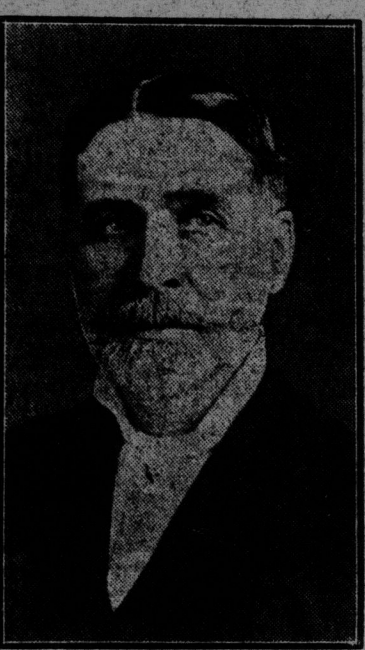


THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N.B. TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1915

MAYOR FRINK'S APPEAL TO CITY AND PROVINCE

A plainly worded, straight-forward statement on the duty of recruiting in the city and province has been prepared by Mayor Frink. It is something more than an appeal in its directness of application. It will serve to bring back the imperative need for more men as the best contribution to the Canadian share in empire safety—a need that is likely to become more marked as the summer advances and the prospects of another winter campaign become more obvious. Soon, too, another call for men may be looked for in the province, for it has already been stated that the 64th battalion is to be commanded by Lieut. Col. Montgomery Campbell, and that a field battery of artillery is to be raised in the Maritime provinces.



MAYOR FRINK.

The words of his article follow:

SOCIALISTIC PREACHING.

All signs indicate that England, as a nation, must again undergo a trial by fire. Disquieting as it may be, the freely admitted fact is that the United Kingdom is not meeting the requirements of the crisis, and in a fight for life must go down in the dust unless the entire nation rallies the peril and rises to the emergency.

So much Socialistic preaching, so much raising of the labor union above the state, has created a class composed of the masses. The English workmen as a class no longer rever the Empire.

The leading newspapers in the United States have strongly expressed the British cause, and most prominent among them is the New York Herald. The above words appear in its editorial columns of Friday the 25th June, and reflect generally public opinion in the United States, among British residents and the majority of those citizens of the United States who are allied with us in blood and feeling. These are strong words and should have much weight with the young men of this province if they will read, mark, learn and inwardly digest them.

SHADOW OF ANOTHER EMPIRE.

The statement that English workmen "as a class, no longer rever the Empire" can be made the subject of much debate, but there can be no controversy on this point—that the workmen form the great majority of the people of Great Britain, and if it be true that the majority do not rever the Empire, who will? If it be true that they are passive and indifferent to the Empire and its destiny (but the case has not been proven by any means), they are bound to learn to render obedience and do reverence to another Empire, even against their will.

The New York Herald is read world-wide, and its editorials may be productive of some good. It should cause at least a thousand young men of this city and province to sit on the bank awhile and do some hard thinking, to stop sucking cigarettes for a brief half hour, to realize if they will or can that a crisis has arrived, that the Empire's existence as an Empire is in midfield, and that it can without the possibility of doubt be driven to the winning goal by the brave and strong. It will be forced to defeat just as surely if its actions lie supinely on the turf waiting for some other men to do their part.

THOSE WHO DARE.

All honor, glory, and reward to the hundreds of men who have left this city and province to give their lives to preserve the Empire and all that is dear to us. Men whose life-light has flashed out in the darkest hour of victory, and in thought of home; men, who are striving with all the strength and vitality that is within them for the flag of Britain and the freedom of the world. All honor, glory and reward to those men who have joined the colors at Sussex for overseas service, but what a reproach upon this city and province that this battalion is but a little over half strength after two months' recruiting! Must we say, hereafter with belated breath that this is the city and province of the Loyalists? Must we

say at this momentous period, fraught with the gravest responsibilities ever cast upon British people, that there exists within the borders of this province at least five thousand men, physically fit, and from whom a bare eight hundred have displayed sufficient courage and patriotism to unseal the sword in defence of their homes? Will the thousand and more young men who throng the streets of this city day after day and night after night, without domestic ties or encumbrance be content to shuffle along the road set apart for hybrid Britons, or will they rally to the Nelson call "and do their duty?"

