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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 30, 1915.

OUR DUTY.

The shelling of Dunkirk again reminds us that we in Canada occupy a very fortunate position in this war. None of our towns has been bombed, our coasts have not been raided and no portion of our land laid waste. Yet we are as much at war with Germany as France and Great Britain. The Germans would shell our cities as quickly as they shell Dunkirk and raid London and Scarborough, if they could reach us and the sole reason that they cannot reach us is that the British and French warships are so constantly on guard that no German squadron dares to leave the home base.

Yesterday 16-inch shells, terrifying and murderous in their destruction, were dropped into Dunkirk from twenty miles away and civilians were slain and wounded, while great gaping holes like enormous graves were dug in the streets. Every half hour one of these death-dealing missiles fell while the frightened inhabitants shivered in cellars wondering where the next would strike. To Dunkirk that is an old story, for the town has been bombed, off and on, for many weeks. And Dunkirk, so far, has been fortunate when compared to scores of other French and Belgian towns and villages. We escape all this. Although France and Belgium are no more at war with Germany than Canada is, than New Brunswick is—it is their cities and towns and their fields that are being destroyed while ours are safe from invasion. Are we looking at it in just that light? We need to.

The thing for Canadians to remember is this: If Great Britain and her allies do not win this war so decisively that German military might will be no longer a force in the world the freedom we now enjoy will be gone. An inconclusive peace would leave us still free, but it would leave us still at the mercy of a dangerous and ever watchful enemy who would bide his time and strike when we least expect it. And we might not then occupy a position as secure as we do in this war. Our coasts might then be raided and our cities attacked. Therefore it is Canada's duty to send now every available man and every shell that can be manufactured to the armies that are struggling to crush the evil which threatens our national existence. The young manhood of the country must take a serious view of the situation and offer their services freely and promptly. There must be no hanging back.

Now that the need of men and munitions is clearly understood Great Britain is taking stock of her resources, and Lloyd George looks with confidence to the future. He expects all classes to rise to the occasion and meet to the full the extent of the Empire's demands. We must do our part in Canada. New Brunswick, like the other provinces of the Dominion, has made a good beginning and her sons are winning undying fame on the battlefields of Europe. But we must send them assistance and keep sending it. The ranks of the battalions now being raised ought to be filled without delay. The Empire itself is at stake.

HARDSHIPS OF WAR.

A writer in the Manchester Guardian on the great retreat from Mons predicts that after the war when the more individual details of the perilous march come to be collected and compiled, there will be extraordinary stories of fortitude, resourcefulness and good fortune to be added to the records of the British army. Again and again little parties of British soldiers became detached from the main force and found themselves in dangerous positions wholly or partly surrounded by German soldiers. Some of these detachments, of course, were captured or killed outright, but others after days of weary hiding and nights of noiseless marching finally wormed their way to safety. One of the most impressive of these adventures was that of a little force of seventy-six men and two officers who had become hopelessly cut off from the British forces after the fighting along the Cambrai-Landrecies lines, and who after tremendous hardships made their way back across the German lines to Boulogne. Of the experience of this little company, the writer in the Guardian says:

"With detachments from two other battalions of their brigade and some assorted troops who had been separated from their units, they were in a village about half-way between Cambrai and Le Cateau when the unpleasant truth became apparent that the enemy were north, south, east, and west of us. The first attempt to rejoin the British forces

was made the same nightfall. The plan was then to take the plainest way of all—to march directly south, leaving villages known to be occupied by the Germans on both the right and the left. It was ill-starred from the beginning. In the darkness the tail of the little column, marching across country, got separated from its head, which plunged on into the darkness, led by the only officer who professed to be able to guide it. The tail, left to its own resources, found itself at dawn before one of the villages which it had been endeavoring to avoid; in the darkness it had wandered round until it was only two miles east of its starting-point. Fortunately the Germans who were in the village had left during the night, and the clash did not take place there, but further south, the first plan was persisted in.

