

"There is Only One Task for Us All, and That is To Win the War."

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P., AND ENGLISH LABOR LEADER.

The Ideals for Which We Stand.

By Dr. G. R. Parkin---The Gigantic Problems of National and International Reconstruction Which Must Be Faced.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., who bears so striking a resemblance to the well-known portrait of Livingstone, and who is now the Administrator of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, in an address at Hull, reported by "The Layman," spoke of the Ideals for Which We Stand---the Responsibility of our Empire.

Every Home. "In a country so gigantic as this, where so many millions of our people have to live, it is almost every day in the country is being struck from day to day, it is imperative that we should clearly understand the Ideals for which we are fighting, the things we live for, what we are going to lose if defeat comes to us, what we are going to gain, or at any rate preserve, in case of victory," said Dr. Parkin.

"During the last year and a half we have seen the machinery of destruction applied to the world on a vast scale than has ever been known in human history, and which produces not only frightful wastage of life, paralysis of industry and commerce, accumulation of debt, dislocation of national life, and disregard of the sacredness of national obligations on which our civilization seems to depend, but which, when it is over, will, we may be perfectly certain, leave the world a larger and our own nation in particular, confronted by problems of reconstruction such as have never been thought of or attempted before."

Think of the Future. "Therefore I say, in the gigantic task which we hope is soon to be met, of national and international reconstruction, we must be thinking about the future, because in it we, the British people, with our Empire, must necessarily take a leading part. We must then be thinking of the future even while we are trying to summon up all the spiritual and material energies that we have for this great struggle."

What are the Ideals for which our people, the British people, stand? First, I think I would like to place the liberty of the individual. We have stood, again, for free self-government in every community, where capacity for that self-government exists; we have founded free nations in every corner of the world. If you read a book lately published by Prince Buelow (and you know how great a part he has played in German politics) you will see that he, like other German writers, frankly states that the German people only succeed when they submit their will to the government or something above them. It is our proud boast that we are able to govern ourselves. We would rather die than admit the German view was true.

Good Government. "Again we have stood, in all cases where self-government was not possible, for wise, and just, and honest good government. We have given good government to hundreds of millions of people in the world who have known but little of what their condition was like before we took charge of them. And in dealing with these peoples we must always remember that it has been our constant effort, and I believe it is our sincere desire, to gradually lead them forward, as rapidly as they can move towards some share of the self-government which we ourselves believe is best for every people."

Again, we have established the greatest freedom of commerce in the world of any nation. That, I think, is universally admitted. "We stand for tolerance in religious belief. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Mussulmans, and all others are absolutely free under the flag to worship God or deity in whatever form seems good to themselves."

Fighting for our Freedoms. "Above all, I think I would say that we have from the first stood for democracy, for that equality of opportunity, the free chance of a free life for every man more perhaps than any other nation, and certainly beyond any other nation in the vast scale to which we have applied it."

"These, briefly put, are the Ideals for which our British nation stands. Now what do we find? It has become perfectly clear that we are fighting for the very foundations on which these, our British Ideals of civilization and human progress, are based. We are fighting with an enemy who has deliberately made superior force and military organization the only basis on which the future of the world is to rest---an enemy who openly proclaims also that, to carry out its aim, it surrenders the whole of the national mind, the whole of the national will and resources to the direction of an autocratic will which must be absolutely and implicitly obeyed. Between the British Ideal and the German there can be no compromise---the difference is fundamental; the future of the world hangs on the issue of the struggle in which we are engaged."

Standing at the World's Gateways. "Now, to measure our part in that struggle, and the stake that we have in it, we must try, for a moment, to grasp what our British Empire is, and what its points of contact are with the rest of the world. The attempt puts a strain on the most vivid imagination. Only those who have seen can fully understand, but to see the British Empire one must traverse every continent and sail on every ocean. Only they can the traveller realize the fact that the people of our British race stand, as no other people ever stood before, at the gateways of the world."

"In Europe we find ourselves in close touch with all the forces which have given impulse to Western civilization; the action and reaction of our institutions to the standard which they have established in religious, political, and social life are felt in every European nation. Go out to the remaining continents."

