

# The St. John Standard

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**H. V. MACKINNON,**  
Managing Editor.  
**ALFRED E. MCGINLEY,**  
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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 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.

## CANADA CANNOT QUIT.

An issue of the St. Louis, Mo., Times directs attention to a phase of the recent conscription debate at Ottawa which had been overlooked in this country but which, nevertheless, was the subject of much comment elsewhere. St. Louis is one of the largest German centres in the United States and it may be that the Times, in its attitude toward Canada, is influenced by prejudices. As to this it is impossible for any one in Canada to pronounce. At any rate the St. Louis paper, under the heading "Canada's Alarming Attitude" comments upon the opposition which developed to the conscription measure at Ottawa and after claiming that a revolution is threatened in this country remarks that "a year ago this Canadian course would have meant nothing to us of the United States. Now it means much."

The St. Louis paper then continues: "There is no wisdom in refusing to face facts. Washington should see, and see quickly, that Canada must do for her own and England's cause, all that we are doing. If the United States, in coming into the war to save England and her dominions, cannot have the undivided support of Canada, probably the largest of British possessions, the people will become restive. They will ask why we draft our citizens for a foreign war while the chief western victim of that war refuses to do the same."

Of course the St. Louis paper talks rubbish when it declares that the United States is coming into this war "to save England and her dominions." England and her dominions would and could save themselves if the great Republic to the south of us had continued in its position of neutrality. It might be more correct for our St. Louis friends to admit that since the war broke out England and Canada have been fighting the battle of the United States as truly as our own, but the subject is much too serious to quibble over. The Times has really raised an important point, but fortunately the conscription measure has passed its second reading and it is now well assured that Canada will do her full duty.

For this, however, the Laurier referendumists cannot be thanked. If their counsels had prevailed, Canada would have quit and in the United States and other countries that fact would have been open to but one interpretation—that our interest in the war had waned and that what our men had fought and bled for, was, after all, not worth while.

The United States has just entered this struggle. She has not commenced to fight and does not yet know the meaning of sacrifice. But once she gets fairly underway her sacrifices will grow in number and extent very rapidly, while, of necessity, Canada's will decrease, because we shall have less to give. We have already given 400,000 men and to do as well the United States must contribute at least 5,000,000, but even with this fine showing we cannot become laggards, nor lose what we have gained. To cease or slacken our activity now, as suggested by Mr. Pugsley, might be more fatal to our cause than if we had been less active at first. As the Times puts it: "If Canada is to be a quitter WHEN MOST NEEDED, American enthusiasm over the war will be speedily dampened."

The Times need have no fear. Canada will not quit. The sentiment of Parliament and of the country is overwhelmingly in favor of supporting our boys at the front to the utmost, no matter what sacrifices may be necessary to attain that end. But the very attitude of the St. Louis publication illustrates the sorry figure we would cut before the world if the anti-conscriptionists at the capital had been of sufficient strength to defeat the Government's proposal. Canada has voluntarily engaged to bear her full share of the burdens imposed by this war. That engagement must be kept at all costs if we are to preserve our standing with the other nations and maintain our own self-respect.

## THE GERMAN HARVEST.

Reports from apparently reliable sources are to the effect that the prospect for the German harvest is very gloomy. In Germany this year the condition of cultivation was said to be such that only the most favorable weather would serve to bring the crops to maturity, and the weather was far from favorable.

Germany has had a huge crop production in the past but that attainment marks the climax of a long period of scientific agricultural development. Her agriculture was distinctively intensive as she had virtually no means

of expanding her acreage or adding to her production and every natural interference must mean a decreased rather than an increased crop. Great Britain is at precisely the opposite extreme. There is no interference whether by man or nature that could mean any large diminution of her agricultural produce short of some natural catastrophe. There are on the contrary a great many methods by which it could be materially increased even in time of war.

The same thing is true of the distribution of food. Every device that has ever been heard of, and some that have never hitherto been dreamt of, has been used by Germany to apply the food resources of the country to the scientific maintenance of its energies without waste. There is no margin left. In Great Britain, on the contrary, there is a very large margin still existent. If that is true of Great Britain how much more is it true of North America.

The Allies generally are only at the beginning of a process of food conservation of which Germany is at the end. Hence any diminution in the German crop from natural causes must have an effect in Germany far more serious than such a diminution would have for the Allies. This year there is a greater food stringency in Germany just before harvest than there was last year. Next year it will be still worse, and a bad harvest might easily make it unendurable even in anticipation. It will be difficult to make a man fight in October who is certain of starvation in May, if he is able to hold out till then.

## THE NEED OF MEN.

Sir Robert Borden has given a complete answer to the question "Why is Conscription Necessary?"