The clash that did come shattered the hopes of the little party so far as continuing south was concerned, and those who were left after the Germans got through with them—thirty men and two officers, the head of the column having been captured or killed—collected themselves and began to retrace their steps. Here is how they made out:

"They went north, marching by night and hiding by day, seeking the weak places in the German lines of communication to the main forces which were pressing on towards Paris. With endless alarms and escapes they passed Cambrai, now a strong German center, and were here, three miles east of the town, that the most amazing incident of the war occurred. The fog in which they had been marching lifted suddenly, disclosing a column of German infantry advancing in their direction along the road which ran roughly parallel with the path taken by the British across country. Both forces halted; the officers of each examined the other with their glasses. Yet, inspired by an earlier and disastrous mistake on their own part, when German troops had been mistaken for British, by moving steadily on and keeping their distance the Irish succeeded in bluffing the enemy into the belief that they were a German detachment and passed on without challenge."

But the trials of this detachment were by no means over. They had planned to work west to the coast, but from Cambrai they were forced to go still north, always skirting the German outposts, and searching, with the help of information from French civilians, for the weak places, which were never two days in the same place. Now and again they came across other British stragglers, and by the time Lens was reached their force was considerably swollen. After that they were able to move directly southwest and, avoiding Arras and Amiens, they finally reached Boulogne. Not a man was lost after the first disaster on the southward attempt.

There were many such incidents as this in the retreat from Mons, and doubtless also in the retreat of the Russians from the Gallician plains. From Premysl and Lemberg, to be thus cut off is trying and dangerous beyond conception, for there is always the probability of surprise and sudden annihilation. Only brave men would keep on long enough to get out alive.

CANADA'S CROPS.

Unless a long period of wet weather causes a set-back Canada's crops should surpass all early expectations. The season to date has been unusually favorable to grass and grain, and except in some quarters where there may have been too little sunshine to the root crops as well. In the Maritime Provinces the outlook is particularly bright and reports from the West are to the effect that the coming harvest will be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, on record. So far as the wheat and grain of Western Canada is concerned nothing has occurred to hinder growth and the only thing to be feared now is frost or hail. Owing to the early sowing, however, it is believed that harvest operations will be well under way before any real danger of damage by frost occurs.

The latest bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa estimates that the total wheat area this year will reach 12,696,000 acres, which is 1,692,500 acres, or 14.8 per cent, more than the area sown last year, and 2,602,100 acres, or 25 per cent, more than the area actually harvested last year. In other words the wheat area of 1915 is the largest ever sown in the Dominion. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have sown to wheat and general food stuff 11,697,700 acres, an increase over last year's harvested area of 2,924,300 acres, or 25 per cent. Farmers of all provinces in the Dominion have increased their acreage and plan to get more out of their land this year than they have ever dreamed of getting before. In addition to the wheat area, according to the Ottawa bulletin, are 11,427,000 acres in oats; 1,519,000 acres in barley; 106,419 acres in rye and 111,280 acres in peas.

Long before sowing time the farmers were warned that this year would see an unprecedented demand for wheat, oats and general produce and that they have been alive to the opportunity is shown by the figures quoted. The world war has increased prices tremendously and as practically all Europe is an armed camp there is little chance there for production of food supplies. As a result the farmers of Canada will be able to sell everything they can raise at the very highest prices.

CONCERNING MR. BLONDIN AND ALL THAT.

We welcome the reappearance of the Hon. Edouard Blondin upon the editorial page of the Standard. This time he is ushered in with martial and patriotic music by the Conservative Journal, on the ground that while it may be true that once upon a time he spoke of shooting holes through the British flag in order to permit the passage of the air of liberty, he has just made at a banquet in Montreal a speech urging the people of Quebec to forget the past and to unite as one man in the great fight for humanity and justice which is now being carried on in Europe."

Mr. Blondin, we take it, is anxious to be judged by his later utterance rather than by some of the things he said during one or two election campaigns some

years ago, and we are perfectly willing to do so. Judge him, for this is not a time in which to pick quarrels with Mr. Blondin's past but rather one to welcome him in his new capacity as a recruiting sergeant and to express the hope that the Standard's description of him in the new role is none too generous. But the standard misses the point made in certain previous criticisms of Mr. Blondin, and it should be reminded now, in passing, that the Mr. Blondin whom Sir Robert Borden first made Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons and afterwards Minister of Inland Revenue was not the recruiting sergeant but the author of certain sharply anti-British passages.