Let it not be said—even from the mouths of those who bear a friendly neutrality towards us—"that the United Empire is not meeting the requirements of the crisis, and in a fight for life must go down in the dust, unless the entire nation rallies the peril and rises to the emergency." But rather let us insist that Canada is doing her duty in the hour and to a man, that it will be a roll of imperishable honor, in the hour of victory and for our successors in the centuries to come. The ribs of the Empire are being forged anew. No true Briton lives who would not prefer to have been a fagot in the fire rather than have lived without an act or deed, to make an imprint on the fabric of British history. In the hour of the Lion's call let there be no weakling cry, but a full-throated roar from this province by the sea.

Yours truly,

JAMES H. FRINK, Mayor.

EXPECT ITALY TO JOIN IN DARDANELLES FIGHTING

Declaration of War Looked For Very Soon—The Situation on The Dniester—That Interview With Pope

Paris, June 28, 9.45 p.m.—Announcement was made at the French ministry of war today that according to the Italian press Italy has broken diplomatic relations with Turkey. Italy, it is added, will send troops to the Dardanelles.

Berlin, via London, June 28.—The Italian newspapers are jubilant, says the Overseas News Agency, over the announcement that Italy is to participate in the operations against the Dardanelles by sending a fleet, under the Duke of the Abruzzi, to release the larger British warships for important work elsewhere.

A declaration of war by Turkey is said to be considered imminent, and the Rome newspapers are quoted as expressing the belief that Italy's action will signify a new era in the politics of the Orient.

London, June 28, 10.40 p.m.—Berlin reports the fall of the Galician town of Halicz, and says that the Austro-Germans have crossed the Dniester river, which means that the five days desperate rear-guard action by the Russians has ended in their retreat. However, the stubborn resistance of this flank of the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, has undoubtedly enabled him to reform his lines along the River Bug, virtually without interruption.

The River San now takes the place of the Dniester as the scene of a sanguinary battle in the Russian effort to prevent the investment of Warsaw. Petrograd admits the retirement of the Russians to the River Gnila Lips, which is some eighty miles from the frontier, and falls into the Dniester at Halicz, but military experts do not expect heavy fighting along that river. They express the opinion that the next serious battle probably will occur along the Zlota Lips river, which runs parallel to the Gnila Lips further eastward, where the Russians would benefit by the railroad with which the Tarnopol line connects. These operations and plans, according to military men, confirm the theory that the Dniester forces were merely covering for the march army.

The re-organized Russian cabinet has returned to Petrograd, after a brief conference with the Emperor and Grand Duke Nicholas. The Russian press devotes considerable attention to the re-organization of the cabinet, the convocation of the Duma and the mobilization of industry for war purposes, one writer declaring that the pronouns "we" and "they" as applied to distinguish the government from the people, were once again to be dropped.

General Poltoranov, who has been designated as minister of war, was assistant minister of war during the re-organization of the army, following the Russo-Japanese war. He has the reputation of being an excellent soldier and organizer, and enjoys considerable popularity on account of his liberal views.

Through passes 5,000 feet in altitude the Italians have entered the Austrian territory south of Riva on the western end of Lake Garda. They are now within six miles of Riva, which is the only important town on this lake.

The Munitions Bill will not become a law until next Thursday, the committee stage having been postponed at the request of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, for further conference with the workers.

PORTIONS OF INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE REVEALED.

Rome, June 28, via Paris, 8.55 p.m.—An interview published in the Corriere D'Italia this morning with Cardinal Pietro Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, arouses great interest in Rome, as it is entirely taken up with the interview obtained last week by Louis Latapie, a member of the staff of the Paris La Liberte, with Pope Benedict.

The secretary of state says: "M. Latapie invented entirely many grave assertions. You must remember that a phrase isolated from the context cannot reproduce faithfully a thought, or what is worse, it gives a meaning entirely false."

"For instance, take the quotation regarding hostages in Berlin. What confusion! The pontiff is made to mix the Jews of Galicia, the Austrian priests of Cremona and the Belgian prelates, all of which, according to M. Latapie, was covered in the allocation of January 22. With regard to the Jews, it was in March that Austria-Hungary sent a protest to the Holy See. The protest was not mentioned, as the Vatican could not condemn Russia on the sole affirmation of Austria-Hungary."

"The Pope was informed that Italy had taken some parish priests of the towns occupied as hostages, but the Bishop of Cremona informed him that they were being treated with every respect. Indeed, the pontiff furnishes them with funds for masses. The Pope knows all this perfectly. How, then, could he put them in a category with the Belgian and French hostages, or with the Jews of Russia."

