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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.

"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.

WHY?

Frank B. Carvell, Member of Parliament for the County of Carleton, N. B., and George W. Kyte, Member of Parliament for the County of Richmond, N. S., have made serious allegations against a responsible minister of the Canadian Government and responsible Canadian officials.

These allegations and comments upon them by the men named and the Liberal press have had the effect of defaming Canada and of arousing throughout the world a contempt and prejudice against this country.

Free and full investigation of the allegations made by Carvell and Kyte has shown there was no corruption or dishonesty on the part of the Minister of the Canadian Government or the Canadian officials referred to.

Why should Frank B. Carvell, Member of Parliament for the County of Carleton, N. B., and George W. Kyte, Member of Parliament for the County of Richmond, N. S., be permitted to remain in Canadian public life?

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

When, some months ago, there was a possibility that the Dominion Government would go to the country and seek from the people endorsement of their policy and administration, the Daily Telegraph raised its voice and shrieked against the enormity of a war time election. The Telegraph held that such an action would divert the people from the more important matter of participation in the Empire's war, and would introduce a spirit of discord and strife when all should be singleness of thought and harmony.

It is to be presumed that when the Telegraph protested in that strain it had the people of New Brunswick in mind, and it was in this province that it feared the direful effect of a war time election. Now, however, it has found it expedient to sing another tune, for it calls upon Lieutenant Governor Wood to send the Clarke Government to the country and precipitate a general election. Such a contest would arouse much more bitterness in this province than a Dominion election, so it is not easy to see where the Telegraph, which protested against the people of New Brunswick being called upon to elect Dominion representatives can justify its present demand for a provincial contest.

Like the three tailors of Tooley street, who imagined they spoke for the people of England, the Telegraph is so greatly impressed with its own importance that it pretends to make its demand in the name of the people of New Brunswick when, as a matter of fact, it merely speaks for the most discredited opposition this province has ever known. It represents the successors and political heirs of the men who were swept out of power in 1908 by the greatest majority ever recorded against a New Brunswick government, and its foolish and futile efforts to prejudice the voters against the Clarke administration is impelled by the lust of its owners to be again in a position where they can control the public treasury. The Government of New Brunswick stands stronger today than at any time in its history, and its administration of public affairs has given satisfaction to all except those for whom the Telegraph speaks.

The Telegraph points to the fact that there are vacancies in the representation at Fredericton as evidence of fear on the part of the administration. These vacancies exist because the Government has not desired to bring on an election during the period of the war and that this course is in the best interests of the province is freely admitted by all save the few whose views find expression in the Telegraph's columns. The Telegraph cannot point to one case where the interests of the province or of any constituency have suffered through the Government's policy, and that newspaper time comes the existing vacancies will be filled—and by Government supporters.

Let us suppose for a minute that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor should heed the Telegraph's demand and call upon the Government to resign. Who would be placed in control of provincial business? Would it be the representatives and heirs of the men who promoted the Central Railway deal, and the "W. P." overdrafts, and who so muddled our financial affairs?

fares that the Telegraph itself called their surpluses "faked" and their account of their stewardship "false and misleading"? Would it be the men who have recently promoted the most scandalous campaign of slander and falsehood this province has ever known? Would it be the men who, while in opposition, devoted their whole attention and energy to muck-raking and the most venomous sort of partisan politics and from whom the Clarke Government during its term of office never received one helpful suggestion?

The New Brunswick Government has the full confidence of the people, and when the time comes for an expression of that confidence it will be given in a manner which will again send the Telegraph and the disappointed political failures whose views it represents into mourning during another period of wise and progressive administration by Premier Clarke and his associates.

COUNCIL AND THE ELEVATOR.

It would indeed be a serious matter if the City Council of St. John should take any action which would deprive this port of a million bushel grain elevator, to be built and operated by the Canadian Government Railways. Yet, if the attitude shown by that body yesterday may be taken as indicative of their frame of mind, it is not beyond the pale of possibility that they may do this very thing.

At yesterday's meeting, one of the commissioners gave expression to the opinion that the old Mill street site could be used for the new structure. That commissioner has not been long at the council board and possibly is not as well informed as some of his colleagues as to the intentions of the Government Railway in regard to that property. It has been previously stated that the Mill street site would be required for other terminal purposes and that the new grain elevator would be built in a location where it would be of the greatest value. Mr. Guterus has plainly indicated the first street site as that location and it is there the elevator will be built unless, indeed, the commissioners block the proposal by withholding consent for the erection of grain conveyors across city property.

