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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

BROTHERS OF FRANCE.

"Among all the sorrows of this war, there is one joy for us in it; that it has made us brothers with the French as no two nations have ever been brothers before."

So says a recent writer in the London Times, and we Canadians can rejoice with the English that we, too, have earned kinship with this heroic nation.

But brotherhood spells responsibility; if we are to share the glory of France we must have a part in her suffering. Just what that suffering has been, we Canadians cannot even imagine. A French committee of investigation has reported on the material damage to France, and its figures may convey a little idea of her stupendous loss.

Seven per cent. of the 36,247 communes of France, 2,554 in all, are occupied by the enemy. A further 147 have been vacated by their population because of the close proximity to the firing line, and are reported as completely destroyed, or very seriously damaged.

Three hundred and thirty manufacturing, which formerly supported 60,000 people, have been completely destroyed.

In the first year of the war France expended \$384,000,000 in feeding the dependents of her soldiers and workmen out of employment. Three million persons are receiving state aid. Many did not apply at first, being unwilling to lighten the government's financial burden by a further sacrifice of material comfort, but as the war went on and private resources dwindled they were compelled to avail themselves of state assistance. The present expenditure for this purpose is now much greater, although no figures are available.

France has lost a total of 1,810,000 men. Of these 870,000 were killed, 540,000 wounded and 400,000 captured and missing.

Of the leading men of Paris 3,084 have died in the service of the state, including 33 prominent men of letters and 63 artists of more than local importance.

But what of the losses France has sustained, which no figures can represent—the desolated hearths, the outraged homes, the broken hearts? A war correspondent of the New York Times gives a terrible glimpse of them, as he followed the retreat of the German army:

"With field glasses I could see far over the country on either side for miles and miles. Every farm is burned, every field destroyed, every garden and every bush uprooted, every tree sawed off close to the bottom. It was a terrible sight, and seemed worse, almost, than the destruction of men. 'When we rode through the desert, and silent streets of the villages we saw what ghastly hand had been at work there also. The walls of the houses were only shells concealing charred ruins. Every place had been put to the fire and the sword. Old men, old women, cripples and children alone were left. Their able-bodied men had been taken into bondage months ago, their young women and girls herded along with the retreating army to a slavery no one dares to think about without seeing red.'"

This is the country to which we are claiming kinship. Brothers of France must shoulder something of her heavy burden, unless she is to be left sitting desolate in the ruins of her land, when the enemy has been driven beyond her borders.

TRENDING TOWARD UNION.

Opinion is gradually but surely forming at Ottawa that the only solution of the complicated political situation is a union government. Members on both sides of the House have come to "know each other better, for the mists have cleared away." The majority of 63 in favor of conscription has indicated to the anti-conscriptionists that their course is impossible. It has indicated to the conscriptionists that it was successful because of the adhesion of many Liberal members to principle rather than to party, and it has convinced them that the more difficult problem of enforcement can be met in the same way, viz.: a mutual abandonment of the petty issues that divide the parties and a cordial co-operation on the main issue of how best to prosecute the war. Conservative members have seen from certain of their bitterest opponents an earnest and honest offer to sink party allegiance and unite upon a measure to more effectively prosecute war effort.

These Liberal members on the other hand have learned that being members of a party government is not what it was in peaceful days. They have seen

the unusual spectacle of members of a Conservative Government perfectly willing to abandon their portfolios to others of a different political complexion. The entire cordiality between the Liberal and Conservative conscriptionists is complete and is the best harbinger of better things than Canadian politics has shown in fifty years. A coalition government of conscriptionists would carry with it the cordial support of probably all the members who gave the military service bill the unexpected majority of 63, because they all recognize its necessity. In this, as in other things, time must be given to enable the members to become accustomed to the possibility of so sweeping a change, and Sir Robert Borden has, therefore, kept the door open. Liberal members who may come in will not be obliged to haggle over details. They will be met in a generous spirit and will be treated as partners. The dawn of a bright day in Canadian politics is now breaking. The union of parties in the country is already in effect—it remains now to put it into effect at Ottawa, and if the efforts of patriotic men now being exerted succeed, as they will, the country will be saved from the disaster which disunion is sure to produce.

PLAYING THE GAME.

