioned saying, "It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder," been so applicable.

We Must Win.

(London Daily Mail).

The German war cry, the greeting when two Germans meet, is "Gott strafe England!" (God punish England!) It is not "God punish Russia" or "France," but our own country "England." The hates, hopes and efforts of 70,000,000 Germans have but one centre and object, the wiping out of Great Britain; and all the spluttering venom with which the German professors and journalists overflow is directed against ourselves and our "contemptible little army." The moral is that, without abating one jot of confidence in our splendid Allies, we must more and more, as the war goes on, realize the duty of relying upon ourselves.

Trade in Munitions.

(Lowell Courier-Citizen.)

During the past nine months the export trade of the United States has increased enormously, owing to the fact that a comprehensive war abroad has tied up some of the greatest of the producing nations. It is interesting, however, to note that of the great increase recorded only 2½ per cent. is ascribable to the trade in munitions of war.

He—You look to me older than you said you were.

She—You can't expect me to remember my age. Why, it's altering all the time.

CANADIANS BITTER IN TRENCHES; RESOLVED TO UTTERLY CRUSH GERMANS

"The Canadian soldiers in Europe are extremely bitter against the Germans," said R. P. Cowan, of this city, who returned Tuesday from a business trip to London and Paris.

"The story of the crucifixion of a Canadian sergeant by Huns has aroused in the Expeditionary Force a firm resolve to show the Germans that this method of war will not help the Teutons in their attempt to overrun Europe and civilization.

"I have seen Canadian soldiers as they were being hurried to hospitals in England after having been wounded at the front; the men had been moved from the trenches so quickly that there had not been time to remove their clothing and boots, the mud which caked thereon during days and nights of battle. Many of the wounded were expectorating continually in an endeavor to relieve themselves from the terrible effects of the gas fumes from which they suffered.

"The British, French and Canadian Red Cross units are doing excellent work. A new line of railway has been constructed from Boulogne to La Bassee, and the wounded are now carried from the trenches to England in from four to five hours.

Red Cross steamers make six trips daily across the English Channel, connecting with trains from La Bassee, and the wounded are subjected to only the shortest period of travel before they are under treatment in English hospitals. All trains and steamers are equipped with the latest appliances and devices for hospital work and corps of trained nurses are in attendance.

"It has been said that the women of France are taking the places of the men in carryinig on farming and gardening, but I did not notice any unusually large number of women at work in the fields of France. I have been in French territory on business trips, from time to time, and I know that it is customary for French women to work at gardening and farming. The women of France, who are at such work during war time, were probably so engaged before the war.

Business conditions are not good in Paris, but in other districts of France through which I passed, affairs were being conducted in quite a normal way. Paris is practically in darkness after 9 o'clock at night; theatres and other places of amusement, except moving picture houses, are closed, and the boulevardes are generally deserted after early evening.

"The French are confident that the Allies will win, but are sometimes inclined to be depressed when they learn that reverses have occurred. France advocated the use of gas against the Germans when the Huns were using this means to gain ground; Britain insisted on fair fighting even if the enemy resorted to barbarous methods of battle.

"Strikers have caused considerable trouble in England and rioting has occurred, but the authorities are gradually winning discontented workmen over to complete co-operation in the war against Germany.

England presents little change since the war, and London, to the casual observer, has not been affected in the least by the stirring events which threaten the security of civilization.

A decrease in the number of automobiles and taxis is noticeable to one who has been in the metropolis before. The hotels are well patronized and prices have not increased; on the contrary, the higher-priced hotels are reducing their rates in many cases.

"A new hotel, the Regent Palace, was opened while I was in London and, although the huge building has sleeping accommodation for 1,500 guests, all rooms were taken in two days. The hotel, a magnificent structure, is splendidly situated and is under the management of a firm of caterers of international reputation for excellence of service.

Mr. Cowan, who represents the W. H. Thorne Company, attended the British Industrial manufacturers' exhibition in London. The object of the exhibition was to show foreign buyers that British manufacturers were able to produce goods of first class quality and that they were able to compete successfully with Germany for the foreign trade. The exhibition was a pronounced success and will be held next year on a larger scale.

Attendance of representatives from countries throughout the world, except from enemy's countries, was remarkable for numbers and for the interest shown by the buyers. Excellent results are sure to follow.

Mr. Cowan spent several hours at the camp of the Army Service Corps, near Folkstone, and he found the soldiers in fine fettle. The men are being well treated by the officers, who endeavor to give the privates every opportunity for seeing points of interest in London and other points within reasonable distance from the camp.

Major McKean and Lieutenant Pidgeon recently provided entertainment at the Savoy Theatre, London, one evening.

Peace.

(Douglass Malloch in Chicago Tribune.)

