

GLORY OF WAR IS NOT ALWAYS THE MOST

Remarkable Article on Things to Consider in Prospect of European War

Government of France Stingy With Its Military Aviators — Paris Boy Confesses to Killing Father Who Had Threatened His Life—Women's Council Work in France

(Times Special Correspondence) Paris, May 29.—Every child is familiar with the dictum that money is the sinews of war, but in the current number of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," M. Levy, in a remarkable article, combats an idea which he qualifies as a natural danger. As a matter of fact, it is not the richest country that inevitably wins.

In both instances, he says, "a nation whose financial resources were greatly superior to those of its adversary was beaten. Firstly, the considerable disparity in their respective credits disappeared and for the first few years after the conclusion of peace the public funds of the poorer state remained at a higher market figure than those of the other."

"No nation ever refrained from making war for want of money. It has always been forthcoming for this object, either by taxation and internal loans or by applying to friendly powers or rich groups for advances. When once hostilities have begun, the fortune of war decided that of finance. Credit follows victory, and the victor has no difficulty in floating any loans he chooses. The lenders are well aware of the beneficial effect on commerce, industry, and navigation exercised by military prestige. They discount it, and also know that a more or less large indemnity generally compensates in part for the cost of the campaign."

"It is therefore a most dangerous delusion for any nation to imagine that a few millions of reserve and more millions of capital at disposal form an invulnerable rampart against attack or guarantee the success of an offensive. It is a fatal error to repeat as some writers do, that a modern war requires such expenditure that even the victorious nation would be exhausted and could not profit by its win, is to the lower that such prophecies are."

"Wealth, and especially a certain species of wealth, which consists in movable capital in the shape of cash or easily negotiable bonds, may indeed be in the hands of men lacking in energy, a cause of weakness at the same time as it is a temptation to a stronger adversary to snatch it away from those who are not capable of defending it from his covetousness. We owe this warning to our own history, which stands forth from others by the abundance of the resources at its disposal, the magnitude of its reserves, and the total of its holding of foreign stock, which is greater than that of any other nation except England."

Stingy With Aviators
A certain amount of dissatisfaction exists among French military aviators in view of the fact that the various measures promised by the authorities, which were to provide them with reasonable indemnities for the heavy expenses which their perilous profession compels them to incur, have not yet been put into force. A military pilot informed me that the aviation allowance amounted to only thirty francs a day, with a bonus of \$1 for each flight, \$1 being allowed for a flight of more than two hours, and \$5 for a flight of more than six hours. The aviator has the usual officer's allowance of \$100 for board and lodging, but as his necessities are allowed only five francs a day he is compelled to supplement it from his own pocket. When Lieutenant Menard flew from Châlons-sur-Marne, via Poitiers, Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Pau, to Toulouse, his bonus amounted to the large sum of \$75. The unwillingness of the authorities to increase the aviator's pay is ascribed to the fact that some 1,500 or 2,000 officers are clamoring to be allowed to become pilots, while at present there are not more than 200 aviators in the French army.

A mid-looking lady last winter went to a Paris gunsmith's shop and bought a revolver. He showed her at her request, how to load and fire it, and sold her also a box of cartridges. She went from the shop home, and there shot her husband dead. After that she took the next train to a suburb where her sister-in-law lived and shot her dead, also, with the new revolver.

Apart from criminal proceedings an action in \$20,000 damages has now been brought by the relatives of the murdered woman and by the legal guardians of the murdered little girl against the gunsmith. This is a new idea in legal proceedings. If gunsmiths are held liable in damages for the murders committed with the firearms they might be more chary of supplying customers without sufficient guarantees of respectability or responsibility.

Boy Confesses Murder of Father
I want to be arrested. I have just killed my father," a boy of seventeen said to the policeman on his beat in front of one of the Paris town halls. He was taken into the police-station, and told his story. His father had been drinking heavily, and for the last six months there was hardly any peace in the house. His father constantly threatened to kill the boy's mother, and the boy as well.

The other night he was late for dinner, and came home drunk as usual. He started a quarrel because, he said, the dinner

LIBERAL CANDIDATES SELECTED LAST NIGHT ARE ALL STRONG MEN

W. E. Foster, F. J. G. Knowlton, J. W. Keirstead, W. J. Mahoney for City; A. F. Bentley and Amador Anderson for County
---Enthusiastic Convention Largely Attended

Candidates Cheered as They Predict Sweeping Victory for Ticket in This Constituency and for the Party at Large---Strong Condemnation of Hazen-Flemming Regime --- Hon. Mr. Pugsley and Mr. Lowell Make Ringing Speeches Which Are Most Enthusiastically Received---Harmony and Good Feeling Prevail and All Are Ready for the Fight.

