

Jane Addams And The War

(St. John Globe.)

Miss Jane Addams, who brought herself into the limelight rather unpleasantly by remarks about the Canadian, British and French troops being made "crazy with rum and absinthe" before getting ready to fight, has now brought the wrath of the fighting American upon her head. She is apparently worried that the United States has gone to war without "considering the feelings of the German-born American citizens." She says, among other things, that "The United States owes too much to the people of all nations who have come here to till her broad prairies to allow the women and children of any nation to starve. This remark has called forth a strong rebuke from Chief Justice Carter of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Miss Addams has done so fine a work for the women and children of all nations who have found in the United States a home, and she has stood for so high a type of the humanitarian, that one hesitates to criticize her. She looks at one end of the question, however, and sees but the suffering of the individual. The greatest sorrow, a sorrow that will live with the warring countries forever, is the terrible suffering of the women and children. But it is not an individual question with which the war is dealing, it

No doubt her heart is as heavy as that of any other woman who knows and realizes the awfulness of this struggle; but from out the German countries there has come no evidence of any consideration as a people for the sufferings of the women and children of Belgium, of Serbia, of Poland. United as the Allies are in this war, loyal as are the women of the Allied nations; ready as they are to make all sacrifices to yield to that discipline which is now part and parcel of the daily life, the slightest sign on the part of Germany of pity for the women and children of other nations, would open their hearts to the mothers of Germany. This is what Miss Addams does not understand. There is no reason to believe that the German nation as a whole does not stand behind the killing in a most awful form of the English babies in their schoolrooms; of the deportation of young girls from Belgium; of the starving and neglect of prisoners of war; of the ignoring of the Red Cross hospitals, and the deliberate shooting of wounded soldiers. It is the national treachery that has hurt the women of other nations and brought to them a realization that to save the women of Germany from themselves, the game must be played according to rule. Miss Addams brings to her point of view sentiment unsupported by an intelligent knowledge of the whole situation.

Conditions In Athens Normal

Athens, June 15, via —London No disorders followed the departure of former King Constantine, and conditions in the city are normal, with the exception that the theatres are closed and the bands are silent. The cabinet to-day submitted its resignation to King Alexander, but this was merely a formality, and the ministers will meet later to frame a decree of political amnesty.

Senator Journaert, the French envoy, has informed the government that freights held up at Salamis will be delivered immediately and that ships bound for Piraeus with wheat, maize and coal will be ordered to proceed to their destination with the least possible delay.

London, June 15.—A long series of belated despatches from Athens confirm the reports that the abdication of King Constantine and his departure from the Greek capital were unattended by any serious disturbance. There was much excitement and noise among the former King's partisans in street gatherings of the so-called reservists, but no bloodshed or rioting.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 14.—There is

nothing like a general advance on any front, but we proceed silently to occupy bits of ground and stretches of trench which have already been evacuated by the enemy. By this creeping we now hold a line of posts over 2,000 yards in advance of the line which we pushed east of Messines.

The German story of a British cavalry charge in this region is untrue, like all other German utterances on the subject of the battle. Cavalry has not engaged and has not attempted to take even the smallest part in the operations. Mounted patrols of half a dozen men or so have in a few cases been usefully employed. But while the German statement that very few returned is true, it is only true because the same number returned as went.

Operations on A Grand Scale

London, June 19.—Indications point to an early resumption of operations on a grand scale in Belgium and France, if, indeed, they have not already begun in Flanders and Champagne. A significant statement in the latest Berlin official communication says that in Flanders and Champagne "the fighting activity has been revived at several points."

Aside from this there is no information as to the exact status of affairs. In Champagne the Germans have made an attempt to recapture positions between Mont Blond and Mont Carnillet, taken by the French Monday, but met with repulse, suffering heavy casualties. To the northwest, around Craonne, heavy artillery duels are being fought.

The situation in Flanders is even more obscure, as neither the British nor French statements tend to clarify the German report of the recommencement of hostilities. Artillery duels of great intensity are known to have been in progress between Boesinghe and Frelinghien and in the regions of Steenstraete, and Het Sas, while to the south, in France, in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai railroad, the British troops have resumed their trench-raiding operations, destroying German dugouts and taking prisoners.

The Macedonian theatre also still holds forth the promise of early developments on a large scale. While along the line where General Sarrail's forces are facing the Teutonic allies near the Greco-Serb border, the reports show only artillery duels to be in progress. The Entente commander is still pouring men into Thessaly and occupying important localities.