In this war the chief fighting arm of the service is still the infantry, although there is no disposition to underrate the splendid work done by the artillery which has repeatedly demonstrated its value. But it is the infantry battalions which carry the brunt of the fighting and in which the heaviest casualties occur. And these casualties have been heavy, much heavier than was anticipated, so heavy in fact that enlistments in Canada have proven utterly inadequate to meet them.

There has been a big deficit for the past fourteen months although since April 1st it has become particularly apparent. The following figures, taken from an official source, will show just how serious that deficit is and how great the need is for all the men that can be sent to the front in the shortest possible time.

	May, 1916, to April, 1917, to May, 1917.	May, 1917.
Casualties	67,036	21,364
Killed and missing	21,040	7,503
Enlistments	42,523	3,002

It is understood that sixty-five per cent of the wounded men recover and that we must allow for the permanent withdrawal of 14,098 infantrymen, in addition to the 21,040 killed and missing—a total loss in fourteen months of 37,138 men. Against this we had enlistments of 42,523, mostly before January 1st, 1917. But we must remember that of the 29,798 men slightly wounded many will have to spend months in hospital before rejoining their units. For that reason the enlistments of the year ending in May last were insufficient to keep the divisions in the field up to strength. If we consider the state of affairs which has arisen during the past three months the shortcoming is appalling. In this period we have enlisted barely 3,000 men and lost 7,503 killed and missing, with probably 7,477 wounded who will never rejoin, a total of 14,980.

Canada has four infantry divisions in the field in France and they have been kept up to strength by drafts from battalions held in reserve in England. But the supply of drafts is commencing to fail. When it does fail entirely how will the Canadian divisions be maintained when for the month of April we had more than 21,000 casualties and a bare 3,000 of new recruits. In other words for every man who entered the army in that time seven men were rendered unfit for service for some period.

When the voluntary supply fails, as it has failed, there is no recourse but compulsion. Consequently the Canadian Parliament has done wisely in supporting the conscription bill, but that measure is not yet law and the casualties continue unabated. The need for men is great and young Canadians who hitherto have been deaf to the call of duty still have an opportunity of enlisting as volunteers and going forward without compulsion. It is safe to say that they will be called upon any way in the autumn, or as

soon as the necessary preliminaries have been completed with. Those who oppose compulsion hold that the very word "conscription" is distasteful to any democracy. Well, why wait to become a conscript? Why not be a volunteer?

A gentleman named "Hau" has been appointed Premier of China. Poor China. She has had many troubles in the past, and now has to put up with a Prime Minister whose name looks like a typographical error and sounds like a sneeze.

The Orangemen assembled in Gagetown yesterday were true to the very best traditions of their order when they passed a resolution endorsing the Dominion Government's measure for selective conscription.

The most recent news of the Russian offensive indicates that the soldiers of that great Empire have commenced to fight like men who have tasted the sweets of freedom and are prepared to make sacrifices to secure it for the world.

## McADAM

McAdam, July 11—The members of St. Gertrude's Roman Catholic church held their annual picnic on the grounds of the church on Monday, July 2. A large number of people came from St. Stephen, St. John, Woodstock, Debec, Canterbury and other places, although the weather or man frowned several times yet a most enjoyable day was spent. Captain Hannington, who was recruiting for the Forestry Battalion, made a very earnest and appealing address in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hurd and children of St. John are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Thurnburn of Fred Thurnburn for the past week.

The ladies of McAdam have been holding a series of Red Cross teas during the last few weeks which has added quite materially to the Red Cross funds, besides furnishing very pleasant afternoon for the ladies. Mrs. Eldon Crotty and baby have gone to Stanley to spend a month with friends.

Miss Ruth and Miss Helen Green are guests of Judge and Mrs. Cockburn in St. Andrews.

Mrs. George Rothwell and children of St. John were visiting friends here last week.

Councillor Douglass of Stanley is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Raymond Wood.

Miss J. B. Manchester of Winnipeg was the guest of Mrs. Geo. Green a few days last week.

The Rev. Mr. Grant and family have moved into the manse. Mr. Grant has recently become pastor of the Union church.

Mrs. W. Lister, Mrs. DeWitt Lister and Miss Muriel Lister spent the week-end in St. Stephen.

Miss Phyllis Lister of Fredericton gave a very interesting recital with her pupils in the range Hall last Wednesday. Every number received a hearty encore and the children showed very decidedly the careful training they had received from their teacher. Miss Lister was assisted by Miss Ruth Green, Miss Helen Green and Mr. McDonald of Fredericton. The proceeds, about fifty dollars, were given to the Children's Aid in Fredericton.

Miss Bessie Emberton and her cousin, Miss Dunbar, of Ontario, have come to spend the summer with Miss Emberton's mother, Mrs. M. Emberton of Toronto are spending the summer with relatives here.

