

CRIMINAL WARFARE AND RETALIATION

GERMANY has begun a criminal war, and has conducted it with criminal methods. She has trodden under-foot all the laws of God and of man, international law, the law between nation and nation, and what is worse, the unwritten law of humanity. She has resorted to methods of warfare which were used in the dark ages, when civilization and humanity were words without meaning. There is a strong heathen streak in the German national character. When Treib-cke began preaching that the State is power, that morality and fairness need not restrain Governments, that superior force is the best of all reasons, thoughtful Germans found Christianity a severe restraint in the pursuit of Mecklenburg. Hence many intellectual leaders turned away from Christianity to the old German heathen gods, to the gods of war and slaughter, to Odin and Thor. It is significant that a number of paganistic Odin and Thor societies have arisen in modern Germany. German government is based upon unquestioning discipline, and discipline is enforced by terror. By terror Germany is endeavoring to subdue the nations which she has attacked. To strike terror into the hearts of her opponents she is deliberately reverting to the methods of barbaric ages, and she is making war upon a defenseless population whose only opportunity arises upon women and children, hoping thereby to induce the attacked nation to surrender and ask for peace. German submarines have, by order of their Government, sunk peaceful merchant vessels without regard to the lives of those on board, and prisoners in Germany, especially English prisoners, have apparently been deliberately ill-treated and badly fed. Not unnaturally a demand for retaliation has arisen. The official German handbook on the customs of war, issued by the German General Staff in 1902, distinctly states that a nation can be forced to observe the laws and customs of war only by retaliation. Although a soldier is supposed to obey his officer unquestioningly, the English soldier has two masters, his officer and the law. An illegal command need not be obeyed by the English soldier. An English soldier who kills by order of his officer is liable to be tried for murder. That obedience to two possibly conflicting authorities is obviously subversive of discipline, for it makes the soldier a judge as to whether he should obey or not. German discipline, on the other hand, makes obedience absolute, considers the soldier merely as a passive instrument executing a higher will, and makes the officer solely responsible for the soldier's actions. That is the conception of discipline and responsibility held by our enemies. A German soldier or sailor who, at the orders of his officers, murders or steals has only one duty. A soldier or sailor who refuses to murder or steal when ordered to do so is liable to be shot without trial for disobedience in face of the enemy. The British and the German conceptions of the soldier's duty are thus diametrically opposed. The British soldier is expected by the law to use his own judgment. The German soldier is expected to obey unquestioningly. By the German conception, the soldier has not to reason whether the orders given to him are right or wrong. Only he who has given the order is responsible. To every German soldier or civilian, it is inconceivable that men whose only duty consists in obeying orders should be held responsible for doing what they ought to do—their duty. If the order to sink merchantmen were given by the Emperor to Admiral von Tirpitz and by the Admiral to the officers, nobody, according to the German conception of right and wrong, is responsible except the Emperor himself. Surely no Englishman can expect that German officers and soldiers should be acquainted with the English conception of right and wrong, and regulate their conduct by standards with which they may not be acquainted. It is scarcely to be hoped that the demand for retaliation against German prisoners will be disregarded. For if it comes to a game of mutual retaliation, English people can never go as far as Germans. In view of German methods, we can have little doubt that German authorities would not shrink from and crime in the name of retaliation, and that they would not hesitate to starve or kill their prisoners. What can be done? It can be said that nothing can be done at least for the present. At the time when accounts may be settled much may be done. The nations attacked by Germany must suffer for the present under her criminal methods. Soldiers may not die for their country, but they suffer for their country. In the long run Germany's crimes will recoil upon the perpetrators. The logic of history will punish Germany more severely than can the Governments of the Allies. If the Allied Governments continue to fight a clean fight, it will rebound to their credit for generations and generations. Twenty, fifty, or a hundred years hence the nations will have forgotten who began the war. Contradictory accounts will be published. If German crimes are answered with similar crimes perpetrated in the name of retaliation by the Allies, future generations will say that it is doubtful who began the war, and that during the war both sides behaved equally badly. Possibly, if that state of affairs should arise, Germany might in the future create sympathy among other nations and obtain allies for a war of revenge. If, on the other hand, Germany stands branded as a nation which has conducted a criminal war with criminal means, whereas the Allies have fought an honorable fight, a war of revenge on the part of Germany need not be feared, for that country would remain isolated. Future generations may suffer not only for the crimes committed by one of the belligerents, but also for the mistakes of other belligerents made in the name of retaliation. Once more, retaliation is not a game that two can play at if England is one of the two. It is a game at which we are sure to be beaten. We should, indeed, start beaten, and badly beaten. We must,

