

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Military observers are of the opinion that developments on the western front may cause Germany to withdraw troops from the eastern line, and thus give to the Russians a much needed breathing spell. Yesterday's advances from Petrograd were to the effect that the Russians had scored success on the Dnieper River, had inflicted heavy losses and, finally, at three points along that line, had compelled the enemy to retire to the southern bank of the river. Berlin admits a partial reverse at the points named but claims that in Poland German troops have made new advances.

Probably it will be some weeks before the Russian army is able to again take the offensive, and in that time events on the other war fronts may develop to a degree where the enemy will feel the pressure of the armies of Britain, France and Italy. Official war reports recount French successes, while from Italy comes a description of the plans being made for further incursions into Austrian territory.

Apparently, however, there is nothing in the war news to allay the impression that the Allies are suffering from a lack of munitions, on the contrary it is tacitly admitted that in the areas where there was no scarcity of guns and ammunition it was not difficult to make headway. Man for man the soldiers in the Allied armies are at least the equal of their foes, and, also, by this time the Allies should have numerical superiority. Soldiers without ammunition, however, are of no more use than artisans without the implements of their trades, and there is much evidence to show that the Allied armies are not as well supplied as their enemies in this particular. Munitions constitute the Empire's greatest need, and until that need is fully met there can be little decisive success on either war front. The result of the conflict depends almost as much on the men in the factories as on their brothers in the fighting lines.

WHY THE HUN HATES BRITAIN

While the methods employed by Germany in the prosecution of this war have been such as to cause that nation to lose the estimation of the world, and to be regarded as worse than barbarian, still the Germans have cause to hate Great Britain with a hatred more implacable than that with which they honor their enemies among the other powers of the old world. It is Great Britain that has proven the obstacle to German successes ever since the war commenced, and it will be Great Britain that more than any other power will bring about eventual German defeat.

The Germans believe, and with reason, that Great Britain scratched from them the fruits of certain victory. Had Britain yielded to the blandishments of Berlin's diplomats in the conversations prior to the outbreak of hostilities, the Prussian power would have found it easy to conquer France and prevent Russia from becoming dangerous. Germany today endures terrible suffering and privation, none of which would have come to her had Britain not been numbered among her enemies. Without the opposition of the world's greatest Empire it would have been simple for Germany to overrun Belgium and eventually take her prisoner; France, before this, would have been humbled and forced to make large contributions to the German war funds. Russia would have been held back until a favorable time arrived for settling with her. Italy would not have entered the war as the enemy of the Teutonic Alliance and there would have been no Lusitania disaster to forever blacken the name of Germany, for, with Britain neutral, the giant ships of the Cunard Line would have been free to come and go as they chose.

Instead of the loss of all her foreign trade, the starvation of all her home industry, save that intimately related to the prosecution of war, the killing of hundreds of thousands of her men and the spectre of defeat and destruction which, as the result of the participation of the British Lion in the world conflict, now confronts Germany, the Prussian power would be emerging victorious from a rather one-sided struggle, having

gained a "larger place in the sun" and a greater prosperity. This was the German dream before the war, which dream Britain and Britain alone, has kept from becoming a reality. Germany knows where to place the responsibility for her defeats and, consequently, it is not unnatural that chagrin and rage should cause the Berliner to gnash his teeth, the German versifier to bring forth chants of hate and the essayist to produce reams of reasons why "Gott" should "strafe England."

But, after the war is over, after the Prussian spirit has been curbed, the real German people, the people who, before the war, won admiration by their homely virtues and recognized achievements, will find in the British Empire their real friend. They will not be slow to recognize that it was Britain and Britain's power that freed them from the thralldom of militarism and gave them opportunity to develop anew into a civilizing force.

MORE EVIDENCE REGARDING BOOTS.

The Standard publishes, this morning, another testimonial to the quality of the boots furnished to the Canadian soldiers. This comes from the front, from a man who has worn the boots and who declares that they have given every satisfaction. He also relates how soldiers, already in France, endeavored to obtain from comrades, who joined them later, Canadian boots to replace those issued by the British authorities as the British boots did not give satisfaction.