FOR THE CITY
Walter E. Foster
F. J. G. Knowlton
J. Whitfield Keirstead
William J. Mahoney
FOR THE COUNTY
A. F. Bentley
Amador Anderson

The foregoing ticket representing the finest type of citizenship was the choice of largely attended and enthusiastic Liberal conventions at Keith's assembly rooms last evening and the nature of the election the candidates received after the nomination, as well as the splendid impression they made on the large audience, may be taken as evidence of their election by substantial majorities in the constituency on June 30 next.

The dignified speeches of the six candidates with large interests at stake and consider the present administration as a menace to the future of the province. Mr. Knowlton is a man of high attainments and a lifelong Liberal who has served his party as chairman through several tempestuous campaigns. Mr. Keirstead is a man who has followed principle rather than party. He confessed himself that he had voted for the Hazen government in the last election but that he now felt ashamed of himself and was disgusted with the record of the administration. He was a most efficient alderman.

W. J. Mahoney is a lawyer and had served the party faithfully. He will prove a very acceptable representative of the Constituents of St. John in the next legislative session.

Although the retirement of Mr. Lowell in the county was a great disappointment, his explanation that he anticipated the honor of being the next federal member for St. John city and county was accepted, and Mr. Anderson was nominated as the running mate of A. F. Bentley. The candidates who had been mentioned himself nominated Mr. Anderson. There was of course no question of Mr. Anderson's nomination and with Mr. Anderson, who is a great favorite in the lower end of the county, the Liberals have a winning ticket.

Ex-Ald. R. T. Hayes, who declined to allow his name to be put forward for business reasons but who is heartily in sympathy with the effort to secure good government at Fredericton, demonstrated this fact by consenting to act as chairman of the meeting. H. S. Keith acted as secretary.

The delegates or substitutes who were registered to vote early in the meeting numbered 107, although many others came during the convention and the large assembly room was well filled for the greater part of the evening.

Delegates Who Voted.
The delegates who voted were: Queens—W. J. Magee, William Knodell, Harold Lyman, Michael Ryan, W. J. Mahoney, W. A. Lockhart, J. K. Bowman, George Amand, J. D. P. Lawin, P. W. Thorne, A. Pattison.

Prince—M. J. Nugent, Martin Dolan, D. J. Britt, John Coughlan, Thos. Tracey, W. E. Foster.

Three military does will soon be decorated by the Society for the Protection of Animals. The names of the dogs are on stands forth from others by the abundance of the resources at its disposal, the magnitude of its reserves, and the total of its holding of foreign stock, which is greater than that of any other nation except England.

W. E. FOSTER.
didates following in able exposition of the weakness of the Hazen-Flemming government by Hon. William Pugsley, federal leader in the province, was a striking contrast to the undignified proceedings at the Tory convention when only two of the candidates appeared, and even these had very little to say for themselves. Mr. Foster's intimation that the opposition would have no voice in the future of the province was a feature of the gathering, while the return of the com-back

F. J. G. KNOWLTON.
spoiled, making 101 good ballots, with the following result: Foster, 107; Knowlton, 83; Mahoney, 73; Keirstead, 31; Smith, 49; Lunney, 41. Total vote, 105; necessary to elect, 51.

A motion that the candidates chosen must have a majority of the votes had been previously passed, and the question was raised whether or not another ballot was necessary. The chairman ruled that the candidates chosen were to be elected, and the question was raised whether or not another ballot was necessary. The chairman ruled that the candidates chosen were to be elected, and the question was raised whether or not another ballot was necessary.

ADMIRALTY LORD OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

Speech by Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill at Royal Academy London Banquet

A View of The Labor Unrest in England—Are King's Sons to Follow in Footsteps of Duke of Connaught—Childhood at Buckingham Palace

(Times Special Correspondence) London, May 29.—The speeches at the Royal Academy banquet at Burlington House last Saturday night had very little interest from the point of view of art, but the banquet provided for Mr. Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, the opportunity to make very interesting statements on the subject of national defence.

Mr. Churchill said: "At the admiralty everything contrived and contrived on a single object—the development of the maximum war power at a given moment and at a particular point. On that precise object I have directed all the sciences of our age, all the wealth of our country, all the sources of our civilization, all the science, study, devotion to duty, and the sacrifice of personal interests which our naval officers and men supply—all the forces of our history in the past—everything is directed upon this one particular point and object, namely, the maintenance of some special place during the compass of a few minutes of shattering, blinding, overpowering force."

"This may not perhaps seem a very amiable topic to which civilized men should devote many hours of their lives, but yet I venture to think that in the world in which we live and in the circumstances amid which we find ourselves, the study of absolute force for its own sake is not perhaps altogether unworthy of those who are called upon to take a share in the conduct of a free people."

"For what lies on the other side? What lies behind the development of the force of war-power? Behind it lies all our right and claims for our great position on the world."

"Behind it lies all our power to put our distinctive and characteristic mark upon the unfolding civilization of mankind, for under the shelter of this manifestation we may carry on our own party politics in perfect security."