of course, not show fear of German retaliation, but keep calmly on our way, content to fight while others do wrong. One thing, however, we must avoid, and that is giving Germany any more excuses for reprisals such as Mr. Churchill gave them by his order in regard to the submarine crews. No doubt he only meant to mark his disgust at German brutality, and no doubt also no submarine prisoners have suffered any cruel treatment owing to the order. Unfortunately, however, he has provided the Germans with an excuse for treating selected officers with cruelty. It was a blunder, and one which we must be careful not to repeat. The only permissible form of retaliation is well illustrated by the inscription which, according to Wednesday's Daily Express, a Strathairn gardener has placed on a brooch which he has constructed out of two William IV. farthings. The Germans love to write on their brooches "God bless England." The Englishman who has placed his "God forgive Germany." There is the true spirit—one, moreover, perfectly compatible with the dealing of hard blows in action.—The Spectator, April 24. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL. D. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who had conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. by the University of New Brunswick at St. John's, N. B., on May 13, is one of New Brunswick's most distinguished sons. He was born at Moncton, N. B., in 1863, and educated in the Province. Sir Frederick joined the Bank of Montreal as a lad of fifteen and worked his way up by sheer ability to his present position. After an experience, which included many important branches in Canada, he was sent to Chicago, and from there, in 1890, to London, England, where he remained for several years. He is now, as general manager, in charge of the bank's operations in the Province. Sir Frederick is a noted amateur athlete, especially in skating, rowing and tennis. He stroked the famous Wanderer four-oared crew of Halifax in 1886. He has also been a member of the Montreal Home Guard and turns out for drill as regularly as the youngest bank clerk in the employ. We have great pleasure in giving below, in full, the able and eloquent address Sir Frederick delivered on the occasion of receiving his degree. The address is worthy of the man and of the occasion.—Mr. Chancellor and members of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick.—It is difficult, if not impossible, for me to express to you the fullness of the depth of my pleasure, the height of my pride, in the signal honor of which I have today been the recipient. I must content myself by saying that there is no titular honor in the gift of any public body to our country, or to any government thereof, that could so touch my heart—that could afford me such intense satisfaction—as the honor which is conferred upon me by the University of New Brunswick. From my earliest youth the power and pleasures of education, the hidden mysteries of the law have filled me with a feeling of profound awe and veneration. This feeling grows with passing time, and is accentuated by the fact that I am not among those privileged to claim this University as Alma Mater. My education received its first impetus at a common school—the school of stern necessity. It is thirty-seven years since I entered as a pupil that ever open school of which I am now an alumnus, and though the demerits in my case are obvious, yet the fact remains that I eventually stand here a proud graduate by courtesy of this historic seat of learning. I have run many hard races in my time. I have competed in many events, and gradually acquired a few prizes, but you may accept my heartfelt assurance that no previous honor or award is more highly appreciated than this one so graciously conferred upon me to-day, for it carries with it that priceless jewel, the commendation of my fellow-countrymen—and, may I add, of my countrywomen—in my own, my native Province of New Brunswick. The Bible tells us that a prophet is without honor in his own country, and it is not for me to attempt to palliate that truth of the statement. On the contrary, I can only express deep satisfaction that there is at least no such dishonouring a banker in this good old Maritime Province. BENEFITS OF EXPERIENCE And now, Dr. Jones, you have paid me a second great compliment in asking me to address a few words to the graduates and undergraduates of this University. I accept that invitation with mitigated pleasure, for though few of us seniors can recall the alluring chance of addressing words of admonition, of counsel, of advice, to our younger fellow-mortals—the right generation—yet we all know that the one thing a father desires most to give his son, the one outstanding gift he wishes to bestow upon you, is the benefit of our experience, and alas, it is the one thing youth positively refuses to accept. Someone has said: "He who would be a pilot, be first himself the channel try." As a pilot of sorts, who has tried the channel of life, measured the currents, gauged the depths, noted the shoals, found the rocks—sometimes by running them—may be permitted to present to you, my young friends, a simple chart—a chart such as you use had it that precious boon, a second chance in life equipped with the experience of the first voyage. First—Intemperance is the greatest handicap with which a young man can burden himself. Some of you may have clear heads on the subject, some may be irresolute, some may even inherit a tendency in that direction, but there is not one of you that will not be tempted. Therefore, permit me to pass on to you my worthy father's words to me on leaving home: "If you touch stimulants before you are twenty-five years of age, remember my words; you are a fool." Second—Concentration is invaluable in any career. "Genius is but a prolonged attention." If you want easy proof of its value try it in a game of tennis, or of golf, or any game, but above all in the game of life. Third—Occasional introspection is highly advantageous. We all have defects—many of them can be overcome, but we must first find them out, and then apply the remedy. Fourth—The care of the body automatically improves the mind. The great majority of Canadians take ample exercise until they are about thirty years of age, then cease. In England the average man takes lifelong care of his body, his dog, and above all of himself. Diet and exercise are essential for all three, not only in youth, but so long as life lasts. In playing games one gets mental relaxation, physical rejuvenation. ARE POOR CREATURES AT BEST Fifth—Money-making is a natural tendency in these days, but never forget that the man who makes the acquisition of riches their sole object, in life are poor creatures at best, and misery a difficulty, and rarely secure the disinterested affection of their fellow-men. Sixth—Punctuality is the easiest and the rarest of virtues. Seventh—Work is the open sesame to every portal. Eighth—The observance of the Ten Commandments forms the best basis on which a country or an individual can rise to real greatness. Ask for Minard's and take no other.

