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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 3, 1916.

WESTMORLAND'S STINGING VERDICT.

The local government placed itself on trial in Westmorland, and the electors of that constituency Tuesday returned a verdict of "Guilty as charged."

By so doing Westmorland has hoisted the signal for which a great majority of the right-thinking people of this province have been waiting. When the polls closed Tuesday the people of the eastern county, in spite of the brazen employment of a corruption fund of astonishing size, had sounded the death-knell of the debased administration which Mr. Fleming bequeathed to Hon. Messrs. Clarke, Baxter, and Murray after he was washed by these gentlemen and their followers and translated to the Federal arena.

Mr. Mahoney was stronger than the government whose fortunes he consented to share. He was personally popular and of good reputation. But for his personal strength and the gross bribery practiced by government agents who had a \$50,000 fund at their disposal, the Minister of Public Works would have been beaten by 1,000 votes. It is a healthy sign of the times that there was not money enough in the whole province to buy a certificate of character for this government from the electors.

In congratulating Dr. E. A. Smith upon the successful and stirring campaign which makes him at once an outstanding figure in the great fight that must now be carried on all over the province to wrest control of public affairs from the discredited group of politicians whose downfall is an imperative public necessity, The Telegraph would point out that the province is to be congratulated even more than Dr. Smith or the opposition. For Dr. Smith's victory, a tremendous one considering the odds, is no mere personal one, no simple party triumph; it is an unmistakable sign that the people are at last awake; that latent public distrust has become open and general public disgust and indignation, and that the Westmorland verdict sets in motion forces which will purge the province of the political machine which has brought public affairs to the lowest level in our history. This is the aspect of Tuesday's victory that must give the keenest public satisfaction. The election of Dr. Smith is the first milestone on the road back to sanity, decency, and honest efficiency in provincial politics—in the best sense of the word.

Not all of the friends of good government have realized the odds against the opposition in Tuesday's contest. A word as to that. When a popular man accepts a portfolio—a man who had 600 majority in the previous contest—his election is usually taken for granted. That was Mr. Mahoney's position. But that is not all. He had the full influence of the Federal and the local government. The use of money was never more flagrant. The government's agents had all they could use. Some estimates run as high as \$60,000. A prominent man who has been in active politics for a lifetime informed this newspaper last night by telephone that at least \$40,000 was used in one small parish—and brazenly used. The government was desperate. Its corrupt workers were ready to take any chances to win. They knew what it would mean to lose this fight. The whole province knew. And they lost it.

It was against circumstances like these that the opposition had to struggle. The government press, having for years continually abused and slandered Messrs. E. S. Carter and P. J. Veniot, who have performed a public duty of high value with courage and with marked talent, having tried to destroy the good name of Mr. L. A. Dugal, having even assailed Dr. Smith's personal reputation without a shred of excuse, sought to destroy Westmorland by a daily output of foolish lies while the government agents made plans to buy a majority. The government newspapers in this campaign descended to depths hitherto unknown even in the most shameless of the administration organs. The writers, or those who guided them, appeared to have convinced themselves that under present conditions our jury system is sufficiently controlled by the powers that be to guarantee immunity to the vilest slanderers. They piled wild election predictions upon their lies against opposition leaders. The Standard daily carried the constituency in its headlines, usually by a thousand majority. The scheme was to bully and buy the county, and then proclaim that

a virtuous government had destroyed all of its enemies. The electors have signally rebuked that sort of thing. Moreover, when other elections come, the public will know how much weight to attach to the frantic shoutings of the machine's orators and newspapers.

The good work must go from county to county. What the government will do now is a matter of guess work. Dismailed and disunited, seeing a wavering following deserting everywhere, it will probably pause for repairs. But what it does or does not do signifies little. The opposition, given new life and energy, and knowing the public to be responsive to sound and public-spirited campaigning, must set to work quickly to perfect its organization in every county, choosing candidates whose records are honorable, and giving proof of its determination to sweep the province clean of the elements which Westmorland branded by its vote Tuesday. The people will respond now. The day of the "bag" and the corrupt machine is over in New Brunswick.

HON. MR. MURRAY'S COMPLAINT.