"With regard to Gen. Von Bissing, the German governor of Belgium, neither the holy father nor the secretary of state ever received a letter or a communication from him directly or indirectly. Thus the Pope could not refer to such a letter, and he did not. The letter was born of the fervid imagination of M. Latapie."

Cardinal Gasparri denies that Pope Benedict said: "It was under the pontificate of Pius X." when asked by M. Latapie if it was necessary to inquire whether the neutrality of Belgium had been violated, but the secretary of state does not say what words the pontiff used.

"But much graver is the confusion of M. Latapie when he speaks of the relations between the Holy See and Italy." continued Cardinal Gasparri. "The following is the real opinion of the pontiff."

"It is true that he wished Italy to remain outside the conflict upon receiving concessions from Austria, but he desired that Italy should not suffer the horrors of war, and he was preoccupied with the delicate position of the church if Italy entered the conflict. War once declared, the church became entirely neutral. It has not in any way tried to prevent Catholics from doing their duty, according to their conscience, and it has done everything for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers."

"The pontiff recognizes that the Italian government has done everything possible to attenuate any difficulties that might arise between it and the Holy See. The Vatican's correspondence is not being touched. But that does mean that the situation of the Holy See is normal. It does not intend to create embarrassment for the government."

"The holy father much deplored the sinking of the Lusitania, but he could not pronounce directly on it because there was before him a question of fact

regarding which each side makes different assertions."

Cardinal Gasparri ended the interview by saying: "With regard to what concerns me personally, I saw M. Latapie only a few minutes. In that time the diplomatic relations between the Holy See and France were not mentioned. M. Latapie would have done better had he maintained the promise he formally gave me not to publish anything without previous authorization. But as that formal promise was not sufficient to preserve the Holy See from such deplorable indiscretions, M. Latapie will have the honor of being the last journalist to be received by the holy father during the war."

LIFE AT CAMP SUSSEX

Some Eight Hundred Men Under Canvas—The Work and Other Features

Camp Sussex, June 29.—There is hardly one feature of a military camp which is without interest, and to one unacquainted with a camp life, its arrangement and direction would, probably come as a great revelation of what perfect organization can do. Here in Sussex camp are more than 800 men, quite a good-sized town—like the patriarchs of old, have their domicile under canvas. This 46th Battalion comprises some of the best men in the province, and it is necessary that the very best accommodation be provided. To afford this, the highest point of land on the camp ground has been occupied, that which lies in an extreme easterly direction from the railroad track and just above the amphitheatre which nature has formed.

Here are placed 120 bell tents, distant about forty feet from each other and into each of these tents come seven or eight recruits, bringing with them all of this world's goods which as soldiers of the king they are permitted to carry. The tents have board floors and each man is provided with a sufficient quantity of blankets to give him comfort. At least there has been no complaint heard although in the early part of May when the camp was first established, the weather was damp and cold.

The full establishment of the 46th is 1,100 men, divided into four companies of 250 each, designated A, B, C, and D, and each company has its own row of tents at the end of which is the company cook house. Each cook house draws its own ration and here for ten or twelve hours every day a squad of men are employed cutting wood, making fires, roasting beef, cooking bread and preparing for that fundamental part of a soldier called sometimes "the inner man."

Each man is responsible for his own kit and lines up at the cook house at the appointed hour to receive what is forthcoming.

A sample bill of fare for dinner may be cited as two large slices of bread, mashed potatoes, a large portion of roast, or boiled beef, butter, brown gravy, and a mug of tea. The portions served are always generous and little complaint has been heard on this score from the recruits.

Just what demands are made upon a soldier may be gleaned from the following sample of a day's orders: 6.45, 7.30, physical drill; 8 to 9.30, squad drill (without arms); 10 to 11, musketry; 11 to 12, noon, squad drill (with arms); 2 to 3, extended order; 8 to 5, outpost. Sometimes there are parades at night, but most frequently the men have the evening for their own purposes.

When a recruit arrives he is placed in a special recruit squad where special instruction is given until such time as he is posted to some company.

The social and religious life of the camp is not neglected. Base-ball leagues have been formed and each company

has its own team. The 46th Battalion has a considerable number of raw recruits, and it was understood that the Stevens Arms Company, whose plant was bought by the Westinghouse Electric Company for the purpose of turning out Lee-Metford rifles for the British army, was beginning to deliver guns for export.

