THE COURIER

UNION LABEL

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Monday, August 2, 1915

THE SITUATION.

It is quite generally understood that Winston Churchill lost his position as First Lord of the Admiralty because he too hastily rushed into the Dardanelles operations, but present indications are that the success of the Allies there may prove the first serious setback for the Kaiserites. The persistent indications are that the troops of the Crescent are getting more and more short of ammunition, and that their spirits are in none too good shape.

At time of writing no announcement has been received as to the fall of Warsaw, but such is likely within a very short period. The Russian army thus far appears to have withdrawn in good order and to be inflicting heavy losses on the enemy during the process, albeit they are also suffering severely.

The British are recapturing some of the ground lost by them, and the Italians continue to do well.

With the close of the first year of the war there comes another pronunciamento from the Kaiser to the effect that God knows he didn't want the awful struggle, and history will prove it, and the added blasphemy that the Almighty is clearly on the side of himself and his forces. Didn't want the struggle, eh? Is that why he was prepared to the smallest possible devilish detail?

As for the Allies, they have all at the end of the first twelve months again pledged themselves to continue the struggle at whatever cost until Prussian militarism has been absolutely crushed. There is not the slightest sign of weakening in this regard; instead the firm and the unaltered purpose of standing shoulder to shoulder until this necessary thing has been accomplished.

U. S. PAPER PAYS TRIBUTE TO JOHN BULL.

The following notable editorial is taken from the Chicago Daily News:

"Britain's Part.

"Here are some of the things Britain is doing:

"1. Holding the seas for the ships of her allies as well as for her own.

"2. Protecting the coasts of her allies as well as her own.

"3. Struggling in co-operation with the French, to smash the Turks and win the Balkans for the allied cause.

4. Rendering great aid to French and Belgian troops in resisting the terrible onslaughts of the Germans on the allied left wing in the west.

"5. Making loans and supplying munitions to nearly all her partners in the war.

"6. Pursuing a financial policy in South-eastern Europe likely to promote the cause of the nationalities.

"7. Putting into the field more than ten times as many men as she ever promised.

"8. Guarding her own soil and people against an invasion, which, if it came—and it is believed to be far from impossible—doubtless would be the most savage, the most unsparing, ever known. With how many men? Well, with enough. To hear some people talk, one would suppose that upon Britain were laid the duty of defending every land but her own.

"Britain's wealth and sea power and military power are the one sure safeguard against the triumph of Germany's unparalleled war machine. Without Britain's help France and Russia certainly must have been crushed. Without Britain's wholehearted participation in the war, who will say that Italy would have ventured to challenge the mighty and merciless Germanic coalition? With Britain out of the struggle, would there have been any hope of the Balkan States daring to move?

"And Britain—never forget it—was not compelled to go to the aid of France. Come what might, the most that ever Britain promised France was six divisions—120,000 men. She was not in honor bound to send a single soldier more. She could have stayed out of the war, Germany had begged her to stay out of the war. Disgraced she might have been—as Britons think, must have been—if she had left Belgium and France and European liberty to their doom.

"But she could have done this. Few nations are without disgrace, without historical pages, they fain would obliterate. Britain was not attacked. Britain might have awaited the onset—as America is awaiting the onset. Britain might have stood clear, might have husbanded her resources of men and money, might swiftly have prepared, even might have loomed over the stricken adversaries in the end and claimed the hegemony of Europe for herself.

"Britain did not do so.

"She threw her trident into the scale. She threw her sword into the scale. She threw her gold into the scale—and she is incalculably rich.

"She threw into the balance her impressive racial record, her prestige, her unrivalled diplomatic skill. She threw—is throwing—will throw into the balance the whole puissance of her Empire.

"And all for what? For the principle—the fruits of the principle—of the liberty of the individual against the despotism of the State.

"Britain, one can believe, may be the author of some acts of which she is not proud—may have done some things to cause her, looking back upon them with full light, to wish they had never been done. But in this war this old and proud democracy is unfolding, applying a material strength and a moral splendor that for countless ages after this conflict is stilled will be shining undimmed amid the first glories of history."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

And now the fall fair will soon be tumbling along.

* * *

The machine gun campaign in Brantford is off to a good start. Now see that it keeps that way.