The campaign against the boots supplied to the Canadian soldiers was fanned by Grit members of parliament and newspapers supporting the Grit party. For partisan purposes the whole Canadian shoe manufacturing industry was made the target of abuse and misrepresentation, and men engaged in it held up to scorn as grafters and looters of public funds. Yet when the widest enquiry was made into the charges and the boots, which had already been rejected by military enquiries, were subjected to tests by experts the makers of the charges could not substantiate them.

The Grit newspapers are forced to hang their heads in silent shame. They deliberately maligned a great Canadian industry and did damage the effect of which will be felt long after the war is over. Every evidence of the falsity of their charges but adds to their confusion, and already the testimony against them is mighty.

The report of the Canadian eye witness states that the original Princess Patricia regiment, which when war opened numbered more than 1,100 men has now been reduced to 150. No regiment fighting the battles of the Empire has made a prouder record than the Princess Pat's. It has been suggested that after the war it should be retained as a permanent unit of the Canadian forces. The suggestion is a good one for the regimental organization should not be permitted to die. Its record is too glorious to be shrouded in oblivion.

Is it not true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier commenced that long promised "stumping tour" of Quebec? The war is in its eleventh month and the leader of the Liberal opposition has not yet raised his voice from the public platform if we except the City of Montreal.

A statistician has figured that there are 8,053,070 men of fighting age in the British Isles, while Canada and the other Overseas Dominions can supply 2,000,000 more. Ten millions of soldiers. That is as much as Germany can muster.

The Sultan of Turkey is reported ill and with a German physician in attendance. That physician may be depended upon to do his best to cure the patient for with the Sultan out of the way Turkey might want to stop fighting.

Despite the reports of German victories over Russia, the ordinary man will refuse to believe that Russia is beaten until Russia herself says so. And that time will not come today—rather one-sided struggle, having

DR. SIMPSON CABLES PERMISSION TO OPEN STRONG BOX

Contents of Box Figured Prominently in Evidence Before the Manitoba Royal Commission.

Winnipeg, June 25.—The commission appointed to investigate the Fullerton charges will hold its first formal session Monday afternoon to organize for the actual taking of evidence. Dr. R. M. Simpson's box in the vault of a local trust company may now be opened. A cablegram was received this afternoon from Dr. Simpson, who is now in France giving the Royal Commission his permission that it should be opened and its contents examined.

PARRSBORO MAN WASHED OVERBOARD FROM HIS VESSEL AND DROWNED

Special to The Standard. Yarmouth, N. S., June 25.—The Nova Scotia schooner Jost, Capt. Pettis, coal laden, arrived here from New York this afternoon and reports the loss of one of her crew, Fred McLaughlin, of Parrsboro. The accident occurred on June 21st, just as the schooner was coming to anchor at Vineyard Haven, and McLaughlin was out on the jibboom furling the flying jib. A heavy sea was running and a strong tide carried McLaughlin rapidly away from his vessel, and he sank within a few moments. The unfortunate man was 35 years old, and was held in the highest esteem by Captain Pettis and other members of the crew.

SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, June 26.—Offers of large salaries to expert ordnance officers of the army by private manufacturers of war munitions have created such a serious problem in the war department. Ordinarily this question, frequently raised in the navy as a result of offers from shipbuilding companies to young constructors, causes the army little trouble.

DRUG CLERK GIVES EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, June 25.—The proceedings before the war contracts commission, which became dramatic this afternoon for a brief period, although there was not a single moment during the whole sitting that interest abated. The interest centered on Ernest Powell, the young drug clerk who was given the contract for field dressings and medical supplies. He is an unqualified clerk employed by W. F. Garland, M. P. for Carleton County, who conducts a drug business known as the Carleton Drug Company.