FATE IS RARELY UNKIND I will not weary you with further directions, only adding, and that is not you who is not starting out in life better equipped for the greatest Marathon of all than a certain youth to fortune and to fame in the pursuit of Mecklenburg. Some of you doubtless feel that fate is unkind, that you lack money, birth, influence, or suffer from mental or physical disabilities. My dear young men and women, take my word for it, and dismiss this illusion. There is scarcely a defect that youth with what I will call my chart cannot overcome, provided you keep ever before you the knowledge that "Some men are born great, some inherit greatness," whilst some are born in the Province of New Brunswick. STATISTICIANS AND ECONOMISTS will tell you that New Brunswick is less progressive than the Provinces to the West. There is evidence to this effect. It is true that our New Brunswick population does not increase as rapidly as we would desire. The immigrant seeks the more beaten paths of Westward, our limits and our comparative unfavorability with those of some other provinces. But, by way of compensation, we have about twenty times as many ladies and gentlemen, there is a product in Scotland, Ireland and New Brunswick not mentioned in our Canadian Year-Book or in Whitaker's Almanac, though written in shining letters in the history of the British Empire. The men and women of New Brunswick and of the Maritime Provinces sprang from the same stock, the same blood, the same ultimate value of which cannot be reduced to numerals—to dollars and cents, to be computed by soulless economists and statisticians. And if the U. S. E. L. PROGENITORS. Did not the great Washington say: "If you drive these men from our midst, you will drive the best blood and the best brains that we live up to the noble ideals by which they set their store." EARLY MAN AND HIS CAUSE To conclude, Milton says: "A complete education fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices of peace and war, of private and public life." You young men of New Brunswick have your feet upon the threshold of life. Some will engage in business, some will become the learned professions, but before you do so, take your duty to be performed to yourselves, a duty to your patriotic progenitors, a duty to your King and country. The British Empire and its Allies are facing a crisis—a day of the like of which has never before occurred in the history of that great neutral country, the United States, has said: "This war is the greatest crisis in the history of the world since the dawn of time." It should be to believe that any one man could be responsible for this war, but if there be any man then may God have mercy on his soul for the curse of posterity will rest upon him for ever. URGES STUDENTS TO ENLIST Germany has broken her written word of honor, she has torn up the Ten Commandments and scattered the pieces to the wind. She has brought about an orgy of foul play, of dishonor, of murder and lust with all their attendant evils. In German eyes might alone is right, and your country calls upon you men of New Brunswick to take your place in the fighting line in defence of the right, in defence of your self-respect, in defence of Anglo-Saxon laws, religions and traditions. NORTH HEAD May 17. Chas. Green has the contract for the work to be done in the U. B. Church. A steel ceiling, painting, and other repairs are to be carried out; the materials arrived and the work will be pushed with rapidity. Mrs. Hugh Bell has been called to Woodward's Cove to attend her mother, who is seriously ill. Visitors from Seal Cove to North Head this week include Mr. and Mrs. Harold Small, Mr. L. Benson, Mrs. L. Benson, Mrs. Cole Green and Mrs. Lewis Brown. Mr. Peter Murphy has gone for the summer to Long Island, and he has returned. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Nesbitt and Mr. and Mrs. Perley Lambert went to White Head on Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. S. Bancroft. Miss Myrtle Griffin has returned from Lubec, where she has been visiting friends. The Motie McGee is at Galt's wharf, discharging coal for the Grand Manan S. S. Company. Mr. Alex. Gilman is confined to her home by illness; she is somewhat improved to-day. Miss Myrtle Nelson has returned to Wood Island, after a pleasant visit at North Head. The lobster fishermen from Three Islands have landed in their winter's work, and returned home. Rev. Mr. Kierstead has returned from Seal Cove. Norman McLean is able to attend business, after having been ill at his home with a heavy cold. Chester Hatt and Chas. Lacey have purchased a new motor boat. Mrs. George Nesbitt is spending a few days at her home here, visiting old friends. The Cackie Club spent last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Lacey, where they enjoyed some very fine music. Mrs. Kierstead gave a very interesting address on South Africa in the R. B. Church on Sunday evening, May 