* * *

From Britain, Russia, France and Italy there is the one note after the first year of war—confidence.

* * *

The Kaiser still insists that he has the endorsation of the Almighty. It is appalling to think that a man who inspired such hellish deeds can have any such notion.

* * *

Premier Borden has just been decorated with another high order—that of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. This order was instituted in 1802 and is very sparingly bestowed.

* * *

The official statement is made on behalf of Germany that she can stand the war strain financially for years. Buncombe! No country can be under such a tremendous daily outlay with exports stopped and keep out of bankruptcy for any great length of time.

Old World Notes

The French Post Office has intimated that it is unable to effect the delivery of parcels containing tobacco cigars and cigarettes addressed to French troops because it is impossible to collect from the addresses the French Customs charges, to which all such parcels are now liable. The intimation states that the senders of parcels by post to France would avoid much delay to their parcels if they furnished on the Customs declarations a full description of the goods, and particularly if the descriptions used by those of the French Customs tariff. It is also required that when the goods are not of British manufacture the name of the country of origin should be given on the Customs declaration; and it is recommended that any private marks of the sender which appear on the parcels themselves should be repeated on the Customs declaration.

The reuniting of dispersed kindred is the work of a committee of French women who have done notable work. Two hundred of them, and also some English and American girls, are working industriously at the collection of information to this end. They not only do the work, but they have thus far defrayed the expense. More than 10,000 lost relatives have been found by them and they are establishing communication between separated relatives at the rate of more than 150 a day. Lists of "unfound relatives" are sent regularly to Switzerland, Great Britain and Holland in exchange for similar information received from there, resulting often in gratifying results, particularly concerning Belgian refugees. A competent archivist from the national bureau of archives co-operates with the women in the direction of their card system, from which they can instantly locate the whereabouts of any one of 400,000 refugees.

* * *

Despite difficulties created by the war, the Compulsory Education Act is being administered very successfully in Dublin. This is largely due to the vigilance of the inspectors employed by the School Attendance Committee, who are constantly on the watch for children who are not attending school as regularly as they should. What is known to the Dublin schoolboy as "mitching" from school is less popular than it used to be. The report of the Dublin School Attendance committee for the year ended December 31, 1914, states that the percentage of children attending school was 78.2, of the average number on the rolls. The returns for the preceding year were, it appears, the best since the Act became operative, the average attendance being 79.0. The industrial troubles of 1914 militated against regular school attendance during the summer quarter. The outbreak of the war in the first week of August did not improve matters, as a very large percentage of the families, especially among the poorer classes, were affected by the father, or some other member of the family, being called away by enlistment or to take their place in the Army Reserve. In many instances attendance orders, which had been obtained from the magistrates to enforce regular attendance, became inoperative, owing to the parties against whom they were directed being at the front or in training.

The members of the Masonic Order will erect a hospital at Sullivan, Ill.

Buffalo is sending 1200 laborers to Batavia, N. Y., to assist in pulling beans for canning.

Prices of drugs, due to the war, almost caused the bankruptcy of more than one Philadelphia hospital.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

OVER ONE MILLION

(Continued from Page 1)

within the Empire. (Cheers). Canada was just as much a nation within the Empire as Scotland and Ireland. We did not hold the same political relationship to the British parliament. That was because Canada was so far away. But we should assert it to be a fact that Canada was a nation. (Loud cheers).

The whole British Empire was at war to protect its own existence, and therefore to protect ourselves. Could we live under German rule? (Cries of "No.")

Leaders in the British Isles were saying to-day when they appealed for recruits: "See what Canada is doing, what Australia is doing, what India is doing, what even the islands of the Pacific wish to do." Canadians were not to fall down with that compliment. During the Civil war in the United States Abraham Lincoln found it necessary to appeal for 300,000 more men. Some poet felt inspired to voice thus the reply of the people: "We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more."

"And I think," concluded the Archbishop, "when Canada will have had 300,000 men at the front, we'll send word across the Atlantic, 'We are coming, still 300,000 more." (Cheers).

Mr. A. Claude Macdonell, M. P., said Canada could not do enough for those who were fighting her battles and making her name famous and the government should see that those who returned were protected and indemnified for what they had suffered as long as they lived. (Loud cheers).