Also, the Standard, in commending Mr. Blondin's activity in the line of recruiting oratory in Quebec, remarks that his conduct is "distinctly worthy" of emulation by some members of the Liberal party who can be mentioned.

That blade, as the Standard will see upon further examination, has not one sharp edge alone, but two, and is distinctly in the class of tools the use of which those of tender ears and those of feeble intellect are warned against in a famous adage. We have no doubt that if the record were examined in detail it would show that some members of both parties in Canada have failed to recognize the need for recruiting activities. On the other hand the record would certainly show that many members of both parties have exerted themselves often and with good effect in bringing before the country at large, and particularly before men of active service age, the tremendous needs of the military situation as it stands and the pressing duty of this country to make ever-growing contributions to the magnificent armies fighting under our flag and making, as all the world acknowledges, new records for valor.

If anyone desires to contrast the records of the two parties in this respect, there is at least nothing to fear from the Liberal standpoint in such activities. But perhaps a worthier line of endeavor is that very one which the Standard represents Mr. Blondin as now being occupied—that of preaching with all the force and eloquence available the good doctrine of Canadian unity and Canadian sacrifice for the great cause.

One paramount issue confronts Canadians to-day in every city, in every town, in every village, not less in the scattered settlements than in the busy streets. All other questions are of minor importance, until the day comes, but perhaps still long distant, when the Hun shall be beaten into submission.

Those who are fit for active service must go into active service. Those who are unfit for such service must serve in other capacities. The thing to think about, early and late, is the work of placing at the disposal of the Empire's leaders in this hour the full fighting strength of this great Dominion. Politics is but politics after all.

HEROISM IN BATTLE.

The heroic stand of the Princess Patricia's light hundreds of their number, including the leaders of the regiment, were killed or wounded thrilled every loyal Canadian with pride. No regular could have done better and the story of their gallant work will live long in the annals of warfare. Their deeds prove that brave men are pretty much the same the world over. Place them in a difficult situation with a difficult task to perform and they will fight to the bitter end. The heroism of soldiers in this war is almost beyond belief, and their willingness to die for the cause is everywhere apparent and striking. Here is a German tribute to British troops, which appeared in the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"Then the English came into action with tremendous fierceness. They would break through, cost what it might. They attacked in three lines. The front regiment was moved down by our fearful fire. The following regiment, under a terrible hail from the guns, was unable to advance. Then the British sent one of their best Highland regiments to the front—the best they have anywhere. The Black Watch advanced. The gallant Scottish came on, but even their really heroic bravery was in vain for they were not able to turn the fate of the day."

Both British and Canadians have inspired in the German lines a healthy respect for their ability to stand the test. The Germans have learned from their sorrow that the finest Prussian regiment is not more steady under fire, and coming from an enemy, their tribute to the heroic work of the Black Watch is a remarkable one. It is similar to many tributes that official observers have already paid the Canadians.

IN MANITOBA.

The announcement that an order-in-council had been passed by the Manitoba cabinet appointing a second Royal Commission to investigate the "charges" of Mr. C. P. Fullerton, a Conservative lawyer of Winnipeg, that there was a "deal" between members of the late Roblin government and Mr. Norris, the present premier, fixing terms and conditions for the transfer of authority from the old regime to the new, probably came as a surprise to Mr. Fullerton and those associated with him. Since Sir Rodmond Roblin was forced to resign by the exposure of wrong doing on the part of his government, politicians whose careers are likely to be ruined have been trying consistently to confuse the public mind and detract from the importance of the evidence brought out before the Royal Commission investigating the Parliament buildings scandal.

The belated action of Mr. Fullerton, taken only after certain gentlemen found that the inquiry was to be pushed regardless of consequences, is described by the Manitoba Free Press as "a concerted and planned piece of stage play" to which Hon. Robert Rogers and other partisan gentlemen were parties.

"It was an attempt," says the Free Press, "to distract public attention from the extremely important evidence now being brought out by the Royal Commission, and it was further intended as a fulfillment of the threats which have been made since the investigation began, that if it were not called off there would be reprisals which would affect the reputation of the Liberal party. Since this investigation began the parties who are vitally interested in preventing the truth being made known have employed every means known to unscrupulous and desperate gamblers to have the inquiry stopped or rendered abortive."