The Hon. James A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, has served upon The Telegraph through his solicitors a demand for a retraction of certain portions of an article published in this newspaper on May 28, in connection with the campaign in Westmorland. The article in question contained a solemn declaration by H. M. Blair, formerly secretary of the provincial Department of Public Works, in which Blair related a statement which he said was dictated to him by the Hon. H. P. McLeod in Fredericton in 1912. That stands.

In its headlines and in its news introduction to the Blair declaration The Telegraph inadvertently made two errors. In a headline The Telegraph stated that Hon. Messrs. Clarke and Murray saw McLeod's statement, meaning that it was shown to both these ministers by Blair. It now appears that Blair did not say that he showed it to Hon. Mr. Murray and being now assured by Hon. Mr. Murray that it was not shown to him we willingly accept his statement to that effect. Further along in the article this paragraph occurred, of which Mr. Murray complains:

"Mr. Blair goes further in his statement, the truth of which is vouched for absolutely by the particularly with which it is given. He not only tells of the making of the note and reason why it was made, and why such a letter was addressed to The St. John Telegraph, apparently to frighten Fleming and his associates into providing the money for paying the note, but also goes further and implicates the present Minister of Agriculture and his deputy in a \$500 payment that was made later provided out of funds which the public can only imagine were not procured from any private source, but were handed by a government official and given to retire a note for which no particular value was received."

With respect to this, it may be pointed out that Mr. Blair, in his statement, did not profess to have any knowledge as to the origin or source of the \$500 paid by Mr. Daggett, and therefore there was no reason for intimating that it was not procured from any private source. The Telegraph willingly gives Mr. Murray any and all benefit arising from this straightforward explanation of the paragraphs upon which his complaint is based.

It becomes necessary, however, to point out to Mr. Murray that if he considers it libelous, or damaging, to have it said that the statement in question was shown to him, or if he complains of publicity in connection with the \$500 payment by his deputy on the famous \$40,000 note, a fair inference is that he should have resigned upon learning what really had been going on. A public man should be jealous of his reputation, and Hon. Mr. Murray is wise, if belated, in taking measures to protect his. Being quite willing to assist him in that respect we have set forth, without embroidery, the two errors which were made inadvertently in the news story of May 26. But the full measure of protection which Mr. Murray should desire for his reputation as a public man would appear necessarily to involve his speedy decision to disassociate himself from the discredited administration described in the Blair document. Indeed, the fact is conspicuous that he would have enhanced his reputation for sagacity and for sensitiveness as to his political honor had he taken that course before the revelations of the last few weeks came under the eyes of a vigilant and aroused public.

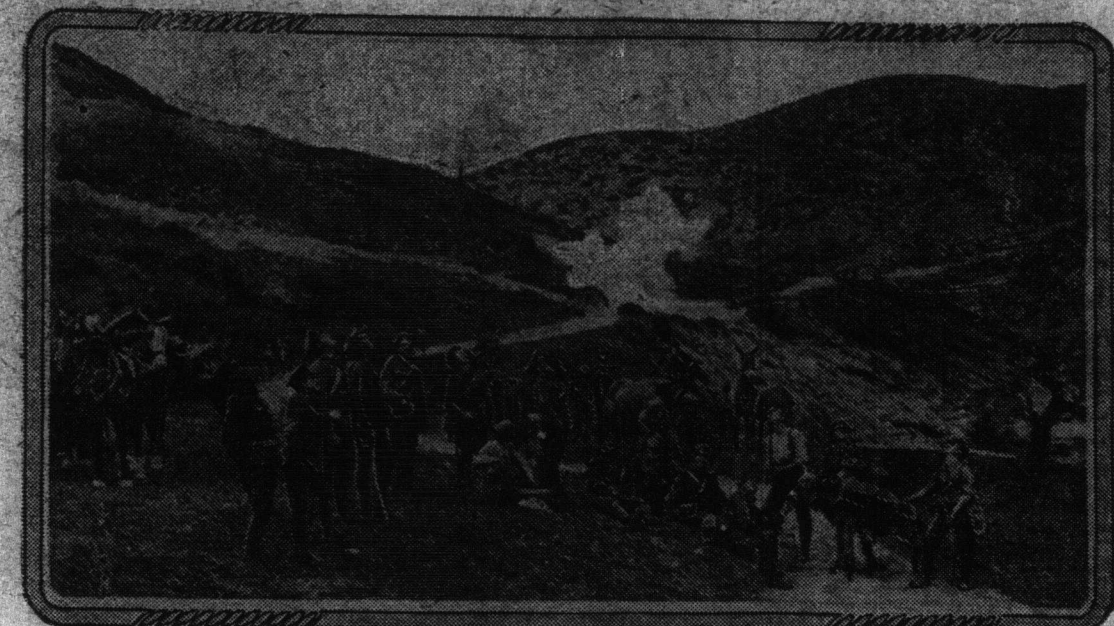
And now that the contents of the famous Blair document have become known to the public, and to Premier Clarke, and to Acting Premier Murray, and to Attorney-General Baxter, what action do these gentlemen propose to take toward punishing the men charged with the grave offences set forth in that solemn declaration? What is the answer?