Senator Lougheed said that was the first public opportunity he had had to refer to the princely generosity and magnificent patriotism of a movement which had spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific during the past month, and which had resulted in the presentation to the military authorities of a large quantity of machine guns. The movement had been spontaneous and had resulted in over a million dollars being subscribed or presented for the purpose of purchasing machine guns.

MILLION DOLLARS FOR GUNS.

"In this connection," proceeded the Minister, "there seems apprehension on the ground that the Government of the day is not giving that serious attention it should, to providing full equipment of machine guns to the forces in the field. I desire to remove that. Since the inception of the war the Canadian Government has never hesitated in furnishing the troops with equipment equal, if not superior in number and quality to that furnished the British troops. Any statement that the Government has been remiss so far as machine guns are concerned is incorrect." Some time ago, when it began to be realized that this was to be a machine-gun struggle, the Government took steps to order machine guns, so that the number of these furnished to the Canadian troops would exceed double the complement furnished as equipment to the British troops.

"These machine guns which are being presented," Senator Lougheed went on, "will be entirely in addition to the equipment already furnished. I might go even farther. The Government has taken advantage of an opportunity to place a large order on its own account in addition to the gifts, so that the complement furnished the Canadian troops, with these gifts, will quadruple the equipment furnished the British troops.

HOSPITALS FOR WOUNDED

Provision for the welfare of the soldiers at the termination of the war was also going on. Within the last month the Government, by order in Council, had made provision for establishing hospitals and convalescent homes, so that the sick and wounded might receive every attention. There would be opened almost immediately a very large hospital in the city of Quebec to look after the sick and wounded when they disembarked. They had had offers of at least 75 private houses for convalescent homes. Some would be accepted, and some it would not be necessary to accept.

He desired to assure the people of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific that the most adequate provision was being made as to the arrival of the sick and wounded upon our shores. In this connection he desired to express his appreciation of the services of the voluntary aid societies. The Red Cross Society, the St. John's Ambulance Association, the Khaki League and many others.

NOT IN SIGHT.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Tokio, Aug. 2.—A solution of the cabinet crisis is not yet in sight. The situation has been complicated by the opposition of the elder statesmen to Takaaki Kato, minister of foreign affairs, whose handling of the Chinese question they have criticized. On the other hand representative Japanese, not connected with politics, are urging the continuance in power of the cabinet headed by Count Okuma as premier. The creation of a coalition ministry, similar to that of Great Britain, has been suggested.

THE MORE

(Continued from Page 1)

concluding, "sets us a brilliant example on how to fulfill our duty to the country. It is now our duty to work day and night to supply this army with everything which it needs, but to do that, it is necessary to make many changes. We will fight until the complete destruction of the enemy is accomplished.'

Sergius Sazonoff, the foreign minister, who followed M. Rodzianko after reiterating that all the evidence showed that neither Russia nor her allies were responsible for the war, gave a resume of the political situation. There had been few changes, M. Saxonoff said, in international relations since his last address to the duma. Then combined action by the separate states had not been well organized but now the forces of each state were being employed to the best advantage in striving for a common end.

M. Sazonoff referred, amid cheering to the participation in the war of Italy.

"These people," he said, "long have wished to free their fellow-countrymen from the foreign yoke. If the example of Italy had been followed by the other states it would have contributed to the speedy conclusion of the war.

"Recently there has been much talk of the state of mind of Sweden. Our sincere desire to main with her the best of neighborly relations is too well known to need any confirmation from me, at the same time we are aware of the inevitable embarrassments caused to Swedish commerce through that country being situated in the midst of the belligerents. I content myself with placing on record the correctness with which the Swedish government maintains its neutrality, while safe-guarding its national interests. The Anglo-Swedish negotiations which are proceeding at Stockholm, while they are confined to business, have given proof to the undoubted desire on both sides to find a basis for agreement and we sincerely hope a successful conclusion will soon be reached.

Referring to the German methods of waging warfare, M. Sazonoff said the Germans had stopped "neither at the wholesale poisoning of our soldiers nor at the extermination of women, children and peaceful citizens, whose cries could not fail to arouse sentiments of just repugnance in neutral countries.'