PRAISE FOR 6TH C. M. R.—The 2nd Mounted Brigade at Valcartier is made up of the 4th, 5th and 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Following is an extract from Brigade order No. 2, which was posted at Valcartier on June 28 after inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught:

"His Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, desires the camp commandant to convey to the troops his great pleasure at his visit to camp. He expressed himself especially pleased and gratified at the high state of efficiency already attained by the 2nd Mounted Brigade."

"His royal highness also noted with satisfaction the seal and energy displayed by officers and men of other units and proposes at a later date to visit the camp to note the progress made by them."

HURRY AMMUNITION FROM STATES FOR THE ALLIES—New York, June 28.—It was reported here today that several concerns making war supplies for the Allies had begun shipments nearly a month ahead of the schedule previously indicated.

The Bethlehem Steel Company was today reported to have been sending out 35,000 loaded three-inch-shrapnel shells for the British field artillery every day since last Monday. The Dupont Powder Company was also, it was said, deliver-

WORK AND PLAY FOR BOYS IN THE GREAT OUT-OF-DOORS

Nearly every agency conducting an all-round programme of activities for boys has discovered that their work is not complete without some kind of a summer camp or outing which takes the boys away from their usual surroundings and gives them an opportunity to live under canvas, away from the piles of brick and stone we call cities; in the open air; to breathe pure oxygen; to bathe in sun and water; to sleep upon a bed of boughs; to hear the whisper of the trees; to sit beside the camp fire when the sun is set; to ply the oar and wield the paddle; to drive in the cool waters of the lake; to watch the stars and to commune night and day with God's great out-of-doors.

The object of the modern camp is to provide an attractive, safe and beneficial place to which parents may send their boys during the summer vacation; where they will be enabled to satisfy their natural longing for out-of-door life, and where the programme is such that it will help in the all-round development of the boy's character. It aims not only to help boys grow physically and mentally but morally, and religion is the basis of morality. The religious life of the camp is not the dry morbid and unnatural thing that boys are sometimes liable to imagine, but rather strong helpful and enjoyable. To get the right conception of the Christian life is essential in the life of the boy.

The sociability that abounds in the life of the modern camp is one of its most attractive features. The little tent groups become happy families of congenial companions; the camp itself a self-contained community where happiness reigns supreme. Expression is given to these feelings in the stunts performed around the camp-fire, the circus, the minstrel shows, concerts and even the politics of the camp are pervaded by this spirit and elections are among the most enjoyable features of camp life.

The instruction programme of the camp of today is unique in many respects. In many camps such things as First Aid to the injured, swimming, diving, life saving, signalling, wrestling, track and field athletics, camp craft and photography are taught the boys at certain morning periods and few boys leave camp without learning at least some of the many useful things taught.

Swimming is permitted only at specified times, and under the supervision of leader in charge. Smoking is absolutely prohibited. Violation of these rules will mean prompt dismissal from camp. Information regarding cost and necessary articles to bring to camp will be gladly given in response to a call, telephone or letter to the Boys' Work Director, Y. M. C. A.

No fire-arms or air rifles allowed. The physical life of the camp is well provided for in baseball, athletics, soccer, aquatic sports, hikes, overnight trips, etc., and every boy is expected to take part in some one at least of the many activities conducted.

Plenty of good wholesome food and pure fresh water are two of the important features of a good camp and every effort is made to see that there is nothing lacking in this respect.

Every ordinary provision is made for the comfortable, sanitary, and convenient housing of the campers, and each boy is expected to fit himself into his surroundings and keep cheerful at all times.

Nearly all camps of any size are in charge of some one man of experience in that line of work and he is generally assisted by a corps of leaders, all of whom are selected for their manly Christian qualities and for their ability to work with boys. One of these leaders is put in charge of each group of seven to ten boys and he lives with them in the activities of the camp period. He has the opportunity to study carefully the character and needs of each boy and to help him to be clean, strong and self-reliant.

The local Young Men's Christian Association will conduct a camp for boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen years along these lines at Robertson's Point, Grand Lake, beginning from July 10th, and continuing to the 28th. The Boys' Work Director, P. J. Legge, will be in charge and will be assisted by a competent staff of experienced campers and young men of unquestioned character. The camp programme will include many of the above features and every precaution will be taken to insure the safety and good health of every boy in attendance. There are very few rules to be observed, but the following have been found necessary and will be rigidly enforced.