BAD LOSERS.

Victory and defeat are tests that bring out character. The staggering local government proclaims itself a bad loser. The Standard, after predicting a majority of a thousand for its candidate, after many days of senseless vituperation, scolds the electors of Westmorland, threatens them with government disfavour, hints darkly at the adoption of even more desperate campaign tactics than those it employed in the recent contest, and hoists many other signals of impotent anger and dismay. It is the chief government organ, now that the Gleaner has ceased gleaming for the time being, and it reveals clearly the thoughts of a group of particularly bad losers in the face of the news from the government's administration in Westmorland.

In the course of its long confession of helplessness distress The Standard says bit-

BRITISH TROOPS WATCH BATTLE IN CLOUDS WHILE BURSTING SHELLS FROM THE BATTLING AEROS FALL NEAR THEM



On a winding mountain path "somewhere" on the Balkan front this interesting and unique photograph was made. In the foreground British artillery men are seen looking up towards the clouds, where an air battle between a British and a German aeroplane is in progress. In the background may be seen a bursting bomb dropped from battling planes. The men do not even turn their heads, and the horses are immune from the noise of the exploding shells and are standing as quietly as if there were no such things as shells bursting about them.

terly that "the general slanderous and unworthy attempt to visit upon the Clarke government the responsibility for the sins of their predecessors had more effect than was expected."

That is not at all adroit. The issue so raised had to be met in Westmorland—and make no mistake—it will have to be met in the next constituency opened. The Clarke government and Legislature, including Messrs. Baxter, Murray, Landry and others equally willing, washed Mr. Fleming, and the machine to which they belong made him its Federal candidate. There is no burying that.

And who are the "predecessors" of the Clarke-Baxter-Murray government of whom the organ speaks so glibly? These "predecessors" are referred to as though they had been punished or had disappeared from the government and the House. That pretence is childish. The present government and Legislature are the same gentlemen who were elected in 1912—the year of the \$138,000 and the subsequent \$100,000—with the exception that Mr. Fleming is out and Mr. B. Frank Smith is in. The electors of Westmorland know these facts. They have not forgotten the notorious resolution which this government and this Legislature adopted and by which they brazenly sought to break the force of the Royal Commission's verdict. Why, then, talk about visiting upon the Clarke-Baxter-Murray government the sins of their predecessors? That was too thin for Westmorland. It will be an equally ineffective plea in the next county in which Mr. Fleming's heirs unfurl their banner to the breeze.

As for the threat that the government and the government press will adopt tactics still more desperate and disreputable than those recently pursued, the better element in the government party, already frankly disgusted, will not hear of that prospect with pleasure. They must have thought the depths had been plumbed already. The crude violence of the organ's campaign undoubtedly distressed many in its own party who have not yet become reconciled to editorial discussion of public affairs in the style of writers describing a prize fight or a lynching.