9. The base ball team are getting in shape for a match game on the 24th. A number of new wires are being built around the island. Mrs. Robert Bell, Sr., and Harry Bell went to White Head on Monday, but we must first find them out, and then apply the remedy. Harold McLean is ill with grippe. Mrs. and Miss Rose, Arlington, Mass., have sailed one of the Cleveland cottages in harbor one night last week. Mr. DeLong spent Sunday here. Miss Alia Cook went home for the week-end. Messrs. Budd and Hunter were calling on the merchants here one day last week. Mr. William Cronk arrived last week to visit his daughter, Mrs. John Burrows. Mr. Staples has recovered from his recent illness. Mr. Mabry Russell is at North Head to-day visiting friends. GRAND HARBOR May 17. A few of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wooster gave them a surprise party on Saturday evening May 15, it being the 40th anniversary of their wedding.

A substantial purse was presented to the couple, and after spending a very pleasant evening all repaired to their homes, wishing the couple many happy returns of the day. Walter Ingalls arrived last week from Nova Scotia, with his new boat, the Alice and Jean; he has also received lumber for the head of the Petcodic River in the year of grace 1915. Some of you doubtless feel that fate is unkind, that you lack money, birth, influence, or suffer from mental or physical disabilities. My dear young men and women, take my word for it, and dismiss this illusion. There is scarcely a defect that youth with what I will call my chart cannot overcome, provided you keep ever before you the knowledge that "Some men are born great, some inherit greatness," whilst some are born in the Province of New Brunswick. STATISTICIANS AND ECONOMISTS will tell you that New Brunswick is less progressive than the Provinces to the West. There is evidence to this effect. 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LOCKE, who has been on the sick list, is able to be out again. Mr. Leander Graham, who has spent the winter in St. John, returned to his home on Wednesday last. Miss Marion Bancroft, of this place, is visiting her son, Mrs. Sillas Ellingwood, Woodville's Cove. Rev. A. Hovey is holding special services in the U. B. Church. Mrs. William Delsart, Sr., who is confined to her bed with a bad cold, has somewhat improved. SEAL COVE May 16 Seal Cove and Castalia scrub teams had two games of ball last week, in which the Castalia team was victorious in both games, score 1-9 and 7-16. Head St. Cape Fred Fuchs, is here with a load of wool stuff, and is unloading at the gov. wharf. Mr. Allen Wilson has the masons at work on his new house. Maxwell Benson has his new fish shed erected, and is ready for shingling. Mr. Joseph Ingersoll is having a new underpinning put to his fish stand. Mr. Turner Ingalls is doing the work. Mr. Grosvenor Cook is having his house painted. BACK BAY May 15. Mrs. Joseph McGee spent a few days in Seal Cove this week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Wilfred Kinney and her son, Hubert, spent a few days with friends in Seal Cove recently. Miss Glenn Sprague pleasantly entertained her Sunday School class on Wednesday evening. The Misses Winifred and Elva Cook are spending a few days at Lake Utopia. Mrs. Valentine Hooper entertained the ladies of the Red Cross Society on Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Leland, Mascarene, are moving into their village. Miss Joanna Hooper, who is employed in Seal Cove, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hooper. Miss Margaret McLaughlin spent the week-end with friends on Deer Island. CASTALIA May 17. Miss Maude Daltell, who is visiting friends in Lubec, Me., expects to return home on Friday. Miss Gertrude Dakin, Grand Harbor, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Earl Ingersoll. Mrs. Clarence Richardson, who has been visiting her son, Mr. Edward Ingalls, Grand Harbor, returned home yesterday. Miss Ella Ingalls, Grand Harbor, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Middleton. We are glad to learn that Miss Fay

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MINIATURE ALMANAC ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME PHASES OF THE MOON MAY LAST North Quarter, 6th ..... 1h. 23m. a.m. New Moon, 13th ..... 11h. 31m. p.m. First Quarter, 22nd ..... 0h. 50m. a.m. Full Moon, 28th ..... 5h. 33m. p.m. DAY OF MONTH Day of Week Sun. Rise Sun. Set H. Water a.m. H. Water p.m. L. Water a.m. L. Water p.m. MAY 20 Thru 5:50 7:40 3:36 4:59 10:08 10:40 21 Fri 4:59 7:50 4:27 5:02 10:57 11:29 22 Sat 4:58 7:51 5:23 5:58 11:51 01:18 23 Sun 4:57 7:52 6:21 6:56 02:47 12:47 24 Mon 4:56 7:53 7:20 7:51 1:39 1:45 25 Tue 4:55 7:54 8:18 8:44 2:24 2:44 26 Wed 4:55 7:55 9:13 9:35 3:21 3:42