"These feelings," the foreign minister said, "spread beyond the ocean to the United States, where humanitarian feelings revolted against such horrible occurrences as the sinking of the Lusitania which cost so many American lives. This attack, which has no parallel for cruelty or absurdity, is an ineffaceable blot on the name of Germany.'

Speaking of the situation on the Gallipoli peninsula, M Sazonoff said:

"'The allies, with unshakable tenacity, see the approach of the longed-for moment when a close and direct bond will be established between us. The Turks, scenting the approaching storm, have overwhelmed the Christain peoples still in their power with exceptional cruelty. The Armenians are suffering unheard of persecutions, which, however, have not broken their spirit, for the Armenian volunteers are fighting with us.

"Persecutions no less terrible suffered by the local Greek population cannot but excite the indignation of the Hellenic people and government. The latter will have to solve the question whether it is capable of coming to the assistance of its co-religionists in Asia Minor without joining the powers who are fighting for right and justice. I do not doubt that in other countries still neutral, the governments will be found full in accord with their aspirations, their vital interests and their past.

"I must refer particularly to the pressure which Roumania has undergone at the hands of Austro-German agents. Despite their efforts the Roumania Government is resisting temptation and we continue with that country relations of friendship, the strengthening and development of which are objects of our reciprocal care."

M. Sazonoff concluded with reference to the miracles of bravery and devotion' of which Serbia had given proof.'

HIS CONSCIENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

would enter Berlin in a few months are, with heavy blows driven back far east and west. Numerous battlefields in various parts of Europe and naval battles off parts of Europe and naval battles off near and distant coasts testify what German anger in self-defence and German strategy can do. No violation of international law by our enemies will be able to shake the economic foundation of our conduct of the war.

"The communities of agriculture, industry, commerce, science and technical art have endeavored to soften the stress of war. Appreciating the necessity of measures for the free intercourse of goods, and wholly devoted to the care of their brethren in the field, the population at home has strained all its energies to parrying the common danger.

"With deep gratitude the Fatherland remembered to-day and always will remember its warriors; those who, defying death, show an old front to the enemy; those who, wounded or ill, return; those above all, who rest from battle on foreign soil or at the bottom of the sea.

"With mothers, widows and orphans I feel grief for the beloved who have died for their Fatherland.

GUARANTEE OF VICTORY

"Internal strength and a unanimous national will, in the spirit of the founders of the Empire, guarantee victory. The dykes they erected in anticipation that we should once more have to defend that which we gained in 1870 have defied the highest tide of the world's history.

"After unexampled proofs of personal ability and national energy. I cherish the bright confidence that the German people, faithfully preserving the purification acquired through war, will vigorously proceed on the tried old ways and confidently enter the new.

"Great trials make the nation reverent and firm of heart. In heroic action we suffer and work without wavering until peace comes; peace which offers us the necessary military and political economies, and guarantees a future which fulfills the conditions for the unhindered development of our producing energy at home and on the free seas.

"Thus we shall emerge with honor from a war for Germany's right and freedom, however long the war may last, and be worthy of victory before God, who, we pray, may bless henceforth our arms.'

Guiseppe Costello and Anna Foti, both deaf and dumb, were wed in New York city hall by interpreted signs.