The Standard Wednesday—the day of confessed defeat—was a sorry exhibition. Its backers know, of course, that this fight is only beginning. It will be carried through resolutely by the opposition whenever and wherever the opportunity offers. The wrongdoing of the administration has not yet been fully exposed. No one knows that better than the unhappy blusterers who lecture the public about unjust attacks upon an innocent government. Westmorland could not be bought. Those who undertook to place before their people certain facts of grave public importance could not be intimidated or silenced. The verdict of May 30 means, among other things, that the next contest will be carried on no less vigorously. Mr. J. L. Stewart is still right about one thing, though he was wrong about Westmorland: "The way to reform this government is to kick it out." The kicking-out process has begun.

"RACE AND RELIGION."
A writer in the Standard alleges that the "race and religion" cry was used by the opposition in Westmorland. The vote in detail, published today, is a sufficient answer to the Standard. But, speaking of the "race and religion" issue, it may be mentioned that a politician whose hand is to be recognized with increasing frequency on the editorial page of the Standard recently stirred up the race and religion issue in this constituency. There is reason for believing that he is not pleased with the results. The trick of riding both horses, so often exercised in recent years by government leaders and lieutenants, usually results in a bad tumble. It has just happened again.

NO PEACE.

Mr. Asquith said Wednesday in response to a question in the House, that nothing in the recent utterances of the German Chancellor justified the assumption that Germany is ready to make terms which would meet the just demands of the Entente powers or give Europe lasting peace. There was, the Prime Minister observed, nothing now to be added to what Sir Edward Grey said a few days ago. The House cheered

this curt intimation that the Allies are not to be beguiled by the tentative overtures which Germany has been making unofficially, in Holland and the United States, and which constitute a bid for an inconclusive peace the terms of which would have the military situation of today as their basis. There will be no peace until Germany confesses defeat, whether that day be near or far distant.

The Allies can wait. Germany must. The sense of military defeat must be carried home to the German people. They must realize that their lust of conquest, their hopes of world dominion, have been swept away in torrents of German blood. Nothing short of that will bring permanent security to Europe and recompense and restoration to the smaller countries which the Germans have ravaged. So the war must go on, indefinitely.

How easily even leading men in neutral countries can fall to grasp the nature of this struggle is shown by President Wilson's speech to the League to Enforce Peace. Mr. Frank H. Simonds, who was recently at Verdun, mercilessly criticizes parts of the President's address as tactless and betraying a conspicuous lack of knowledge of the real situation. Mr. Wilson spoke of the European nations as "mad," and said they "cannot be held to ordinary standards of responsibility." He spoke of the United States as the "only country of the first rank in the world to-day, in which anything like real sanity of thought still prevails." Having seen Britain and France for himself late, Mr. Simonds says:

"How superficial such an attitude must have appeared to the warring nations in Europe, each one of which knows that it is fighting for something of vast importance—something which it considers essential to its present and future safety! How especially offensive this air of superiority must be to countries like France and Great Britain, whose people feel that they are battling for their very existence, for their civilization, for the democratic institutions and for the preservation of some semblance of faith and honor in international intercourse!"

"Europe could not but be irritated at the self-righteousness of Mr. Wilson's moral disapproval. Yet that irritation was in a measure mitigated by the fact that he had repeatedly disavowed all interest in the causes or outcome of the European quarrel—that he had ostentatiously washed his hands of it and treated it as an unimportant conflict between the groups of nations temporarily 'insane.' How much more astounding it must be to the governments at war to hear now that as a condition to his acceptance of the role of mediator he will insist on dictating the terms of peace and establishing through the peace compact certain principles hitherto unaccepted by the society of nations and at present absolutely unacceptable to either of the belligerent groups!"

Would not the President of the United States do well to wait until some one of the principal Allied nations has asked him to mediate? Mr. Simonds is of that opinion. Editorially, in the New York Tribune, he says:

"What has this country done under Mr. Wilson's leadership to deserve the role of arbiter at a world's peace conference? We have kept out of the war and have made money by keeping out of it. Every belligerent despises us. We have no military power with which to support American demands. The nations which have expended billions of dollars and sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, and which, even when the war ends, will be much more formidable, either singly or in groups, than the United States, will smile at the idea of accepting such fantastic peace conditions as Mr. Wilson has elaborated."