So long as that quality of our civilization, so long as the patriotism and organization of our country is sufficiently high to enable us to produce the maximum of force at a particular point, there is no reason why we should not have an undiminished to those who come after us, and which we have reached from those who have gone before."

The best way to make war possible is to make victory certain, and I am glad to be able to assure you that we see no difficulty in making the main security of our country and in providing an effective margin for our security at all the points of our civilization."

King's Sons to Dominate?
Much has been written with regard to the present labor unrest, and there is, of course, a considerable amount of free advice offered to the government as to the best way of dealing with it. The "Daily Express" has a very able and sensible article, which points out that the commercial interests throughout the country are alive to the fact that the sole remedy for the present state of affairs rests in the repeal of the trade disputes act, offers the opinion that, so long as trades unions are exempt from the liability for their actions, and so long as peaceful picketing enables them to force their will on loyal workmen, so long as the government has no purpose in this comprehensive education of the young princes than may first be apparent, for it is said in court circles that the king intends his sons to become "links of empire" by taking up positions similar to that now held by the Duke of Connaught.

Motor and Horse
The increase of motor-traffic in the streets is gradually diminishing the number of loved vehicles, and one proof of this is the fact that the number of horses for the defence today included Gaslin and his wife, who gave a straight denial to the evidence by witnesses supporting the charge. The investigation has been going on for the last two or three months.

At the annual meeting of the board of trade tonight officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. Lodge; vice-president, H. C. Charters; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Price; members of the council, J. A. Harven, H. J. Gordon, J. Fred. Edget, C. H. Boudreau, P. R. Sumner, A. C. Chapman, W. G. Jones, G. H. Clarke; auditors, H. J. Gordon, W. G. Jones, A. C. Chapman. The present membership of the board was reported to be 171.

News of Moncton
Moncton, N. B., May 31.—The investigation into the charges against John W. Gaslin by Commissioner G. Hazen Adair, of Sussex, was brought to a close today. Witnesses for the defence today included Gaslin and his wife, who gave a straight denial to the evidence by witnesses supporting the charge. The investigation has been going on for the last two or three months.

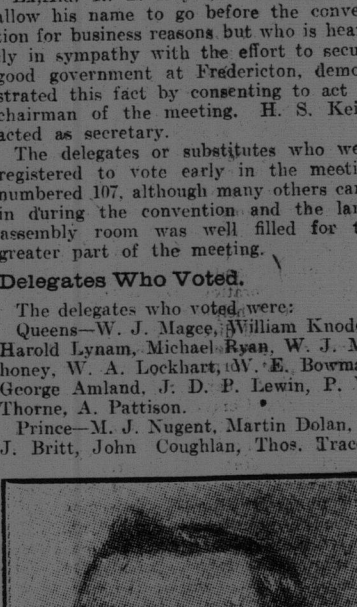
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FASHION NOTE.
"My!" said the sparrow.
"Ain't the girl narrow?"
—Newark News.

BIKES
The report of the Commissioner of Pensions in the United States for the fiscal year 1911 shows a net loss in pensioners of 28,988, and a shrinkage of the roll to 802,098, the smallest total since 1891-2.



W. E. FOSTER.



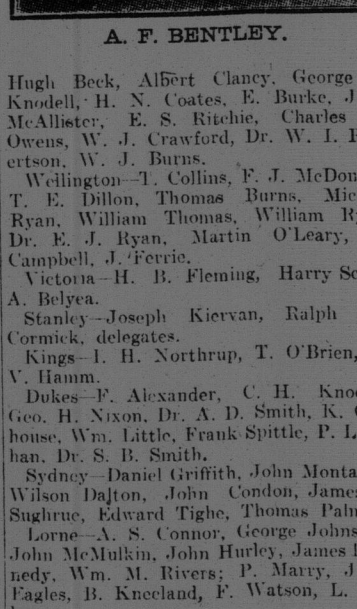
F. J. G. KNOWLTON.



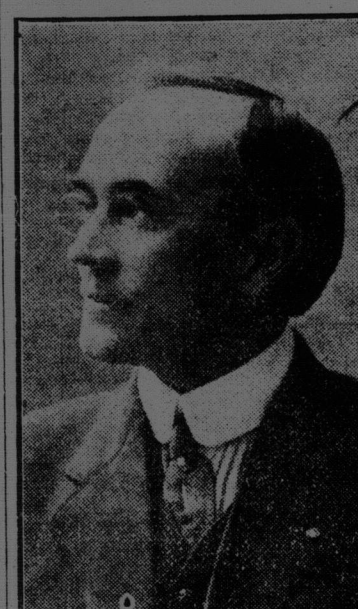
J. W. KEIRSTEAD.



A. F. BENTLEY.



W. J. MAHONEY.



AMADOR ANDERSON.

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE
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