Notwithstanding that both Mr. Norris and Sir Rodmond Roblin denied emphatically that there was no deal and no understanding between the two political parties, Mr. Fullerton after several vain attempts had been made to intimidate the new premier, made his "charges." Previous to that, however, as a last resort, one of the witnesses at the inquiry insisted that the Liberals, before the last election, had been bought by a contribution of \$12,000 to the Liberal campaign fund on the understanding that there was to be no prying into certain contracts. That statement was at once repudiated and it developed that it had been thrown out as a warning that the inquiry must not go too far or reprisals would be in order. Later, Mr. Fullerton decided to take the public into his confidence regarding a "deal" which he thought ought to be investigated along with the charges against Roblin and his colleagues. But so soon as Mr. Norris assured him that his wishes would be granted, he took the ground that the commission had no authority to investigate the "deal" and that a special commission would have to be appointed.

At the time the Fullerton statement was made the Free Press assumed that the Conservative lawyer had no expectation that the matter would go any further, and it strongly urged that it would not do to treat Mr. Fullerton's performance with the disdain which he merited. If it was the intention of the lawyer, as it those he really represents, to have the vague insinuations remain uninvestigated he has been disappointed. He must now make good his charges before a separate commission or leave his party leaders in a worse plight than ever.

MR. CHURCHILL'S LOOK AROUND.

In his great speech to his constituents at Dundee, after he gave up his position as First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill looked into a few glowing phrases a very telling description of the nature of the struggle in which the Empire is now engaged, and a very striking epitome of the wide-ranging battle in which all parts of the Empire are engaged. The cable brought to us a summary of Mr. Churchill's Dundee speech, but so much summary does justice to an utterance of this character. Toward the close of his address, the speaker referred to the necessity for organizing the nation, saying:

"Remember, we are confronted with a war which without the slightest scruple extirpates us, man, woman, and child, by any method open to him if he had the opportunity. We are fighting a foe who would not hesitate to exterminate us, and every single soul in this great country this afternoon if it could be done by pressing a button. We are fighting a foe who would think as little of slaughtering a chambermaid as of smoking out a wasp's nest. Let us recognize that this is a new fact in the history of the world—(cheers)—or, rather, it is an old fact, sprung up again in the midst of the modern past. We are fighting with a foe of that kind, and we are locked in mortal struggle. To fall is to be enslaved, or, at the very best, to be reduced to a state of vassalage. We have to have all this misery over again after an uneasy truce, and to fight over again, probably under less favorable circumstances and, perhaps, with a more powerful enemy. Therefore, there could never be peace in Europe until the German military system has been so shattered and torn and trampled that it is unable to resist by any means the will and decision of the conquering Power. (Loud cheers.) For this purpose our whole nation must be organized—(cheers)—must be organized, if you like the word, must be organized and mobilized, and I think there must be asserted in some form or other—I do not attempt to prejudice that—I think there must be asserted in some form or other by the government, a reserve power to give the necessary control and organizing authority and to make sure that it is really by any means the will and decision of the conquering Power. (Loud cheers.)"

A writer in the New York Herald points out that since the United States ships of the Oregon type were designed twenty-five years ago displacement has grown from 10,000 to 81,000 tons, and that it has been proved that increase in size is a distinct advantage so far as running expenses are concerned. For example, the Arizona, which was launched a few days ago, although twice the displacement of the Connecticut, carries only 915 men instead of 1,000 men required by the latter. Thus the saving in personnel for each super-dreadnought represents three-quarters of a million dollars per annum for equal displacement and much greater offensive power.

It is true that the Queen Elizabeth of the British navy is not so large as the Arizona, although she carries heavier guns and is faster, but it is probable nevertheless that as Great Britain turns out battleships—possibly with greater guns than 15-inch—the tendency will be to increase the dimensions everywhere. However, it is a problem that has not yet been solved to the satisfaction of the naval profession.