"Look at North America, where one half of that continent is under the British flag, resting on the Atlantic and the Pacific, already with nearly twice the population that England had in the spacious days of great Elizabeth, and with the certainty of growing into a Power equal to that of the Great Republic to the south."

Cross the Pacific. "Go across the Pacific, and you come to where we have a whole continent, Australia, with a climate which draws people from every part of the world, and with enormous possibilities of developing some of the richest storehouses of wealth in the world."

"Go to South Africa, where we have a country as large as half of the Empire of Europe put together; it, too, is endowed in a wonderful way with some of Nature's greatest gifts. And New Zealand, one of the most wonderfully favored places of our Empire, capable of holding a large population, and with an area about equal to these islands."

"In Asia again the circumstances of our history have brought under our flag 315 millions of what we sometimes call the 'weaker' races, and yet, in other ways, they are among the most intelligent and industrious of all the peoples of the world."

One-quarter of the World. "When this war is over, under our flag will be found one-quarter of the whole of the land area of the world, and nearly or quite, one-quarter of the whole of the population of the world. In addition to that, if victory crowns our arms we shall have established a naval supremacy such as never has been known in the world before. But beyond that, and perhaps more difficult for us to grasp than anything else, because more unusual, against our will, we shall find ourselves with a military organization equal to that of the professedly military powers of Europe."

"No nation or people in the world have ever had responsibility placed upon them such as that. That is the Empire to which we are trying to apply our Ideals; that is the Empire to which our Ideals would be applied if we fail. But it is a tremendous responsibility."

For the good of Mankind. "Now, nothing can be more certain

than this: the extraordinary position which we hold is one that is going to provoke envy in the world. When this war is over, more than ever before, we must give convincing proof to the world that we hold this amazing, this astonishing position that we do, and which I believe has been granted to us for some of the highest purposes of humanity and civilization---we must give convincing proof to the world that we are holding this unique place not merely for our own selfish interests but for the good of mankind at large."

"I believe we are going to stand in a different position from what any nation ever did before. We have all the materials that we could wish for, all the opportunities that we could desire, and the question is, Whether we are to rise up to that opportunity and apply those great Ideals on a scale commensurate with the immense position which we hold."

Facing Responsibilities. "We must face these responsibilities unflinchingly, and try to make the people of our great democracy understand what they mean. As one who has spent a very large part of his life in trying to work forward towards the great Ideal of national unity among our British people, I am satisfied that one of the very first responsibilities that lie upon us, that

we must force upon our statesmen, unwilling though they may be, is the organization of this power which we have placed in our hands in such a way that for all time to come there never will be a possibility of such destructive energies being let loose in the world again."

"Even in the half-organized condition in which we have been in the past, with statesmen sometimes saying that the Colonies could or could not, just as they wished, take part in any war, that the Colonies could go off as soon as they wished to, and all that sort of thing to which we have been accustomed in past years---in spite of that half-organized position, the one barrier to the domination of the world to-day has been our British Empire, with its wonderful position in different parts of the world."

"We, then, must make our statesmen organize this Empire when the war is over."

Dr. Parkin then dwelt on the personal problem which comes to each Briton, who represents the Empire in the world's highways. "The character of every man who leaves these shores means everything to this country."

"Are we to live up to these great Ideals?" he asked. "Let us ask ourselves whether in these later years we have proved ourselves worthy of this high calling."

Mamma: "You know, Tommy, it pains me as much as it does you when I have to beat you so severely."

Tommy: "Yes, ma, I daresay; but in a different place!"

A Recruiting Appeal!

BY A FRENCH CANADIAN.

Lieut.-Colonel Desjardins Calls on Compatriots to Rally to the Side of Britain and France---The Issue at Stake in the Great Conflict.

(Toronto Globe.)

Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Desjardins has issued the following appeal to his French compatriots in Quebec: "A veteran of the Canadian active service having commenced at the Quebec Military School in 1894, I consider I am entitled to say to the young men of the present generation: Be worthy of your ancestors who settled on this American soil and laid the foundation of our nationality with valorous deeds. Rally to the defence of the flags of Britain and France, united in a determined and heroic effort to save human civilization from a great peril. Will you do less for France, for Britain, for Belgium, than the young men of the generation of 1890 did to save the great American Union? Please allow me to tell you that during the war of secession in the United States more than 40,000 French-Canadians voluntarily enlisted in the armies of the North. True, they did so for the triumph of a great cause, the abolition of slavery in the Southern States. Thousands of them fell like heroes on the battlefields, out of their own volition, and not because of a black race on the American continent. You, the successors, who must desire to rival their heroism, will you

hesitate to do for the freedom of the world, for human civilization, what those braves did for the liberty of the American black men and for the maintenance of the political union of our powerful neighbors?"

"What is at stake in the deadly conflict which stains half the world with waves of human blood is such as to terrify the imagination. Let us suppose that this gigantic fight will end by the complete, decisive triumph of the dreadful enemy which must be defeated if the world is to survive the most stupendous explosion of might against right. It is with a profound perception of the horrible that I wonder at the heartrending situation of the entire world which would follow such an outcome of the present war. 'The downfall of the British Empire, following a superhuman effort to escape such a disaster, the dismemberment of France, and her ruin as a nation---of France which we always love so much---would be by their consequences, an historical event as wonderful as that of the downfall of the Roman Empire. But between those two events, of an equal grandeur, there would be the immense difference that the overthrow of the Roman Colossus finally opened the way to Christianity, which saved and regenerated the world by destroying heathen civilization, whilst the joint crushing of the British Empire and of France would be the triumph of brutal force which would threaten the very existence of Christian civilization."

"I will add no more. I leave this last consideration to the serious meditation of all. I am confident that it will be sufficient to decide many of my French-Canadian young countrymen to enthusiastically rush to the defence of so sacred a cause."

"Father," said the small boy, "why do they call a speech made a banquet toast?"

"My son," was the answer, "it is probably because they are so dry!"

Joffre's Words to Civilians.

General Joffre, speaking to a deputation from the French National Union of Railwaymen, said:--

"Let the civilians stand fast. It is essential that the French people should be steadfast, and victory will be ours."

"I do not say that it will come at once or in the near future, but it is certain."

"I have only one object in view---the welfare of the country, after which I will retire from the public gaze."

"I am doing my duty. Let everyone according to his capacity and position do his. Success is to be had at this price."

TO BE DRIVEN FROM HIS THRONE. According to "Vorwaerts," a number of German Socialists, who have constituted themselves into what they call the German Humanity League, have issued a manifesto.

"In this they declare that the German soldiers are continually sacrificing their lives to satisfy the greed of insatiable greed of Prussian intrigues, and that there will be no peace until the Kaiser has been driven from his throne."



SOLDIERS DIGGING DEEP IN OLD MOTHER EARTH. Happy and contented these men seem, though hard at work gaining experience in the digging of trenches. Won't you volunteer to-day and help them?

The Call!

Last evening Mr. Baine Grieve informed us that three young men who had obtained berths in the Bloodhound, came to him and told him that after seeing the appeal on the posters they had decided to ask him to take back their tickets as they had determined to enlist.

The names of these three patriotic men are:-- Luke Ivanczy, 19, Ireland's Eye, T.B. Frederick Toupe, 19, Ireland's Eye, T.B. Gilles Miller, 20, Ireland's Eye, T.B. Evening Telegram, March 8th.

The lure that had led their fathers, The wizard charm of the foe. Stirred the red blood within them. Strangely, and they must go. Far where the icefields stretch. White neath the northern skies. And the berg moves down from the Arctic Through seas where the "main patch" lies.

A voice o'er the Empire ringing: "Come, where the colors wave! Come, where the British standard floats over Britons brave! Come, lest the foe prevaileth. Justice to mankind calls; Freedom and Right shall perish Where England's standard falls!"

With their feet on the deck of the hunter And their faces set to the north, They had heard that call, and answered--

To-day they are marching forth, Front in the ranks that hurry In eagerness to the van. Where each in his strength shall grapple The work that demands a Man! D. CARROLL.

