

## God Save The King

King George V, "His Most Excellent Majesty, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," is fifty years old today. Never have his titles been so full of significance, never have the peoples of the British Empire been more firm, unquestioning in their allegiance. It is today as unqualified as the daylight that right round the mighty world will bring with it the royal salute and the prayer, "God Save the King."

King George was born at Marlborough House on June 3, 1865, and was the second son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. He was as Duke of York, the sailor prince. He married on July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, who was born on May 26, 1867, only daughter of the Duke of Teck. King George succeeded to the throne on May 6, 1910, and was crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

Their Majesties have six children—T. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Edward Albert), Prince Albert, Princess Victoria Mary, and the Princesses Mary, George and John.

## BOSTON WANTS FACTS ON CANADA

Forming Information Bureau To Remedy Lack of Canadian Consular Service

A meeting had been convened by Canadian business men in Boston to establish an information and press bureau. This idea is due to the fact that Canada had no consular service abroad or information bureau in the United States, and in consequence those desiring accurate information on the dominion find it difficult to obtain.

Considering, therefore, that Canada is on the threshold of a new economic and industrial epoch and as the forces produced by the war will probably cause Canadians to come to the United States for hundreds of millions of money during the next two or three years, it is essential that the commerce and industrial interests of the dominion should be represented.

After a full and free discussion it has been resolved to endeavor to organize a Canadian Chamber of Commerce in the United States for which purpose the following committee has been appointed: John Calder, chairman, Boston; R. R. Chappell, vice-chairman, Sydney, N. S.; Ralph Carter, secretary, Boston; D. G. Harlow, Bridgeport; N. S. John W. Egan, Halifax; R. J. Jefferson, Boston; A. T. Walker, Boston.

The views of Canadian cities, the boards of trade, and of leading business men are desired on the matter.

## HOLLAND THE KEY TO THE WAR'S END

View Held by Military Experts at Washington—Present Campaign a Prolonged Siege

Washington, June 3.—In the opinion of the highest practical experts of the war department an early and decisive end to the conflict can be brought about only in one way. This is by the entrance into the struggle of Holland, which country they regard as the key of the whole situation.

According to reports received here continually through official channels, the entrance of Holland on the side of the allies is not an unlikely contingency. Holland is described in these reports as being in an "agony" toward Germany on account of the losses of vessels and other property which she has experienced. It is understood every effort is being made by British diplomacy to bring her over to the side of the allies.

**Alleged Invasion Plans**

The American military view is that if Holland enters the war her army of 400,000 men will occupy the situation of the German forces on her border, in the meantime Lord Kitchener will land on Holland's shores the army of nearly a million men which he has in England.

This army would invade Germany with all possible speed, to cut off the other lines of communication with the great German army now in the trenches in Belgium and France. The effect would be to deprive the German army at once of food supplies.

The main German army would then be caught between two great armies, and in the language of the military experts of the war department, it would be "squeezed."

**New Prolonged Siege**

The war department experts describe the present fighting in France and Belgium not a series of battles, but a prolonged siege. The front extends from the sea to the Vosges mountains, a distance of about 300 miles, and flanking operations are out of the question.

In their opinion the best the allies could hope to do, unless Holland entered the war and gave them a gate through which to strike, would be to force the German line slowly backward by sheer weight of numbers.

For these reasons the belief exists that the invasion of Germany is a trick Lord Kitchener has "up his sleeve," and will play when the right time comes.

While the war department experts regard the entrance of Italy into the war as of great significance, they believe the entrance of Holland would be of far more service to the allies. The effect of the entrance of Italy, they believe, will be to compel the Austrians to weaken their defence against the Russians.

**Beware of Ointments for Cataract that Contain Mercury**

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely damage the whole system when entering it through the mucous membrane. Such ointments should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is too fatal to be good you can only derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Ointment, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is entirely internal, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is the only remedy that can be used in the system. It is taken internally and is in the blood, Ointment, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., sold by Druggists. Price 25c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Her Sails Gone**

The schooner Ravola, Capt. Lewis, has arrived at Booth Bay, with her sails gone. She was bound from New York to New Bedford. J. Willard Smith received word of the ship's plight yesterday.