Then he said a word as to how every branch of our race had been quick to draw the sword in the common cause, and to wield it so effectively. And he closed with a ringing appeal for resolute and united action:

Above all, let us be of good cheer. (Cheers.) And a voice, "Shame the devil and to hell with the Hun." Let us be of good cheer. I have told you how the Navy's business has been discharged. You see for yourselves how your economic life and energy have been maintained without the slightest check, so that it is certain you can realize the full strength of this vast community. The valor of our soldiers has won general respect in all the armies of Europe. (Cheers.) The words of Britain is now taken as the symbol and the hall mark of international good faith. The loyalty of our Dominion and Colonies vindicates our civilization, and the hate of our enemies proves the effectiveness of our warfare. (Cheers.) Yet I would advise you from time to time, when you are anxious or depressed, to dwell a little on the color and light of the terrible war picture now presented to the eye. See Australia and New Zealand smiling down in

the last and finest crusade the combined barbarism of Prussia and the Turkish. (Cheers.) General Louis Botha holding South Africa for the King. (Cheers.) See Canada defending to the death the last few miles of shattered Belgium. Look further, and across the smoke and carnage of the immense battlefield, look forward to the vision of a united British Empire on the calm background of a liberated Europe."

Then turn again to your task. Look forward, do not look backward. Gather afresh in heart and spirit all the energies of your being, bend anew together for a supreme effort. The times are harsh, need is dire, the agony of Europe is infinite, but the might of Britain huddled united into the conflict will be irresistible. We are the grand reserve of the Allied cause, and that grand reserve must now march forward as one man, (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

If the success of the Allies' cause depends, as is now believed, upon speeding up the production of shells and other war supplies, it is at least sound reason for hope and confidence that men like Lloyd George and Churchill are using their great talents in waking up the nation to the needs of the hour. In fact Great Britain now for the first time is really beginning to devote fully its tremendous national energy to the work of laying the foundation of victory. The world has never before seen such a preparation, such a dedication of body and soul to a great cause. In its new role the Empire will be irresistible.

CANADIAN COURAGE.

It used to be said that every soldier in Napoleon's army carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. In the army of the British Empire to-day every officer or man has wonderful opportunities for winning high honor and distinction. Already many of New Brunswick's sons have earned and received high awards for intrepid conduct on the field. St. John men among them—and while our casualty list is long and many homes are in mourning, and while the men who went with the First Contingent have been sorely stricken, mourning and anxiety are tempered in many cases by dispatches relating the heroic deeds done by Canadian soldiers and the prompt recognition of their work by their leaders in the field.

In the story of one division, recently given in the official despatches, it was related that after a series of engagements the remainder of the Princess Patricia regiment was commanded by a lieutenant who had been a private when the war began. Those higher in rank were dead or wounded. The mortality among officers in the more purely Canadian regiments also has been very high and has afforded signal proof of the quality of our leadership under fire.

We shall have many more stories of heroism on the part of Canadian soldiers. Men who are now going from our towns and villages have among them some who will win the highest honors. Anyone among the recruits who are now going forward may return with some famous decoration a year hence. And in the Imperial service these distinctions are not conferred lightly. They are to be won only under circumstances which bring out the pure gold of valor and that battle intelligence which partakes of the quality of inspiration.

Hundreds of deeds performed by Canadians during the last few months, on sea and land, or in the air, should be like so many recruiting sergeants indicating to men who have not yet entered the path of opportunity, of glory, and of duty.

A NAVAL PROBLEM.

A question which is receiving the close attention of naval experts is one regarding the size of future battleships. The prediction is made that battleships of more than 80,000 tons, with corresponding increase in gun, speed and weight of armor, will be made to increase this the strength of the ship itself will have to be increased, and as it will not do to sacrifice speed, it is not clear how the change can be made unless the size of the hull is increased in proportion to the weight of armor and the calibre of the guns to be carried.

A writer in the New York Herald points out that since the United States ships of the Oregon type were designed twenty-five years ago displacement has grown from 10,000 to 81,000 tons, and that it has been proved that increase in size is a distinct advantage so far as running expenses are concerned. For example, the Arizona, which was launched a few days ago, although twice the displacement of the Connecticut, carries only 915 men instead of 1,000 men required by the latter. Thus the saving in personnel for each super-dreadnought represents three-quarters of a million dollars per annum for equal displacement and much greater offensive power.

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

The sum of \$750,000,000 of Great Britain's new war loan has already been raised. Apparently it will not take long to get the five billions required.

Most of the leading newspapers of the United States agree that Great Britain's note regarding the complaints of American shippers was both friendly and reasonably satisfactory.