It is unnecessary to again deal at length with the matter of this elevator. The citizens expressed a desire for it, stated that the port was suffering because the old structure had not been replaced and expressed much displeasure at the delay. Hon. Mr. Hazen procured the vote for the necessary expenditures and the manager of the Canadian Government Railways came to St. John to look into the matter of site. He has made his selection in what he believes to be the best interests of the railway and port and is prepared to go ahead and erect the structure. There is but one obstacle in the way—opposition by the City Council. If that obstacle becomes so serious that the elevator is not built the citizens of St. John will know where to place the blame.

THE DEPARTING SOLDIERS.

The soldiers who have left St. John this week, and those yet to go, carry with them their summer training camp and, later, across the seas the hearts of the men, women and children of this city and province. There is scarcely a home in New Brunswick that is not represented in one of the regiments already at the front, or in training for active service, and the news brought by the cables the past few days indicates that while the tide of battle is running strongly in the direction of the Allies there yet must be grief and tears before complete victory shall crown the Empire arms.

New Brunswick is proud and happy that her young men have so freely answered the call. Their gallant deeds have awakened a responsive thrill of pride in every heart. Their names are shrined in reverence and respect as heroes who were not wanting in the hour of testing. Whether the boys who willingly and cheerfully have gone to fight our battles return to us wearing the laurels of a just and righteous triumph, or remain in France and Flanders as mute but glorious testimonies of a nation's valor in arms, is in the providence of the Most High, but if kind thoughts can hearten them or prayers protect them, then those who have been called upon to say good bye to loved ones can look forward with

every confidence to a happy re-union when the Empire's task is done. In the meantime we can only wish them Godspeed.

Even

"Even the food of the men was wholesome and abundant."—Report of a German correspondent who visited the High Canal Fleet.

Sing ho, for the Fleet in the Kiel Canal.
Where every man is the Kaiser's pal,
And lives upon beer and bread;
And they all have food, so help them,
Bill!

For every officer gets his fill
And even the men are fed.
His beard as long as his hair is short.
Von Tirpitz says with a mighty snort,
"We're here today and we're here to-morrow;
Pass up the beer and drink death to
Why, even our Navy floats!"

"Behind the locks of our snug retreat
We hurl defiance at Jellicoe's Fleet
From Rosyth down to Dover!
We look across at the wet, wet sea
And we drink the beer, even we
Are almost half-seas over!"

"Our men can eat, and they even drink;
They walk and talk, and they almost think;
They can turn to the left and right;
And when we strike a blow in the back,
Or sink a liner or fishing smack,
By Odin, they even fight!"
—Punch.

AMERICAN DYES

FOR EXPORT SOON,
EXPERT PREDICTS

Frederick Pope Believes This
Country Can be Independent
of World for Supply.

Within a few years the United States not only will manufacture dyes in sufficient quantity to supply her home market, but will have enough left to supply many foreign markets. If the war lasts another year and the dyemakers are afforded adequate protection against cheap competition this country will be independent of the world for its dyestuffs supply.

This statement is made by Frederick Pope, consulting engineer and chemical expert of Fifth Ave., New York. Mr. Pope organized the Standard Aniline Company a year ago and was its first president. Since that time he has erected five dye plants in various sections of the country, all of which are meeting with unexpected success in the manufacture of dyestuffs. Mr. Pope said that the erection of many more plants in the near future is being considered and that millions of dollars of capital is available for investment in this growing enterprise.

"The manufacture of dyestuffs in this country," he said, "has made enormous advances since the outbreak of the war. It is an indisputable fact that many of our products are distinctly superior to the German output. This is particularly true as regards para red, which heretofore was made exclusively in Germany. Its constituents are para nitraniline and beta naphthol, which are being made here with unusual success by a factory in the Middle West. Alpha naphthylamine, a most important intermediate product, before the war was made exclusively in Germany and England. We are making it in this country now and need not turn to those countries for it again."

"It has been said frequently that it would be impossible to build the machinery required in the manufacture of dyestuffs, but this is an error. There is nothing required in this manufacture that cannot be made here even better than abroad. We are having difficulty in making porcelain apparatus, but this difficulty has been overcome by getting that apparatus from Sweden and Japan."

In some of the recently constructed dye plants the equipment astonished Swiss and German chemists who understand the various processes for making dyes and they said that the American appliances were far superior to anything they had seen in Germany. These experts found that our labor saving devices were the best they had ever seen and that in a general way there was nothing to prevent the United States from leading the world in the excellence and volume of its output of dyestuffs within the next two or three years."