## GERMAN ATROCITY AND CRIME IN THE LAND OF BELGIANS

A Good Day in St. John to Read Findings of Lord Bryce's Investigating Committee

Every citizen of St. John should read today and ponder over the following general conclusions reached by the committee of the British Parliament, headed by Lord Bryce, which investigated the charges of German atrocity and crime in Belgium—

**DEEDS UNPARALLELED FOR 300 YEARS**

The committee say that they have come to a definite conclusion upon each of the heads under which the evidence has been classified. "It is proved:—

(1)—That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematic organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

(2)—That in the conduct of the war

generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were shot in large numbers, women violated and children murdered.

(3)—That looting, house burning, and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burnings and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorism.

(4)—That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the White Flag.

Sensible as they are of the gravity of these conclusions, the committee conceive that they would be doing less than their duty if they failed to record them as fully established by the evidence. Murder, lust and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries.

Our function is ended when we have stated what the evidence establishes, but we may be permitted to express our belief that these disclosures will not have been made in vain if they touch and rouse the conscience of mankind, and we venture to hope that as soon as the present war is over, the nations of the world in council will consider what means can be provided and sanctions devised to prevent the recurrence of such horrors

as our generation is now witnessing.

With these words the report closes. The conclusions will carry all the more weight because of the judicial spirit shown throughout, and the obviously open-minded manner in which the committee approached their task. Some people have hitherto persuaded themselves that the tale of horrors reported from Belgium must be exaggerated. There is now overwhelming evidence that what happened is worse than we had been told.

**VON BERNSTORFF'S CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT WILSON**

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson emphasized, in an informal talk with Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today the intense feeling of the American people over the sinking of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas, and impressed upon him that the United States must insist on an adherence by Germany to the accepted principles of international law as they affect neutrals.

No announcements were made after the conference, which had been arranged at the ambassador's request, but it was stated authoritatively that there would be no change in the plan of the president and his cabinet to send, in response to the German reply to the last American note, an inquiry to ascertain definitely whether the imperial government will abide by international law or follow its own rules of maritime warfare. The

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note, which is being written by President Wilson, will be dispatched before the end of the week.

Very good griddle cakes can be made with the odds and ends of stale bread. Break the bread up into small pieces and pour over them just enough milk

for the bread to absorb. Soak this overnight, and in the morning add an egg, a little flour, baking powder, and enough milk to make them the proper consistency.

Milwaukee has installed twenty-five pool tables in public schools.

# Wake Up! New Brunswick!

This World War Demands the Supreme Effort of a United Empire Shall Our Province Fall Behind?

It should not be supposed that contributions of a couple of thousand men, a few odd dollars, some barrels of potatoes and boxes of socks constitute our rightful sacrifice. So far not more than a handful of people in all this country have any actual realization of what the war means. These few have given their husbands or their sons to the cause of Empire. The remainder have done nothing in comparison with their abilities and their opportunities.

Our national life, our peace, our prosperity and our happiness are so dependent upon the well-being of the British Empire that only by playing our part in that Empire can we maintain our fortunate position.

Up to the present ninety-nine per cent. of us do not realize what sacrifice means, nor what is being endured by those nearer to the firing line than we are. We must give, not only of our material wealth, but of our blood, and not niggardly, but with a generous hand.

None of us wish to part with our husbands and our children, but it is better that they should serve the Empire and save our homes than that our enemies should triumph and all that we hold dear be taken from us.

*"For Romans in Rome's quarrel*

*Spared neither land nor gold,*

*Nor son nor wife, nor limb nor life,*

*In the brave days of old."*

The 55th Regiment still requires five hundred men from New Brunswick. These men must be furnished at once, and must be recruited from New Brunswick homes. We cannot ask strangers to take our places. The duty before us is clear, however hard the part may seem. Some will lose their lives; others will be maimed; many will return.

**MEN OF NEW BRUNSWICK**—Once upon a time there was a man who said that he would rather be a live coward than a dead hero.

What is Your Choice at the Present Time? The Question is Up to You Today!