If Italy's plans do not miscarry Austria soon will need a tremendous force of men to save a large part of her south-

western territory from invasion. The Italians are slowly but gradually forcing their way through the mountain passes to the plains beyond.

Germany appears to be losing a good many submarines these days. She probably does not know how many—and the British Admiralty is not volunteering any information on the matter.

Another Ottawa druggist was trying to get rich selling war supplies to the militia department. After all, what is 100 per cent profit when it is taken out of the men who are brave enough to bleed and die for their country? Surely, Canada has some patriotic citizens!

The Winnipeg Conservative lawyer who talked freely about a "deal" between Premier Norris and the late Roblin government is to be given a chance to prove his charges. Both Norris and Roblin have denied that any deal was made and the Premier has now appointed a separate commission to investigate Fullerton's statements.

Lloyd George said on Wednesday that Great Britain would not cease until Germany was brought to her knees. Yesterday Premier Viviani declared amid the cheers of his colleagues that France would go to the very end. "Let every one be at his post," he said, "and we shall go through." That is the spirit which dominates the Allies—and Germany will go down before it.

Police Lieutenant Becker of New York who has been sentenced to death for the murder of a gambler, is playing in hard luck. The judge who tried him is a member of the court of appeals which dismissed his application for a new trial and the district attorney who brought about his conviction is now Governor of the State. Becker is to die in the week of July 12 unless Governor Whitman or the Supreme Court intervenes. Neither are likely to take any action.

The men who make up the Canadian Overseas Construction Corps were drawn from all over the Dominion, and their stay in St. John was comparatively short, but they were here long enough to make a great number of warm friends who are delighted to know that they have reached England safely. They were given a rousing send-off when they left this port and no doubt their reception on the other side will be just as cordial.

The daring submarine commander who wormed his way through the dangerous mine fields of the Turks into the Sea of Marmara and sank Turkish transports and a gunboat has been given the Victoria Cross. He deserves it. His feat was one of the thrilling incidents of the Dardanelles campaign.

Noting the fact that the defeat of the Russians in the Eastern field of the war was due to lack of munitions, and that the same difficulty has been found in the West, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"There could be no more conclusive answer to the charge that Great Britain and her Allies were responsible for bringing on the war and that Germany was forced into it in defence of the nation, than the thorough and complete preparedness of the one and the utter lack of preparation on the part of the other. This may have indicated a lack of foresight on the part of the British Government, but it certainly demonstrates a lack of intention or expectation of being provoked or inveigled into the war, much less of deliberately bringing it about."

If the United States should become involved in the war against Germany there are many things the American people could do to help the Allies. One writer mentions the following: "Seize seventy-two German and Austrian ships now in American harbors valued at \$100,000,000, confiscate American securities held by Germans in Germany valued at \$100,000,000, send 2,000,000 trained men to the front in eight months and 5,000,000 in a year if needed, as well as furnishing the Allies with abundant supplies of food, shells, etc." There is also to be considered the effect United States action would have upon the other neutral nations. That would count for a great deal in the long run.

THE SAILING OF THE 26TH.

Farewell, goodbye, good luck, lads, And here's Godspeed we wish you, So proud to have you go, lads, But ah, how we shall miss you!

A long farewell, we bid thee, Dear lads, so quickly passing, A last farewell, it may be, Until beyond the Crossing.

Our own dear sons; God bless you, When in that France of sorrow, But dread danger to caress you For many a tomorrow.

May He cheer you, guard you, guide you, Give you courage, strength and valor, And we know what'er betide you, You'll fight hard for right and honor.

Our noble lads; God save you, Or in death or victory Here's a last goodbye we wave you Ere the ship pulls out to sea.

Halifax, N.S., June 15, 1915.

Like Lambs to the Slaughter. (Kansas City Times).

"Preparation breeds war," says Mr. Bryan. Well, the other fellow's preparation certainly does unless you are prepared to meet it.

But further Mr. Bryan says, "We have the men with whom to form an army of defence if we are ever attacked." It might be replied, China has four times as many men. But waiving that, it is true as Mr. Bryan implies that a million Americans or millions of them would rush to the national defence.

