

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 7, 1915.

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SOLDIERS OR SHELLS?

A young German chemist, when asked why he was not at the front made reply to the effect that one chemist in his laboratory was worth many more soldiers.

Germany has been very careful not to weaken her working force in the manufacture of munitions of war, and war materials of every kind, by taking skilled workmen from the factories to the trenches. England made this mistake, and is now bringing back to the factories as many as possible of the engineers and skilled artisans, with a knowledge of the manufacture of war materials, who threw up their work to enlist. These can do more for the Empire by making war munitions than by fighting at the front.

Mr. Lloyd George said to the people of Bristol:—

"The engineers of Britain, employers and workmen, can win this war. Without them victory is impossible. I want to get them into the minds of every employer, every manager, every foreman, every worker, however humble he may be, skilled and unskilled alike, that without their best victory is impossible, that with it victory is within our grasp."

Germany had prepared for war—you have only got to study now what has happened and you can see it more and more—the whole organization of their industry had its steel point directed to war, the great engineering industries were so organized that when war came they would be ready—its steel industries, its copper industries, above all its chemical industries were ready at a moment's notice to distill poison, subtle, deadly, cruel poison, in order to destroy the enemy with the greatest torture, pain and anguish.

I want you to fill our arsenals. I want you to fill our arsenals with the material that will enable our troops to break through their lines. You saw what happened at Neuve Chapelle. We rained shot on them and our men got through; but then we had to pause. We want a deluge of Neuve Chapelles. Let them rain for forty days and forty nights without ceasing. That is why the Germans have been able to succeed to the extent they have done in the east of Europe. It is by incessant striking, striking, striking! You only can do that by filling up our reserves with plenty of shell ammunition. Then you will hear the crack of the German steel barrier, under the incessant hammering of the British guns. You will hear the cheers of the British infantry as they march through their shattered entrenchments to victory. And in that hour the engineers will know, with a thrill, that the workshops of Britain have won a last triumph for the righteousness that exalted a nation.

This speech was made nearly a month ago. The facts set out by Mr. Lloyd George were well known long before. What has the Canadian government done in the meantime to speed up the manufacture of shells in every available factory in Canada? Shells are cheaper than soldiers' lives. Canada must be better organized for war.

ROBINSON'S TELEGRAM

Judge McDonald was a member of the Royal Commission appointed last spring to investigate the charges against the Roblin government in Manitoba. Judge McDonald had a son who was a member of the Strathcona House. On April 30, Sir Edmund Roblin sent the following telegram:—

"Winnipeg, April 30—To Hon. R. Rogers, Ottawa, (Confidential):

"Close friends say very desirable that Geoffrey E. MacDonald, son of the Commissioner of the Strathcona House, be given a commission, say Lieutenant. See General, as have no cipher with him, and explain situation so that he will understand and act promptly. Am sure he will do this for me. Proceedings here already dragging. Anderson says most important thing to secure promotion. Kelly's eldest son died yesterday. (Signed) Roblin."

Why was it considered important to get this promotion for the son of one of the members of the Royal Commission which was probing graft charges against the government? Judge McDonald knew nothing about the affair until the above telegram was published. These Manitoba Tory politicians are an interesting group, from the Hon. Robert Rogers down to the government official who is always ready to play the game for his masters.

THEIR CASE IS DESPERATE

When the enquiry into the Dugal charges in New Brunswick had proceeded far enough to prove conclusively that there had been political wrong-doing of the gravest character, involving the reputation of the premier of the province, who later resigned and withdrew from the legislature, a shameful attempt was made to divert attention from the facts by the public insinuation that these charges would never have been made if certain Liberals could have got their price. The charge was denied promptly and on oath by Messrs. Carvell and Carter, and the authors of it were challenged to give names and proofs. Of course they had none to give.

It would now appear that similar tactics

are being pursued by the Tories of Manitoba. They have trumped up a story to the effect that the present Premier Norris was a party to a deal to drop certain election protests if his party were paid \$50,000. Mr. Norris has promptly denied the charge, and the man who made it had already absolved two other members of the present Liberal government who were at first mentioned in the charge. The attempt to blacken the reputation of those who are exposing the Tory graft is not likely to be any more successful in Manitoba than in New Brunswick. It is the last resort of desperate politicians who have been found out.

THE OLD AND HOPEFUL NEW

It would be extremely difficult to get a more impressive illustration of the old China and the hoped-for new China than was given by Mr. Louis A. Holman in some pictures thrown upon the screen during his address in this city on Monday evening. He showed a series of photographs taken when in a Chinese city he witnessed the public execution of eight persons, including an old man and a mere boy. They were seen marching along the crowded street, between files of soldiers, to the place of execution outside the city walls. They were seen kneeling in front of a great mound, and again shown as they fell after the fatal volley. After the execution, Mr. Holman saw beside one of the dead men a boy weeping, and at the other end of the line a wretched mother placed her hand on the heart of the boy who had been shot. Thousands of people looked stolidly on and there was noise to place an arm about the weeping boy or to speak a word of comfort to the heart-broken mother. Even the clothing of the dead would be stripped from them and become the property of the man who buried them.