When Powell got this contract he opened an account with the Union Bank. His handbook was produced yesterday, and Powell stated repeatedly that he had no recollections of what he had done with various large sums, which had been withdrawn by him, nor could he say, he swore, why he had withdrawn them.

Powell stood for minutes at a time without answering the questions put to him by Mr. Thompson, counsel for the commission. The situation grew tense, and Sir Charles Davidson, the commissioner, turned to the witness and said in slow and impressive tones: "I am compelled to say that the manner in which you are giving your evidence is to say the least painful." The seriousness of Sir Charles' warning did not seem to strike Powell, who continued his attitude of at times giving answers which did not appear to be truthful and at other times did not answer at all. Again Sir Charles turned to Powell and said: "I want to say, Mr. Powell, that if you propose to trifle with your oath and with this court you are doubly mistaken." Powell at last realized that he was

Little Benny's Note Book.

By LEE PAPE

The fellow was awl setting awn my frunt steps today, pop setting there to, smoking and leasening to us tawk, and after a while Skinny Martin sed, Lets get up a vawdevill contest and seth wun has to do sumthing. Will you be the judge, if we do it, pop, I sed. I shall considir it a pleasure, not to say an honor, sed pop, and fertir moor, I heerbly awfwer a prize of wun sent for the best vawdevill act awn this afternoon program. Id go forh, if I had a little peece of soap to do a magicians trick with, sed my cuzzin Artie. And I went back in the kitchen and got him a peece of soap and Artie got awn the stage beeing the pavement in frunt of the frunt steps, and ternerd his back and did sumthing to wun hand, looking as if he was sooting awn it, and then he ternerd erround agen holding up his hand with the fingers clozed and saying, See, absooltly nothing heer and nothing in my mustash to deeserve you, now watch me closely, appeer, peece of soap, appeer.

Which the peece of soap did, coming rite up out of his hand wen Artie squeezed it, looking awl rite. And we awl clapped and then I went, singsins You got to stop klicking my dawg erround, just beeing 4 lines to it, as follows, Every time I come to town, They start in klicking my dawg erround. Wich I keep awn stinging them ovir and ovir agen without any apeshill toon until the fellas awl started to clap, properly thinking if they didnt clap I woud nevvr stop, wich maybe I woudnt of.

Then the rest of the fellas awl did sumthing. Sid Hunt ternerd cart wheels, Sam Kraws reeling as much as he remembered of The boy stood on the burning deck, being about haff, Skinny Martin doing immetaryshins of Napoleon, George Washington and Teddy Roosevelt, awl the immetaryshins looking the saim, and Reddy Morfy ternerd 6 handsprings and reciting Mary had a little lam, she put it awn a shelf, and evry time it wagged its tale, it spanked its littel self, and evry time enyboddy did sumthing the rest awl clapped no mattir weathir they thawt it was good or not, properly thinking if they didnt clap they woudnt get clapped wen there tern calm, and after we awl had our terns pop sed, Not haff had, not haff had, 3 quartis had to say the least, Solomon himself coodent tell wich was the worst, heer, scramblin for the prize.

And he throo a sent up in the air and we awl scrambled for it and Puds Simkins got it by setting awn it and then reeeching undirneth himself for it.

In a different form of court than the public accounts committee and began slowly but surely to divulge the truth.

He told the commission that the amounts were withdrawn from his account at the bank at the instance of W. F. Garland, M. P., his employer, and that apart from a few small sums for personal expenses all the withdrawals were made at the instance of Garland and all the sums were paid over to him.

Another dramatic incident occurred when Powell was called. Mr. Garland who was present was asked by Mr. Thompson, the government counsel, to leave the room. He was required to absent himself during the examination of Powell.

PRES. WILSON TAKING A SHORT VACATION

Cornish, N. H., June 25.—President Wilson has arrived at his summer home here for a brief vacation, which he is taking under his physician's orders.

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When You Have Finished Reading This Page

Turn to page 12 and let your children enter the contests.

Men's