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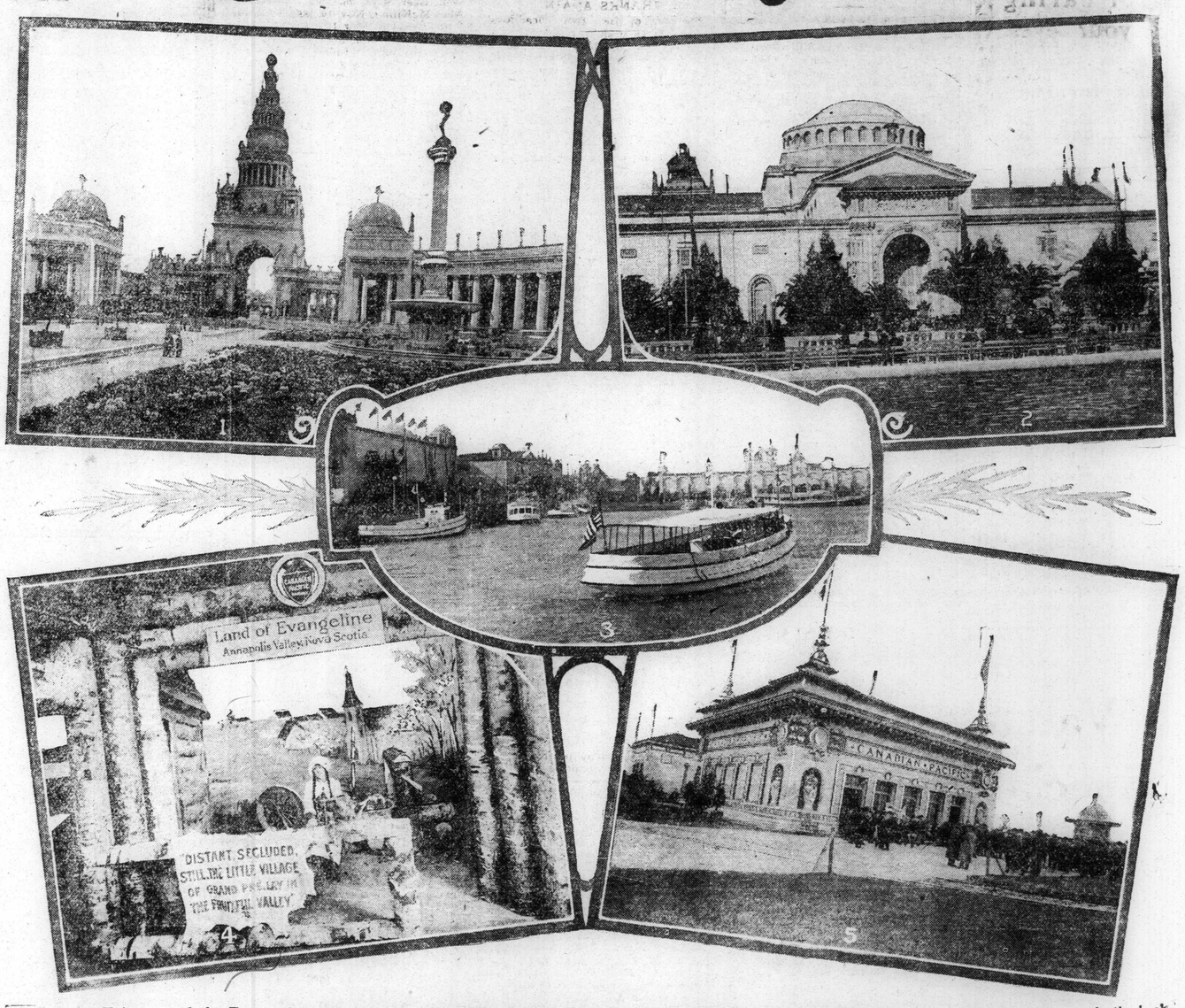
Scenes at the Fair



(1) Court of Universe and the Tower of Jewels. (2 One of the entrances to the Palace of Manufacturers. (3) Yacht Harbor with the California Building in the background. (4) Land of Evangeline. (5) Where Canadian resources are featured.

ONE of the greatest attractions to the tourist this year is the Panama Pacific Exposition at which Canada is represented generally and the Canadian Pacific Railway in particular. Through the efforts of the railway company Canada is prominent ly featured in moving pictures, and the first run of the pictures dedicated the Canadian Building and that of the Canadian Pacific More than ordinary interest is evinced by the large numbers who visit the lecture rooms and spend an hour or so seeing the views on the screen, portraying every phase of the resources of the Dominion. Generous space has been given over to the fruits of British Columbia as well as to the golden wheat harvests from the Prairie Provinces in the Canadian Pacific Pavilion; while the lumbering of this vast country is most impressively described. Electric lighting is freely used in various features of the exhibits, and all vacant spaces on the walls are filled with series of illuminations showing western and mountain scenes, also forest views, fruit and farm scenes, while many grain and grass exhibits are mounted and similarly lighted. The beauties of the Canadian Rockies through which the Canadian Pacific passes is vividly featured not only by means of huge panoramic photographs but by films.