"If they make peace at these terms stand now it will be only a truce—a breathing space between wars. If one group conquers, that group will enforce its terms upon the vanquished. But in neither case can the United States hope to appear as the real peacemaker, as the power which, without blood or travel, without sacrifice or anguish, is to impose on the world a new order—a political readjustment of the sort which the power makes it has never yet achieved in history without long and cruel effort and a lavish outpouring of blood."

"Mr. Wilson sadly overestimates the moral as well as the political influence of the United States and the standing of this leadership in the eyes of the world

when he optimistically pictures himself as the dictator of the terms on which peace is to return. Those who have borne the heat and burden of the fight for civilization, or for the Prussianification of Europe, will make the peace."

"Bitter as the reflection may be to us, it would be folly for the powers which have fought for existence or for empire to call in an arbitrator, clothed with plenary power, the neutral government whose policy in this great world crisis has been best expressed in Mr. Wilson's own words when he told Congress that this was a war 'whose causes cannot touch us and with which we have nothing to do.'"

Mr. Simonds—an American—realizes, as too few of the countrymen yet do, that if President Wilson truly represents the American attitude it is due to shallow and selfish thinking unworthy of a great people. Mr. Owen Winter, after a year of war, observing the failure of many Americans to measure the nature of the conflict, expressed the fear that his own nation would never find its soul except in the stress of some terrific conflict, as that in which France has been reborn.

THE FUND FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Telegraph Wednesday published Mr. C. W. Hallam's cablegram to Captain (the Rev.) E. B. Hooper, together with an account of the amount of money received and forwarded by the treasurer. For the moment Rev. Mr. Hooper's appeal was published subscriptions began to come in from individuals and organizations, both in the city and throughout the province, and at the end of ten days, the period fixed by Chaplain Hooper, the handsome total of \$2,225 was realized. The money is already in the chaplain's hands, and it will enable him to carry on with new vigor the work of mercy which he has in hand among hundreds of Canadian wounded in the several hospitals in his district.

The Telegraph, on behalf of Mr. Hooper, expresses hearty thanks to all the contributors, and notes with pleasure the public's quick and practical appreciation of the quality of the service rendered to King and Country by the Canadians who have been wounded or who became ill under the strain of campaigning. The money will do more than merely provide comforts for these wounded and sick. Such a gift from so many people at home will warm their hearts by the proof it affords that they left behind have not forgotten them but are quick to respond to an appeal on their behalf.

The Telegraph desires to express its thanks also to Mr. C. W. Hallam for the good work he did as treasurer of the fund. An acknowledgment from Chaplain Hooper will be published in due course.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Peel, Victoria, Vancouver, Quebec, Westmorland. And more to come.

And there is Mr. H. M. Blair's solemn declaration still staring the government in the face. It is an awkward thing to live with. What is to be done about it?

Having put Mr. Mahoney in to test the temperature of the water and found it icy, what next? What is the constituency, and who is the gentleman ready to take the next plunge?

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor needs new advisers; indeed he long has needed them. Is he ready to admit it and to act upon the facts in hand?

The campaign which closed yesterday has taught something to the supporters of the government and to the Conservative party in this province.—The Standard.

Let us hope so. They would be dense indeed if they did not learn part of a lesson so plain that he who runs may read.

The Telegraph and The Evening Times made no election predictions concerning Westmorland. The Standard and other journals which prophesied a government majority of a round thousand will find even their most hardened subscribers deaf to their pre-election shoutings henceforward.

Turning from Westmorland with a wry face the government journal predicts defeat for Premier Murray in Nova Scotia this month. The event will probably confound the soothsayer. We have heard

from Manitoba, and from Quebec. There was no uncertain sound in either province. British Columbia, if Victoria and Vancouver furnish guidance, is but waiting for a chance to unhorse Mr. Bowser and all that he stands for. The Middle West is "agin the government" at Ottawa. Ontario is warning up to Rowell. New Brunswick is waking up at last, and what it will do presently is indicated by Westmorland. The Standard, looking again at the signs of the weather, will see that it is unwise to launch prophecies of Tory success in Nova Scotia.

There are other counties in the province which will welcome the opportunity Westmorland, yesterday, rejected.—The Standard.