Some Tales of German Savagery

One of the most stirring accounts yet published of the internal condition of Germany, says the Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, has been reproduced in the Journal Des Debats from the Rotterdamseh Nieuwblad. The writer in civil life is an electrician, and has been serving for the last sixteen months in the German Army as a sergeant-major in the medical service, which he has now deserted. Like others in the German Army, he had been told that the internal situation of Germany was excellent, but on his arrival home he learned the truth.

Apart from the terrible sacrifice of human life that they are spared, those at home suffer as much, or more even than those at the front. The usual system of deceit prevails at home and in the trenches. The soldiers are told that the life of the non-combatants is easy and comfortable, while civilians are asked to believe that the German armies are going on from victory to victory. Checks are concealed and successes magnified. But the fearfulness of food cannot be concealed.

Thousands of Frenchmen shot. The German losses are terrible, much more than the official communiques admit. Not long ago the 15th Infantry Reserve Regiment reached Ostend-Dunkirk, just fresh from Germany. On detaining it was to the firing line 3400 men strong, and came back only 562. On the 18th of last November the 76th got orders to seize the heights of Combre. In the fury of the assault 1762 Germans, including 86 officers fell.

All these sacrifices, the sergeant-major complained, were going for nothing. Since the beginning of the war it has been waged with unvarying ferocity. At Liege, General von Mich gave the order "No prisoners." Consequently thousands of Belgians literally had their throats cut. That was the order, too, given by General von Beseler, whose army was beside that of Von Kluck. Even when these orders did not come from above, several prisoners were massacred. French above all, and it was the Bavarians especially who were guilty of these practices.

When they were escorting prisoners they did not use their rifles, but kept a small knife in their boot tops that they used on the road against prisoners. At Maubeuge where 40,000 French fell into the hands of the Crown Prince, only 32,000 reached Germany. The rest were massacred on the way. On the capture of Manonville by the Germans they used the guns to get rid of 14,000 prisoners. There was a heap of bodies before the fort over three feet high.

Scandalous Conduct of Officers. Of the Red Cross corps to which he belonged the sergeant-major has little good to say. The men behind the lines had the duty of picking up the wounded. According to their chief, many of them did not scruple to spoil the dead and wounded, while if a ring would not come off it was nothing for them to cut away the finger. Naturally, if they were caught they got a bullet through their head. "For my own part," said the sergeant-major, "as chief of patrol, or under the orders of an officer, I must have shot some 40 during the war. On the Sunday before I deserted I brought down one."

The conduct of the military doctors he described as scandalous. They disregard the life of a mere soldier. They simply hand him over to the care of the first aid men. They hardly glance at the wounded, and order their despatch to Belgium or Germany without worrying whether or not they can stand the journey. The result is that several die before reaching their destination.

The superiors are just as indifferent to the lives of their subordinates. In an attack the officers keep behind their men, revolver in hand, and anyone who hesitates for a moment is shot down. It is for that reason that the soldiers dash into the most deadly fire. They certainly would not do so voluntarily from contempt of death, but they are certain of falling at the hands of their officers, and they have

no chance of escaping the fire of the enemy. In Belgium one night a sentry near the Indians fell asleep. The Gurkhas crawled near him and killed him. Then they jumped into the trench and fell on the Germans as they slept. Awakened suddenly, the latter snatched at their rifles to defend themselves but they were in a minority and their numbers were getting less. Beaten by numbers, they decided to surrender, but the officers from the neighbouring trenches, ordered their men to open fire on the waverers, and they were killed to the last man.

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1st Newfoundland Volunteers.

FORMED OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Some Interesting Correspondence (By James Murphy.)

Now that recruiting is taking place in all the hamlets and towns of the land's oldest Colony, I deem it a fitting opportunity to detail the count of the formation of the volunteer regiment, organized in 1844. John's some one hundred and years ago. These were brave men and were mostly engaged in the ple industry of their Island Home. The following correspondence, sent by command of the then Governor, to Capt. John Hierling, Fort Major:

Fort Townshend, 2nd August, 1844.

It is with infinite pleasure, that Commander-in-Chief expressed satisfaction he yesterday derived a review of His Majesty's Royal Newfoundland Regiment. He not only considers this regiment as a fine of men, but as wanting but little to make them equal in every respect to His Majesty's oldest and disciplined troops, a circumstance that does infinite credit to all officers, though more particularly those who from circumstances had the opportunity by their actions of so speedily bringing the regiment into such high order.