Beware of the Liberal member who plays Laurier's game on conscription. Sir Wilfrid has been given great credit for according his followers the privilege of voting against him. He granted it first because he had to, and secondly because it was good policy to do so. He holds a solid Quebec now and he accords Mr. Graham the privilege of going out so he may come in with a sufficient force of conscriptionist Liberals to make a majority over the Government but not enough to make a majority over the anti-conscriptionist wing of the Liberal party. If Laurier comes in, conscription goes out. If Laurier comes in, he brings a referendum which means delay and perhaps defeat. In either event the boys we sent out to fight our battles will be left without reinforcements. Sir Wilfrid was very anxious on Friday to learn the percentage of casualties able to return to the trenches. Does he think it fair that every man over there should be sent back every time he recovers from wounds or sickness until he exhausts every chance of escape?

THE INDIANS IN LINE.

Blackfoot Indians are asking the United States government for permission to take the war path, not with painted faces, but with scalping knives and tomahawks, but as khaki-clad soldiers of a civilization against whose onward march the fierce forefathers of these same redmen fought in vain. They ask, as a reward for this service, that they be admitted into full citizenship. One of the most striking lessons of this war has been taught in the readiness of native races which have come under Anglo-Saxon influence, to fight for the preservation of those institutions which Anglo-Saxon justice has taught them to respect.

Indian troops have fought splendidly under the British flag in France. Black troops have fought successfully against German colonial forces in Africa. In the Canadian army overseas there are many Indian volunteers who have made good soldiers, while from nearly all the principal Indian reserves have come substantial contributions to the Patriotic Fund.

These things are significant of the meaning of the war. Today the North American Indian, descendant from men who made war with unspeakable cruelty, fight as civilized men against an enemy whose savagery is far more frightful than that practiced by the aborigines of this continent.

FORGET NOTHING—LEARN NOTHING.

Certain Liberals who were members of the late government are Bourbon—they forget nothing and learn nothing. After nearly three years of war they still think that being members of a government now is the same as it was in times of peace. They long for a return of the happy days when they held place and power at Ottawa. They do not realize that those happy days will not return in war time or for a few years after the war.

When Sir Robert Borden made proposals looking to a union with Liberal leaders he had the full and cordial assent of Conservative ministers, although some of them knew it meant their own abandonment. Being a member of the Government in war time is not by any means a source of pleasure. Only a sense of duty keeps many of the present members in their places.

COL. GOOD BRINGS SOME SOUVENIRS FROM FRONT

New Brunswick Officer Back From France Has Interesting Collection of War Relics.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. Good of Carmarthen street, who has returned from overseas on a leave of absence, has brought back with him an interesting collection of souvenirs picked up near the firing line in France. In his collection are several fragments of a German shell which had a short but tragic history. He was conversing with some of his fellow officers in the rear of the firing line when a stray shell from a Fritz fell close by in a small house, killing its inmates, an old woman and man.

Another interesting but gruesome memento of Lieut.-Col. Good's stay in France is the lower jaw bone of a German which he picked up in a deserted trench. He has also in his possession a German steel helmet and a Canadian steel helmet, both of them very light considering the material used in their manufacture. In appearance they are something alike, except that the German helmet is higher, and they are made to withstand bullets and pieces of bursting shells. Three German howitzer caps, a German bayonet knife and an English gas mask are some of his other interesting exhibits.

Lieut.-Col. Good sailed in the first transport that left Quebec in 1914, in charge of about a thousand men. He went later to Salisbury Plains where he inspected the horses and mules destined for war service. Later he went to France with the Remount Depot, spending the summer and autumn of 1915 there. He went to Shorncliffe for the winter, and on the following August had a taste of trench life in the Somme region, where he witnessed some violent fighting. From the Somme he went back to England on transport duty and a course in high explosives at Shoeburyness, soon after coming back to St. John for a well merited leave of absence.

While Lieut.-Col. Good was returning from France to England on December, 1915, a German sympathizer was found trying to set fire to forty pounds of gun cotton in the hold of the vessel. He was captured in the act and taken to England where he was dealt with.

CANADA'S FINE WORK FOR MILITARY Y.M.C.A.

More Than One Hundred Millions Raised As Result of Appeal.

That Canada had raised over \$100,000,000 as a result of the Military Y. M. C. A.'s campaign for funds to carry on the invaluable work with the soldiers, both here and overseas, was the interesting statement made by Mr. F. L. Smith, secretary of the local Y. M. C. A. in a splendid address at the Waterloo street Baptist church yesterday morning. He also stated that the maritime provinces had raised \$14,000 for the same purpose, with several places still to hear from. Last year the association had to make a small charge to the soldiers that it served with hot drinks and food, but this year the service will be free, as the detailed expenses will be met out of the fund, as well as the expense connected with the supplying of fruits to the wounded in the hospitals. Mr. Smith's subject was, "The Y. M. C. A. and the War," and he gave a general outline of the work of the association in Canada, England, France and on the transports.