Take down the battered bugle
And let it speak again—
Let the drum's mad beat
In the sunlit street
Keep time for the marching men.

Unfurl the tattered banner
To wave as once of yore
O'er the sleeping head
Of the soldier dead
Who shall look on its folds no more.

Take down the battered bugle
And sound the old time note—
Let us listen still
To the message shrill
That comes from its ancient throat.

But the red and rusted rifle,
The sword with the battle scar,
Shall leap not again
To the breasts of men—
Let them hang where they are, where they are!

Let Us Heed.

(Montreal Journal of Commerce.)

The words of warning uttered by Lloyd George should not go unheeded in Canada. He makes it plain that the Austro-German victory in Galicia was due to their superior supply of munitions. He also states that the Germans would have been driven out of Belgium and France long ago had the British supply of shells been adequate. It is imperative that more ammunition be furnished the armies at the front, and it is to be hoped that Canadian factories engaged in this work will be speeded up to their fullest capacity.

SOME LI
INVEST
F

Those who heard the
Premier Clarke when a
legislature the day of its o
ing the appointment of
missioner Chandler to
and any charges that mig
against the administratio
wonder what ha happense
the charges that were pro
Organizer P. J. Veniot res
transactions in the outsid
public works department
followed up promptly by
missioner. This is the m
inasmuch as three membe
lature were connected in
other with the charges m
After the adjournment
ture Mr. Veniot waited
time for Mr. Chandler to
as he promised, to hold th
getting no word from hi
he wrote him as follows:

Veniot Asks for Action.

Bat
M
W. B. Chandler, Esq., Mo
My Dear Sir,—Now th
the provincial legislature i
very much like to have
for the investigation into
laid before you, in March
actions of certain gover
I hope you will be able
an early date, as many o
that I will require to
may not be available if
soon arranged.
I would also call your a
promise made me to ser
the holding of the inves
town of Bathurst for the
ing to this county. I wi
number of witnesses, as
it will both save expense
holding it here.
As to the investigation
taining to Kent county br
ber of witnesses being sm
held in Fredericton or B
Hoping to hear from y
date,
I am, yours tr
P.

Consulting Mr. Baxter.

To which Mr. Chandle
Monc
M
P. J. Veniot, Bathurst, N
Dear Sir,—Your letter
stant received. I mention
referred to by you to
general some few days
time the attorney-general
he could not tell me just
rangements would be m
hearing of the matters to
I will write to the attorn
call his attention to this
Yours truly
W. B. C

It will be noted that wh
ler was appointed a roya
with all the powers of tha
says that he conferred wit
general and intimates th
his decision as to what
would be made to hold th
Considering that the atto
a member of the governm
be affected by the investi
not be regarded as other
able situation.
It is quite probable th
missioner Chandler and A
Baxter did confer about
a short time ago Hon.
sent a copy of a letter
from Hon. Mr. Baxter t
ouad the father of the t
in Buctouche whose na
charged had been added
From the letter that fo
Baxter is apparently a
money should be paid t
investigation began. He

Mr. Baxter's Way.

Hon. John Morrissy, M
lic Works, Frederict
Dear Chief,—In the m
vestigations which are
think it would facilitate
would write to Edouar
McLean Settlement, Ken
on him to refund to the
sum of either $27 or $30,
a check issued to Girou
for work on the McL
bridge in the parish of S
been stated to the co
Girouard says that his s
ed on the bridge, and tha
received the proceeds o
think before taking the
an investigation it woul
to have him repay the m
he will not repay it.
Yours since
(Sgd.) JOHN B.
Mr. Baxter in the abo
of the "trouble of holdi
tion." The charge was
Mr. Veniot before an a
people in Buctouche w
Landry on the platform
Dr. Landry promised
but it has never been h
cry difficulty is being
Veniot's way as the
spondence will show.

The Girouard Case a T

The charge is a seriou
first place it is asserte
padded the list and sec
forged the endorsement
boy. At the meeting
ferred to with Dr. Lan
form both Girouards,
were present with Mr.
father said he still had
had received it—had ne
of it—and kept it as p
of the rascallity that w
The charge which M
asks Royal Commission
investigate reads as foll
"I have been inform
Girouard, of MacLean
County, that a cheque
son in 1911, who w
for work on the
bridge. That his son
said bridge. The amo

SELDO
a big knee like th
may have a bunc
Ankle, Hock, Stif
ABSO
TRADE
will clean it off
horse up. No
gone. Concentr
drops required at an ap
bottle delivered. Describe your c
and Book 8 K free. ABSO
Enlargement for mankind. Reduces
Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens,
Varicosities. Old Sores. Allays
bottle at druggists or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 188 Lyman
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr.,