The ladies of the Red Cross are preparing to hold a food sale on Saturday, 14th to raise funds for the wounded soldiers in France.

Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. George Wise the ladies of St. George's church W. A. were entertained with a motor sail and picnic on Saturday, 7th. Mr. George Humphrey kindly assisted with his motor boat.

The party landed at Mrs. G. Green's cottage on Wankieham Lake, where a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. Those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Rev. Mr. Fenton and Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. J. Golding, Mrs. H. Harris, Mrs. L. White, Mrs. Dunphy (Fredericton), Mrs. H. Cleland, Mrs. Batis, Mrs. Gallagher, Miss E. Gallagher, Mrs. Strange (Montreal) and Mrs. Geo. Wise.

Miss Phoebe Hood of Bangor is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Hugh Little. Mrs. Fred Strange of Montreal is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wise.

Miss Ruth Green has just received a letter from Rev. Capt. Hooper in receipt of fifty dollars sent him for the comfort of soldiers' fund by the Soldiers' Comfort Association of McAdam. Chaplain Hooper spoke of how deeply he appreciated the gift and the blessing it would be in helping him to carry on the work among his eleven hundred "sons" as he calls his wounded boys.

In speaking of his work he says: "First of all comes the spiritual, but closely allied with it the ministry to body and mind; smokes for all who need them, drives and tears for the poor lads without legs or having to go on crutches and those too weak to walk. All sorts of things for bed patients."

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## Little Benny's Note Book.

This afternoon me and Puds Skinkins was setting on Pudsas front steps, just setting there, and Puds sed, Ill bet you a sent.  
Wat will you bet me a sent? I sed, and he sed, Ill bet you a sent anything, and I sed, All rite, Ill bet you a sent the next horse that comes down the street will be wite.

Ill bet you a sent it will be brown, sed Puds.  
And we ansp on setting there waiting, wich no horse any culler came down for a long wile, and then Puds yelled, I win, I win, heer comes one.

Wich one was, being a brown horse with big wite scerles all over him like a seckle horse, and I yelled, I win, I win, theres more wite on him that wat there is brown.

Go on, theres twice as mutch brown, sed Puds, and I sed, Lets ask the man, the man awt to know. Meening the man in the waggin, being a fat man with a red face, and me and Puds ran out in the street just as the waggin was going past pritty fast, yelling, Hay, mister, hay, mister, hay, mister.

Wich the man looked scared and tried to stop the horse, and the horse didnt act as if it wat it awt to stop and the man yelled, Wo, wo, gooh, shang it, wo. And he kepp pulling on the ranes and the horse stopped, and the man leened away out the side of the waggin, saying, Wats the matter, wat do you want, wats the matter?

He wants to say your horse is more wite than wat it is brown, is it? sed Puds.  
Wate a minnit, sed the man. And he jumped out of the waggin waving his wipp, with his face even redder than it was before, looking pritty feares, all rite, and me and Puds skinned up the street so fast it wasent hardly possible. Wich wen we got up to the corner we looked around, and the waggin wasent there, and me and Puds quick ran down agen, thinking maybe he was riding around the block after us. On he wasent, and we sat down on Puds steps agen. Puds saying, O well, I didnt have a sent, enyhow.

Neither did I, sed.  
Wich I didnt.

tients, for appetites (fickle and fabled) or to help them pass the long hours pleasantly.  
Surely this is a great work and worthy of earnest effort on our part that the worthy "Padre" may not be handicapped for want of funds.

Miss Phoebe Hoyt is spending a few weeks with Mrs. J. W. Hoyt.

## OBITUARY

Newcastle, July 12—The death of Mrs. Eliza Jane Norrad, of Sionville, York Co., occurred in Victoria Hospital, Fredericton, on Friday afternoon, following an operation for internal trouble that morning. She had

been taken to the hospital on Thursday. Deceased was 45 years of age, was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reid of Newcastle, and was the widow of the late Edward Norrad, who predeceased her by 15 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and was much esteemed by a very large circle of friends.

She is survived by seven children—Emily (Mrs. Cyr), St. John; Mina (Mrs. Casson), Ottawa; Louise (Mrs. Harry Norrad), Bloomfield; Grace (Mrs. John Whalen), Boiestown; Charles, Robert and Anna, Hay, at home; and the following brothers and sisters: Rosalind (Mrs. Wm. Brown), Campbellton; Emily (widow of late Charles Stultz), Ottawa; Forbes Reid, Edmonton; Charles, Vancouver; Mina (Mrs. Arthur Caldwell), New Carlisle, P.Q.; Wilfred H. Newcastle, and Margaret (Mrs. W. R. McMillan), Woodstock, N. B.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning at the residence of the deceased, 125 Sionville, York Co., by the Rev. Mr. Grant.

Interment will be in the Victoria 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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