That was the old China. To illustrate the hoped-for new China, Mr. Holman showed a photograph of a mission school of Chinese boys, clean, well-dressed, intelligent-looking, and growing up under Christian influence. None could fail to be deeply impressed by the contrast, or by that revealed by two other pictures, one showing a child whose feet had been frozen off when it was thrown out by its parents to die, and the other showing an American nurse with one of these neglected little ones, bandaged but happy, resting in her arms. There was still another, showing two brothers, one of whom had attended a Christian school and the other had gone the way of his pagan ancestors. The merest glance at the alert, confident face of the one, and the sad and forlorn face of the other, together with the general outward appearance of each told the whole story.

The old China is passing, but the change must in any case be very slow. Those who assist in bringing about the adoption of higher ideals are doing a noble work, in the interests of humanity.

The movement to establish in this city a Home for Aged Men is one that should have been started years ago, and that it has been inaugurated with so strong a board of directors is the best assurance that it will now succeed. The generosity of Mr. L. R. Ross, in waiving the terms of the will of the late Col. Tucker, and placing at the disposal of the board a nucleus of \$5,000, most appeal to other men, and women, of means, and the fund will grow. Such an institution will be of great value, and solve a very serious problem in the lives of many old men in the years to come.

The Canadian Courier says:—"Today three Royal Commissions are investigating graft charges—two in Manitoba and one at Ottawa. They may not find anyone guilty, but apparently not the business of Royal Commissions. Enough evidence, however, will come out to enable the people of Canada to know that there are grafters in this country. As grafters are not only grafting but are also grafting, the next question arises:—Who are the bosses? Perhaps Messrs. Rogers, Roblin, Flemming and certain others whose names are readily recalled, might indicate where the answer to this question could be found."

Rev. Dr. Smith of Fredericton appears to entertain the view that the Presbyterian Church will not cover itself with glory when it denounces political wrong-doing, if at the same time it selects known political wrong-doers as delegates to its General Assembly. As a result of his protest the Presbytery yesterday adopted this resolution:—

"The Presbytery, having heard the protest of Dr. W. H. Smith touching its action in appointing commissioners to the general assembly at the quarterly meeting in March last, does, in the interests of righteousness and the honor of the church, recognize the timeliness of the protest, and, in accord with the principles of our church, emphatically condemn all wrong practices in political life."

In the dining-room of a hotel in France on a huge placard posted over the mantelpiece you can now read the following:—"English officers and their friends are kindly requested to address the waiters and servants in English, as their French is not generally understood."

point.

is "Crumble-proof"—there are six more in Sterling Gum The 7-point gum

LIGHTER VEIN.

Caution. Mrs. Crawford—I saw your husband motor today. He seems to be a careful driver.

Mrs. Crabshaw—Indeed he is. He generally makes a car last until a new model is out.

Fooling the Enemy.

Rain was falling steadily as the weary cyclist plodded on through the English mud. At last he spied a figure walking toward him through the gloom.

He sprang off his machine and asked the native:—

"How far is the village of Poppleton?"

"Just ten miles the other way, sir," was the reply.

"The other way?" exclaimed the cyclist. "But the last sign post I passed said it was in this direction."

"Ah," said the native, with a knowing grin, "but, ye see, we turned that there post round so as to fog those 'ere Zeppylings."

Afraid for Him.

"Did any man ever kiss you before did?" he asked.

"Yes, dear."

"Tell me his name that I may thrash him."

"I'm afraid, Algermon, that he might be too many for you."

Cold Calculation.

"I told my youngster that if he was a good boy I'd take him to the circus this summer."

"Did it work?"

"No. He said he tried that last year, and the circus want' work."

"Let us take the phrase, 'United we stand, divided we fall,'" said the lecturer on old sayings. "Notice how every-thing without exception, obeys that law."

"Humph," said the small man at the back of the hall. "What about the legs of a pair of steps?"

Mrs. Mary Field—"Well, I'm sorry you want to leave me, Maggie. What is your reason?"

Maggie keeps silent.

Mrs. Mary Field—"Something private."

Maggie—"No, mum; he's a lance-corporal."

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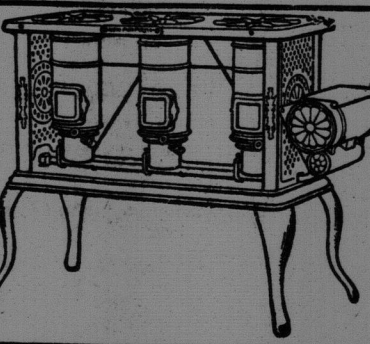
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THE OTTAWA INQUIRY

Ottawa, July 6.—It was shown before the Royal Purchasing Commission today that another Ottawa retail druggist, T. A. Brownie, who was "on the inside" in government circles, secured a handsome take-off from war contracts. He bought 150 hospital boxes from the National Drug Company which the government could have purchased wholesale for \$11,250. He did not open or inspect the boxes, hardly had anything to do with them other than to collect the returns but, when the government bought them from him, he was paid \$17,205. His patriotism was represented by a profit of \$5,955.

Stewart McClenaghan sold "housewives" to the government at fifty-three cents, and secured a contract for 100,000 at this price. He only paid forty-four cents for them.

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