Another indication that the Greeks are turning toward the Entente cause is shown by the fact that considerable quantities of arms and ammunition have been surrendered by the population of the invested towns and villages.

German Expansion At Austria's Cost

London, June 20.—Increasing friction between Germany and Austria is indicated by an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung, which points out the undesirability of permitting a Germania irreducible comprising 10,000,000 Germans

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living in Austria.

The newspaper figures that the residents of the German-inhabited sections of Austria cannot be good Austrians and good Germans simultaneously. It intimates that these Germanic portions of Austria should become German and that Austrian-Poland should be included in the rehabilitated Kingdom of Poland, though it is not suggested that the German parts of Poland should be included.

This is the most pointed expression on the subject yet given in the semi-official German press, though a considerable number of suggestions have been made lately looking toward Germany's expansion at the expense of Austria after the war.

Recruiting Record

New Brunswick's recruiting record is exceeded only by Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In his address in Parliament on the Conscription bill, Mr. Middleboro said: "New Brunswick had given 17,500 men out of 59,000 of military age, or 30 per cent, Prince Edward Island, 2,700 out of 14,228, or 18 per cent, Nova Scotia, 22,000 out of 85,000, or 26 per cent, Quebec, 44,000 out of 342,000, or 12 per cent, Ontario, 168,000 out of 515,000, or 32 per cent, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 79,000 out of 254,000, or 31 per cent, Alberta, 35,000 out of 112,000, 31 per cent, and British Columbia, 39,000 out of 146,000, or 36 per cent."

Every one of these provinces has many young men of military age yet available, so that the Conscription bill should easily provide the one hundred thousand required without demanding service from married men and those of mature years.

Public Trial of Ex-Czar Nicholas to be Held

A Number of Reactionaries Also to be Tried—Separate Peace was Planned by Court Party—Germans Show Cloven Feet

London, June 22.—Former Emperor Nicholas of Russia, will be placed on public trial, according to a statement made by William James Thorne and James O'Grady, labor members of parliament, who were members of the mission sent to Russia by the Labor Party.

The two labor leaders addressed a meeting in London last night at which they said that M. Kerensky the Russian Minister of War, had told them that the trial of the former emperor and a number of reactionaries had been decided upon.

At the trial, Minister Kerensky was quoted as saying "reactionary documents will be produced proving that a separate

peace was planned by the court party. The documents will include one dated March 15.

Petrograd, June 22.—Along the Russian northern front, south of Smorgor, German airplanes have dropped leaflets which read: "Thanks for the long rest during which fraternization enabled us to transfer troops to the western front to hold up the attack of the English and French. Now enough are transferred. We are going to fight and will fire on fraternizers."

Washington, June 23.—Russia's consecration to war to the end with German autocracy has been avowed by Special Ambassador Boris A. Bakhtelieff, head of the Russian mission here, in a statement to the American people. Only through victory, he said, can a stable world peace and the fruits of the Russian revolution be secured.

Amsterdam, June 22.—Importance has been attached in Germany to statements by Herr Cauer, the potash magnate, at a recent meeting of his company, in which he said that the light crops in Argentine were due to the inability of Argentine farmers to get potash, the possession of which by Germany not only frustrated England's starvation plan, but furnished a most valuable weapon with which to impose favorable commercial treaties after the war and enable Germany to enforce the system of bartering potash against much needed raw materials. The Berliner Tageblatt throws cold water on Herr Cauer's high flown hopes by pointing out that Germany's annual potash exports before the war amounted to only 100,000,000 marks, and that even if it were possible to double or treble the production it would still be far below the value of the raw materials required. The Tageblatt issues a warning against excessive optimism with respect to this matter, which, it says, is likely to lead to the opposite of what is hoped.

Control of Garden Insects

The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture will issue early in May Circular No. 9 on "Common Garden Insects and their Control." This publication includes an account of the more important insect pests of the vegetable and flower garden. It has been prepared for wide distribution at this time when everywhere throughout Canada efforts are being earnestly made to increase the production of vegetable foods, etc., in back yards, vacant lots and other areas near cities and towns. The remedial measures for controlling the common destructive species and also formulae for the making of the chief insecticides are given. For easy reference the insects are grouped under the crop or flowering plants they infest. Gardeners will find this publication a most useful means for solving many troubles that will arise. Application for this Entomological Circular No. 9 should be made to the Chief of the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Insects concerning which further information is desired should be sent with a covering letter to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Packages and letters so addressed up to 16 ounces in weight may be forwarded free of postage.

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