TRAVEL CANADIAN PACIFIC Panama - Pacific Exposition San Francisco Tickets on Sale March 1 to Nov. 30 Limit Three Months \$113.70 -FROM- ST. ANDREWS Going and Returning via Chicago. Going via Chicago and Returning via Vancouver, or vice versa, \$17.50 additional. W. K. BOWARD, B.F.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N.B. CHANGE OF TIME Grand Manan S. S. Company On May 3 and until further notice the auxiliary vessels "Harvey and Ralph" and "Casarco" will supply "Harvey and Ralph" Leave Grand Manan Monday for St. Andrews, Wednesday for St. Stephen; Friday for St. Andrews; sailings at 7:30 a.m., via Campbell and Eastport. Returning leave St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Black Bay or Lettice, Deer Island, Red Store, George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Lettice or Black Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Dipper Harbor, Upland and weather permitting. AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B. "Phone 77; Manager, Lewis Connors, Black's Harbor, N. B. The company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without written order from the company or Captain of the steamer. CHURCH SERVICES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday, Friday, 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7:30. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. R. W. Weddell, Minister. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School 12:00 p.m. and 7 p.m. Friday evening at 7:30. BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. W. S. Tedford, M. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer services Sunday at 8:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father McManis, D. D., Pastor. Services Sunday at 8:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, M. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion, Prayers and Sermon on Sunday at 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a.m. Evensong—Prayer and Sermon on Sunday at 7:00 p.m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Services 7:30. ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE. ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster. Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during open hours. Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Post Cards one cent each at any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each, other countries. The two-cent cards do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces. MAILS CLOSE. For all parts of Canada, U.S., Mexico, etc., all letters to be registered or posted on or before previous to the closing of orders mail. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ST. ANDREW, N. B. R. A. STUART, High Sheriff. Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte. Circuit Court, Second Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in October. County Court, First Tuesday in February, and Fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Judge Carleton. CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS. ST. ANDREWS, N. B. Geo. F. Hibbard, Registrar. Minerva P. Hibbard, Deputy Reg. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Daily Sundays and Holidays Excepted.

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VOL. 26 OPEN UP... Ho, you Cat... Ready with the... We're up at... Ho, it's Hell... But they change... And we haven't... Charge again... For the gun... Ho, hustle... There's a... Open out—open... Give 'em steel... Show 'em... Ho, your bullet... But we take a... And our fighting... Charge again... For the gun... Ho, hustle... There's a... Back again—back... Ho, you G... Won them from... Euechud Y... Ho, we get the... But—they're... Though we thi... For the folk at... Case at... And the g... We hustle... When the... SIX MONTH A FRANK FREN THE plans of G... and explain... to how and why... was carried out... The revision... of satisfaction at... of the most perfect... It should be und... made... changed... length or for... been possible to... (Cont... V—REJUVENAT THE compiler... his review... the French Army... precisely superior... beginning of the w... view of number... In the high... been... been rejuvenated... young commander... high rank. All... the beginning of A... eliminated... of large commands... command... physical strain of... ment to territorial... rejuvenation of the... Army has been ca... in manner and it... embraced all the... hierarchy from co... to commanders of... The result has... average age of gen... Today's number... officers, command... corps are less th... are considerably... the army corps co... to 54 years of age... cap's number... in fact, the ty... officers over 50... who are in full p... cal and intellectu... of the high... necessary in the... of the army... theatre of oper... have been carri... of the war. The cavalry... still possess an... more an av... ment instead of... of the necessary... which has suffi... able an excess o... able to count... technical reser... artillery officers... are excellent bat... No LA The losses in... ranks have nat... infantry. The... of other... captains and in