Mr. Pope said that potash, of which there was practically none in this country before the war, is now being manufactured out of feldspar and with surprising success. He said much trouble was experienced in getting the process started satisfactorily, but that seemingly insuperable difficulties have been overcome, and the work is proceeding with great success. "There are seven hundred live colors, of which four hundred are in common use," he said further. "We are making most of these now, although Prussian blue is not yet mastered. The only dyestuffs Germany will send us after the war will be those colors we have not undertaken to make. After the war we will be able to make Prussian blue with ease. Many colors are patented and as the patents have not yet expired we are debarred from making them here. Most of the important color patents have expired and we are

Little Benny's Note Book

There was pretty near a fit between my cousin Artie and Ed Wernick today. Sid Hunt and me and my cousin Artie was setting on my front steps talking about which has the best times, boys or girls, and weather. We would rather be a comar with a mass with a mass had and a horses line legs or a faun with a mass had and a goats line legs, and while we was talking Ed Wernick came up with a big hunk of a clothes prop balanced on his shoulder, saying, Who wants a fit, who wants a fit. I dare anybody to knock this chip off of my shoulder, thats all.

I woodnt be afraid to knock it off if I wanted to, sed Artie.

Wy dont you, then, sed Ed Wernick.

I dont want to, sed Artie.

You better not want to, thats all I got to say, sed Ed Wernick. And he started to wawk around in a circle, with the hunk of clothes prop still on his shoulder, saying, Knock it off, knock it off, I defy the world.

He a good thing I dont want to, sed Artie.

Its a good thing for you, all rite, sed Ed Wernick.

Does anybody dubbel dare me to, sed Artie, and me and Sid sed, Yes, we dubbel dare you to, and Artie sed, Does anybody triple dare me to. Wosh me and Sid triple dared him to, and Artie got up and jest as he was going to knock the hunk of clothes prop off Eds shoulder, wat did it do but fall off by itself.

Put it on agin, Ill knock it off, sed Artie.

It was on wunts, sed Ed Wernick.

Put it on agin, you aint got the nerve, sed Artie, and Ed Wernick sed, Nerve nothing, I aint going to spend all day putting it on, you had plenty of chances to knock it off wile it was on.

And he didnt get it on agin, and there wasent any fite. Provinx its easy to defy the world if your chip falls off in time.

making them to a limited degree in this country now. Others will be made as soon as the patents expire."

Discussing the needs of the textile manufacturers, Mr. Pope said that shipping large quantities of dyestuffs to Russia, India and Japan, something unheard of before this war began.

"As soon as the facilities for making dyestuffs have been increased, as they will be," he said, "the textile men will obtain every color needed by them. This naturally will take time, but it will be accomplished in the near future. The manufacture of dyestuffs in the United States before the war was valued at about \$1,500,000, whereas today the output has increased to approximately \$12,000,000, that value, of course, being based upon the war prices which prevail today.

"It is not generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that we are shipping large quantities of dyestuffs to Russia, India and Japan, something unheard of before this war began."

Mr. Pope said that Congress would within a short time realize that the infant industry is one entitled to protection, and that if this were not assured the industry would suffer.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMS.

The High School entrance examinations were begun yesterday and will be continued all week. 348 names were handed in to the superintendent which is about 20 more than last year. Some of these are from outside the city limits, three or four from Lancaster, nine from Robbsey and five from Westfield, Welsford and Nerepis. The papers written yesterday were:—in the morning, Geography; in the afternoon, Composition. The papers for the rest of the week are as follows:

Tuesday—A. M., Arithmetic; P. M., Drawing.

Wednesday—A. M., Algebra; P. M.,

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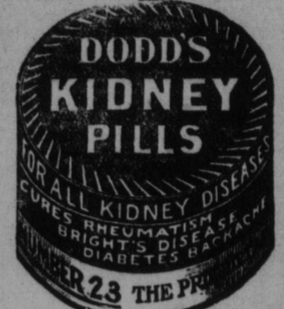
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Thursday—A. M., English Grammar; P. M., History.
Friday—A. M., Latin.

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Here are the riddles:

1. What key is the hardest to turn?

2. Why is a rich cake like the sea?

3. Why doesn't a joke last as long as a war?

4. Why do haversacks resemble hands?

5. Why are you better looking than a wrecked sailor?

6. What makes an elephant's head dumber than a horse's?

7. What is the difference between a wrecked sailor and a horse?

8. Why are blacksmiths more discontented than sailors?

9. What timber should be used for a coffin?

10. What is the difference between a horse and a sailor?

Word-Making

As we have not had a word making contest for some time, we are offering a contest for the week ending June 21st.

Letting you have one this week, Out "Kitchen" make as many words as you can from the letters "kitchen".

"k." To the boy or girl sending in the June 21st shall award a beautiful Box next in order of merit receiving a splendid prize.

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