No fire-arms or air rifles allowed. Swimming is permitted only at specified times, and under the supervision of leader in charge. Smoking is absolutely prohibited. Violation of these rules will mean prompt dismissal from camp.

Information regarding cost and necessary articles to bring to camp will be gladly given in response to a call, telephone or letter to the Boys' Work Director, Y. M. C. A.

ing considerable shipments of raw explosives, and it was understood that the Stevens Arms Company, whose plant was bought by the Westinghouse Electric Company for the purpose of turning out Lee-Metford rifles for the British army, was beginning to deliver guns for export.

PRAISE FOR 6TH C. M. R.—The 2nd Mounted Brigade at Valcartier is made up of the 4th, 5th and 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Following is an extract from Brigade order No. 2, which was posted at Valcartier on June 28 after inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught:

"His Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, desires the camp commandant to convey to the troops his great pleasure at his visit to camp. He expressed himself especially pleased and gratified at the high state of efficiency already attained by the 2nd Mounted Brigade."

"His royal highness also noted with satisfaction the seal and energy displayed by officers and men of other units and proposes at a later date to visit the camp to note the progress made by them."

HURRY AMMUNITION FROM STATES FOR THE ALLIES—New York, June 28.—It was reported here today that several concerns making war supplies for the Allies had begun shipments nearly a month ahead of the schedule previously indicated.

The Bethlehem Steel Company was today reported to have been sending out 35,000 loaded three-inch-shrapnel shells for the British field artillery every day since last Monday. The Dupont Powder Company was also, it was said, deliver-

ing considerable shipments of raw explosives, and it was understood that the Stevens Arms Company, whose plant was bought by the Westinghouse Electric Company for the purpose of turning out Lee-Metford rifles for the British army, was beginning to deliver guns for export.

PRAISE FOR 6TH C. M. R.—The 2nd Mounted Brigade at Valcartier is made up of the 4th, 5th and 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Following is an extract from Brigade order No. 2, which was posted at Valcartier on June 28 after inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught:

"His Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, desires the camp commandant to convey to the troops his great pleasure at his visit to camp. He expressed himself especially pleased and gratified at the high state of efficiency already attained by the 2nd Mounted Brigade."

"His royal highness also noted with satisfaction the seal and energy displayed by officers and men of other units and proposes at a later date to visit the camp to note the progress made by them."

HURRY AMMUNITION FROM STATES FOR THE ALLIES—New York, June 28.—It was reported here today that several concerns making war supplies for the Allies had begun shipments nearly a month ahead of the schedule previously indicated.

The Bethlehem Steel Company was today reported to have been sending out 35,000 loaded three-inch-shrapnel shells for the British field artillery every day since last Monday. The Dupont Powder Company was also, it was said, deliver-

ing considerable shipments of raw explosives, and it was understood that the Stevens Arms Company, whose plant was bought by the Westinghouse Electric Company for the purpose of turning out Lee-Metford rifles for the British army, was beginning to deliver guns for export.

ALWAYS LEADS ON THE HOLIDAY!

To ensure a delightful holiday lunch see that your basket contains—

Swift's Premium Cooked Ham

Makes the most appetizing sandwiches—delightful for cold lunches, etc.

"Swift's Premium" Quality is unsurpassed. Ask your dealer for "Swift's Premium" Cooked Ham and insist on getting it.

Swift Canadian Co. Limited
Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton

There's Health and Strength In Every Package

Sturdy bodies and alert minds can be built only on food that contains all of the necessary body-building elements in easily digestible form.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

contains all the nutrition of Nature's richest grains, wheat and barley, including those vital mineral salts found in the outer coat. These salts, iron, lime, phosphorus etc. are absolutely necessary to health, but are discarded in making white flour and most prepared foods.

Grape-Nuts reaches you all ready to serve—convenient, nourishing and delicious.

"There's a Reason"

MADE IN CANADA.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

D & A CORSETS

The War tax on corsets adds nothing to the retail price of a D & A or a La Diva Corset.

Because they are Made-in-Canada—But, about fifty cents, out of every dollar paid for imported corsets, now goes for customs duties and profits on them, which add nothing in corset value.

"BUY MADE-IN-CANADA CORSETS"

Made by the "Dominion Corset Company", one of the best equipped Corset factories in the World.