What are the names of these counties? There are vacant seats in St. John, Albert, Gloucester and Kent. Is any of these constituencies more friendly to graft than Westmorland? No? Then there is talk of trying Gloucester and Restigouche. Will either of them "welcome the opportunity which Westmorland rejected"? If not, just what county will?

Recently the Globe thought it would be well to reform the local government party "from within." This plan scarcely seems so effective now that Westmorland has been heard from. Of the result there the Globe says in part:

"It is evident that the political developments of the last few years, especially the events of a few months past especially, have made a deep impression on the public mind, and have had a strong influence in Westmorland. The election of Mr. Mahoney was expected on all sides, a government estimate placing the probable majority at one thousand. The opposition only had a hope of success. Mr. Mahoney was a strong candidate, who took a portfolio to his constituency, and he had powerful support. That he was defeated is very significant."

"Significant" is right. Standard readers who were led to believe that Messrs. Carvell, Carter, Veniot, and Dugal were unpleasant and discredited individuals to whom no respectable electorate would listen will "view with alarm" the shocking news from Westmorland which their favorite journal will softly and sadly convey to them this gray morning.

Mr. E. S. Carter, concerning whom his political enemies have published much coarse abuse, must be credited with a great share of the success in Westmorland. He has inspired fear and hatred among the grafters, but he has already paid off some of the score, and his work is only beginning.

The Standard is boasting about an article which the Moncton Transcript published upon receiving a demand from Hon. Mr. Murray for a retraction. Will the Standard give its readers the text of the Transcript's article? The article is not long, and as the Standard has accused the Transcript of "stealing its own words" it would be only fair to tell the public what the Transcript really did say. Besides, the Transcript's article is very readable. In addition to the article to which the Standard makes reference, the Transcript on Monday published another, in the course of which it said:

"It is desirable in the public interest and welfare that inasmuch as the government has only permitted a partial and restricted investigation into the matters covered by the affidavit, that this opportunity should be seized of enforcing an investigation under oath, before an impartial judge and jury, into all the facts. 'As to doing what a journal is actuated by no personal malice, but merely desires to promote the public well-being and interests, and undertakes a public duty.'"

Mr. Premier Clarke should seek to persuade the reluctant Attorney-General that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate that \$50,000 fund taken from the liquor licensees. Or, possibly, the eager Attorney-General should seek to persuade the reluctant Premier. The facts must come out somehow, sooner or later, and the government would do well to set the machinery in motion instead of waiting until forced to do so. The public wants to know why that money was paid and what became of it.

WAR SHOULD NOT CURTAIL WORK OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Wednesday May 31.
The thirty-first annual meeting of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island branch of the Woman's Missionary Society was begun yesterday morning. Sixty-eight delegates were present, and work was started at once, and the following were appointed a courtesy committee: Mrs. Geo. Wry, Mrs. Blizard.

Press committee: Mrs. F. W. George, Miss Mollie Pickard.
Mrs. Small, from Chester, China, and Miss McLeod from Japan, both returned missionaries, home on furlough were introduced to the branch by the president, Mrs. Sanford. In her opening address the president welcomed the delegates. Greetings were read from the honorary president, Mrs. Chipman. She then spoke generally of the work of the year, which has been encouraging in spite of adverse conditions.

All who heard Miss Stewart's excellent address on "Loyalty" were stirred and uplifted by it. She showed impressively that the soldiers of King George and the soldiers of the king of kings are not working in opposite camps, but both for the same end, namely the reign of the king of peace on earth, and that mission funds should not be curtailed on account of patriotic purposes. The quiet half hour, by Mrs. Howard, of Woodstock was a source of strength to all.

The afternoon session opened with the president, Mrs. Sanford, in the chair. A consecration hymn was sung and Mrs. Clarke, of Sackville led in prayer. Then came Mrs. H. P. Goodwin's excellent address on Christian stewardship and systematic giving. She quoted instances from the old and new testament which showed that tithing has been commanded and practiced through all bible times, and that this duty is just as urgent today as it ever was. Time and talents are things to be tithed as well as money.

An interesting discussion which many difficulties which Miss McLeod had a new in which a number of names were read. Among Miss Cunningham, who was foreign missionary. In the service which followed, Miss message was a plea for definite especially for volunteers for the field. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was conducted by Rev. F. Johnson.