By Command of the Governor, I find the Governor has the forefathers of the present nation of Newfoundland, and those who have left our shores to wage on the foe of England are also brave as were the men who were the first regiment of volunteers were ever formed in Terra Nova following letters to the Governor of the men of the Nfld. Regiment which they display their loyalty be of interest:

St. John's, 8th Aug. 1844. We, the commissioned officers, drummers and privates of His Majesty's Royal Nfld. Regiment, have most severely that a malicious enemy has been spread abroad by some signing persons supposing the ability of our want of duty and alliance to our beloved King, God and Constitution.

We therefore desire you as one of our will in our names assure Excellency the Governor that we are from deviating in the smallest from these loyal principles, which we ever possessed, we are determined the most firm manner to defend Flag and Country against not only foreign enemies but likewise these vile monsters who wish to sow the seeds of sedition among us as a proof of our honor on this occasion we hereby offer a reward of twenty guineas to any person who shall endeavor diabolically to separate us from our effective to the service of our country.

Signed on behalf of the non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates of His Majesty's Royal Newfoundland Regiment:

Sergeants---Major Thomas H. William Armstrong, Garrett John Britt, John Carey; Corporals---Nicholas Jure, John Whelan, Michael Harrison, John Mahoney, Rose; Sergeants---John James Dunn, Patrick Walsh, Silbey, Thomas Connolly, John Ahera, Andrew Jacob, John Larby, Michael Green, James Placenta & St. Mary's. 10 others responded to the call at other ports.

A. MacDERMOTT, Acting Commander. P.S.---These men were borne on the Rosters at the outbreak of hostilities---others who were borne on the Rosters but did not respond to the call were discharged from the books.

Statement of the Number of Recruits Who Have Joined The Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve Since the 5th October, 1914, According to Electoral Districts.

From a memorial of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the St. John's Volunteer sent to the Governor on the 10th September, 1797, I have taken the following extract:

The Volunteers have proved well and will in all things themselves dutiful and faithful. In the year 1793 they were themselves into companies in defence of St. John's. They were at all kinds of work about the harbor, the time they were of duty and that such was their during the time of the enemy's appearance that the late Governor James Wallace, promised them cash to their former and the first man-o-war in the order to replace their uniforms impaired by their different sent.

It may be seen by the foregoing notes that the first company of Newfoundland Volunteers were a able body of men. They showed

Newfoundland Naval Reserve.

Return of the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve Men Who Answered the Call by Royal Proclamation.

H. M. Ship "Briton," St. John's, Nfld., 17th February, 1916.

District.	Number.
St. John's	89
Harbour Main	15
Trinity Bay	107
Twillingate	15
St. Barbe	20
Burgeo & LaPoile	2
Ferryland	3
Carbonear	2
Bay of Islands	45
Harbour Grace	27
Port de Grave	38
Bonavista Bay	86
St. George's	4
Fortune	4
Placentia & St. Mary's	40
Bay de Verde	1

10 others responded to the call at other ports.

A. MacDERMOTT, Acting Commander. P.S.---These men were borne on the Rosters at the outbreak of hostilities---others who were borne on the Rosters but did not respond to the call were discharged from the books.

Statement of the Number of Recruits Who Have Joined The Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve Since the 5th October, 1914, According to Electoral Districts.

Districts.	No. Entered.
St. John's	157
Harbour Grace	62
Trinity Bay	116
Twillingate	40
St. Barbe	59
Burgeo & LaPoile	14
Fortune	48
Carbonear	23
Labrador	4
Harbour Main	74
Port de Grave	35
Bonavista Bay	14
Bogo	73
St. George's	18
Ferryland	11
Burin	8
Bay of Islands	9

Miscellaneous.

Charlottetown

London, England

Wales

Worcester, Mass.

Strength of Reserve to date

No. of Recruits entered to date

No. of Recruits entered during last week

No. Invalided, Lost in Action

No. discharged, completion of engagement