Mr. Smith repeated his lecture in the Fairville Baptist church last evening, taking the place of Rev. P. R. Hayward who is at the Y. M. C. A. summer camp.

MARYSVILLE

Marysville, July 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Thomas, formerly of Marysville, but now of Berlin, N. H., are here visiting friends, having made the trip by auto.

Mrs. H. B. Lindsay, of Halifax, N.

Many Children Die From Summer Complaint

When They Could Be Saved by Using DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF FOWL STRAWBERRY

There is not a Summer passes without thousands of people, especially infants, being attacked by Summer Complaint. The prostration, often verging on collapse, which sometimes accompanies this disease makes it one of the most serious and dangerous we have to contend with during the hot months. A remedy which will quickly offset the vomiting, purging and the profuse diarrhoea is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. Thomas M. Theriault, Grand Anse, N. B., writes: "My three children were very sick with Summer Complaint during the hot days last Summer. I thought one day that they would die, and I didn't know what to do to cure them. I happened to have one of your almanacs in the house, and found by reading about Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry that it was a good remedy. I at once got two bottles, and they perfectly cured them. I recommend everybody to use this wonderful remedy."

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" see that you get it. It has been on the market for the past 22 years.

You don't experiment when you buy it.

Price 35c. Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Little Benny's Note Book.

Yesterday afternoon me and Puds Simkins found a bottle with a little stuff left in the bottom of it, saying on the label, Jenkins Hare Restorer, Wy Be Bald? Wich we looked at it and smelled at it, and Puds sed, G. Benny, Jenkins Hare Restorer.

Wy Be Bald? I sed.
I wonder if it wood make a mushtash grow on anybody, sed Puds. G. lets try, I sed. And he rubbed half of it on his lip and I rubbed half of it on mine, and then I went home for supper and wife I was eating I kepp on feeling my lip every wunts in a wile to see if anything had happened yet, and after a wile pop sed, For Peets sake, Benny, do you want to give me the nerviss twitters, wat on erth are you rubbing at your face for?

Do you see anything on it? I sed.
Wy, I heerve I do, sed pop.
G. wat? I sed.

Dart, sed pop. And we kepp on eating supper, and every wunts in a wile I thaw I felt something on my face and I put my hand up to see, and pop sed, Benny, in just about 2 minnits it give you something to feel, and it wont be on your face, either.

Wat do you expect to find, anyway? sed my sister Gladia.

Nothing, I sed.
And I finished my supper only feeling 2 more times, wondering weather it wood come out all at wunts wen it came out or only a couple of hares at a time, only it hasent started to come out any way yet, wich maybe it wont, and Ive almost forgot to stop feeling for it.

S. was in town for a few days the guest of Mrs. J. S. Torrens.

The officers of Nashuaak Lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F., were installed on Wednesday evening by D. D. G. M., A. D. MacPherson, assisted by a staff of Past Grands from Victoria Lodge No. 13, Fredericton, A. D. MacPherson and W. H. Gray were selected as delegates to Grand Lodge, which meets at Sydney, C. B., in August.

Miss Julia Hallett is spending her vacation with friends in Boston, Mass. Mrs. Arthur Watta has so far improved in health as to be able to return to her home from Victoria Hospital.

Miss Pearl Sherwood has gone to her home in Kings county to spend her vacation.

Mr. Samuel Bird's condition is not as satisfactory as his friends would desire.

Mrs. Alex. Gibson entertained a number of lady friends to a five o'clock tea on Wednesday afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. W. T. Day. Miss Gladys Inch is able to be about the house again and is rapidly regaining her health.

Another Marysville boy has enlisted in the Engineers.

The Sewing Circle of the Methodist church met at the home of Mrs. G. L. Inch on Tuesday evening. At the conclusion of the evening's work refreshments were served and an hour spent in a social manner.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of James Edward Haley took place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock from the home of his mother, 17 Queen street, West St. John, and was very largely attended. The remains were conveyed to the Church of the Assumption where the service was conducted by Rev. J. J. O'Donovan, and interment was in the Holy Cross cemetery. The members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen attended in a body and preceded the hearse, while members of the order acted as pall-bearers.

The funeral of David Daley was held yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his late residence, 116 St. Patrick street to the Cathedral, where the service was conducted by Rev. Wm. Duke. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery. Relatives were pall-bearers.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mrs. Sarah McFarlane took place from her late residence, 61 Queen street. The service was conducted by Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, and interment was in Fernhill cemetery.

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Napoleon Said:

"To Carry on War We Need Three Things—First, MONEY; Second, MONEY; Third and Last, MONEY."

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