The evening session opened with vocal exercises, followed by singing along the king's highway in this heathen countries were represented by five young ladies, who were dressed in the native costumes of the following countries: Japan, China, Egypt, Corea, and Burma. Beautiful music was rendered by the choir, which consisted of fourteen girls, all costumed in the dress of Grecian countries.

An address by Mrs. Walter Small was delivered, the subject being "Medical Work in China," following offering, a social hour was spent in the school room of the church.

Thursday June 1.

The afternoon session opened with the auxiliary exercises, led by Mrs. P. S. Emman, branch corresponding secretary and branch treasurer, followed by the circle and band conference led by Mrs. John Humphreys, circle and band secretary. The corresponding secretary read a letter from Miss F. G. Hamilton, B. A., who recently offered her services for the foreign missionary field. In the letter she said that she was willing to go wherever her services were most required. Miss Ruth A. Harper, of Woodstock, who has also offered her services in a similar capacity, delivered a short address, after which a discussion on the best policy to pursue in connection with the preparation of a programme to be carried out for the ensuing year by the different societies took place.

At the evening session, to give the large audience an idea of the work being carried on by the society, the following officers gave reports: Mrs. John Humphreys, circle and band secretary; Mrs. P. S. Emman, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. T. A. Clark, treasurer. The total number enrolled in the society is 8,298 and the total amount raised during the past year was \$18,884; expenses amounted to \$16,225, leaving a balance to their credit this year of \$18,468.07.

March On, Boys!

(Paul Derrick, in Ottawa Journal).

March on, boys! The bugle is calling! The great flag is unfurled the beacon aglow! The world is aflame—and your brothers are falling. In grime of death with a treacherous foe. Your sisters and sweethearts, your wives and your mothers. Depend on protection on you, boys, on you! Your country is calling, and those gallant brothers Within the red trenches are calling you too!

March on, boys! Your honor is calling! The hope of the world may be lost if For freedom is threatened, your brothers are falling. While bravely resisting the Hun at the gate. The sword of oppression drips red with its slaughter. The heel of the tyrant still tramples And the slain are outraged and murdered the wife and the daughter. Of brothers who perished, nor perished in vain.

March on, boys! The trumpet is calling! The trumpet that calls to the soul of the world! The trumpet of Hope all about us are falling. As renegade nations against them are hurled. March on! boys, march on! and with no more falter. Your brave hearts aglow, with white passion alight. No sacrifice laid upon Freedom's great altar. Can outweigh the glory of guarding the Right.

March on, boys! The Spirit is calling! The Spirit that broods in the heart of the brave. The purpose of God that's eternally falling. Like sunshine, to quicken the soul of the slave. Man's progress requires the thrust that opposes. To test the firmness and strength that endures. And sacrifice only the splendor discloses Of courage so noble, so sacred as yours.

A Gourmand's Resolutions.

A—is for Antichoke.
Five dollars for four! I hereby resolve To eat them no more!
B—is for Blue-points
From Neptune's front lawn A \$4 dish I scorn from now on.
C—for Cotelets.
A sort of half-brother To blue-points, and costing Far more than the other.
D—is for Endive.
That goes in a salad, And costs three times as much As my highest-priced salad!
E—is for Escarole.
(How do you pronounce it?) Because of its price I hereby renounce it.

F—is for Soufflé.
It's toothsome and nifty, But "canned" 'cause it sets Me back for two-fifty.

G—for Green Turtle.
A fine, soothing mess Preceding a three-dollar Bill of Discharge.

H—is for Hollandaise.
As fine as they fetch up— I'll spurn it henceforth In favor of lettuce.

I—is for "I".
"Who swears out these things, To live upon doughnuts And hens' necks and wings."

J—is for Joke.
The intent of this rhyme! (I NEVER eat things COOKING over a fire. The high-sounding names In the form of doughnuts I got from the rub Of the Elliott Club!)—John D. Wells, in Buffalo Evening News.

Spoons used in cooking should be of wood as far as possible. A few metal ones should be kept for measuring.

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