But who would care to be responsible for the needless wholesale murder of untrained American citizens before an army was finally "licked into shape" to win a war? And what statesmen would wish to answer for devastated cities and countryside ruined before an army was ready—ruined because a navy was not ready?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications will be printed only if otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor THE TELEGRAPH.)

ROTHESAY AND PATRIOTISM.

To The Editor of The Telegraph. Sir,—Commenting upon the speech and some special observations of Gilbert W. Ganong, ex-M. P., who with Hon. George E. Foster once addressed a large recruiting meeting. Since our short time ago, the Sussex Record does the village and parish of Rothestay a great injustice, which will no doubt be strongly resented by every resident.

According to the Record, Mr. Ganong made some strong references to a Rothestay man "who contributed but \$100 to the patriotic fund" and refrains from sending any of his four or five sons to the front." The Record editor's inferences from giving the man's name—probably Mr. Ganong did not mention it—but in the article refers to him as "the Rothestay man."

Speaking for myself and for many with whom I have conversed about this matter, Mr. Editor, I object to this unjust, unfair and untrue reference to Rothestay. In the first place we have no such man a resident of Rothestay. There are some St. John people who come here for the summer months and so far as they are concerned I have no knowledge of their contributions of men or money for the Empire. If any of them have been sent in their duty, Rothestay should not be held responsible for them with respect to those whom Mr. Ganong seemed to be alluding to will you please me to doubt very much the truth of all that he alleged.

As for Rothestay residents, the record speaks for itself, and every man and woman in this parish has reason to be proud of the sons and daughters who have rallied to the aid of the Empire when called upon to do so. I am indebted to Rev. Canon Daniel, rector of the parish, for a list of those who are at the front, or in camp training for the seas, on home defence, or in the hospitals nursing the wounded, as well as those who volunteered but were rejected from physical disability. The list may not be complete but the publication of the names of those young "Rothestay" men and women who the writer knows have done their duty will remove any stigma caused by Mr. Ganong's insinuations. The list includes—Major Walter S. Harrison, Lieutenant Arthur N. Carter, Lieutenant Alban Sturdee, John Daniel Brock, Moffat Bell, Louis Clark, Herbert A. West, Brad Gilbert, Norman Dobbin, William Kirkpatrick, George Pierce, Frank Harris, Alfred Hemming, George Saunders, Ernest Saunders, Walter Vincent, John Johnston, Joseph Johnston, John Reid.

In addition to the above, Melville Burnside has enlisted for home defence and William Byrd, Fred Smith, Samuel Vincent, John Johnston, Robert Vaillet and Albert Kirkpatrick were rejected by the examining physician. Wallace Turnbull, a son of W. R. Turnbull, first of Kingston Mills Military College, has a commission in an English regiment which will soon join, while Errol Starr, also of Kingston College, is doing home defence. Colin Mackay, the son of a summer resident, is on service in Bermuda.

But wherever they were, Rothestay boys did their duty. Roy and Melville Harrison were living in the west, joined the colors there, along with Fred Pearce, who went from here to Saskatchewan.

Colonel Donville's son, "Ted" was also one of the first to volunteer in Upper Canada, but the doctor failed to pass him. His sister, Miss Mary Donville, has been in France for months, nursing the wounded and Miss Clara Mackean is another of Rothestay's young ladies who is engaged in this work.

I have said enough, I think, to show that Rothestay has not been behind in this war of noble effort. If necessary, let someone else tell of the splendid work of our women for the Red Cross and the Belgians.

I am yours truly,

Rothestay Parish, June 26, 1915.

King Henry's Address to His Men Before Battle.

(By Shakespeare.)

Once more into the breach, dear friends, Once more! No more retreat! In this our last hour, let us be brave, and let us die! Or close the wall up with our English dead!

In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man As modest stillness and humility; But when the blast of war blows in our ears, Then imitate the action of the tiger; Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood, Disguise fair nature with hard-favored rage;

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect; Let it pry through the portage of the head Like the brass cannon; let the brow o'erwhelm it.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock O'erhang and jutty his confounded base, Swill'd with the wild and wasteful rain; Now set the teeth and stretch the nostrils wide, Hold hard the breath, and bend up to the high spirit!

To his bright sword, On, on, you noblest English! Whose blood is fed from fathers of war—proof! Fathers, that, like so many Alexanders