

Keer Interest In Co-Operative Wool Marketing

By New Brunswick Wool Growers

J. D. Thompson, Dominion Government Wool Grading Expert...

J. D. Thompson, expert wool grader from the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa...

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has carried on a vigorous campaign...

By marketing through the Association farmers can confidently expect to get the highest possible price obtainable.

Speaking of prices Mr. Thompson states that he has recently visited the Boston market and was given to understand that prices would range even higher than he had expected.

The main idea to keep in mind in marketing wool co-operatively is that the Association forces local buyers to pay somewhat near what the wool is worth and farmers should keep this in mind.

The warehouses at Fredericton and Moncton will continue to take in wool during the entire month of June.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

at once for WOODSTOCK and District for CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES

Spring 1917 list now ready Splendid list of hardy fruit and Ornamental Stock suitable for the Maritime Provinces...

New illustrated Catalogue sent on application Starting at best selling time liberal Proposition.

STONE AND WELLINGTON The Fonthill Nurseries. (Established 1837) TORONTO - - - ONTARIO

Lansing Lays Bare German Ambition

Nation Has Been Taught to Bully and Cheat the World.

Says Prussianism Must Die

Tells Union College Graduates That No Half-Way Victory Will Crush This Menace.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 10.—A military atmosphere pervaded the annual commencement of Union College to-day.

Fredrick Ferman Belamy of Brooklyn, a member of the class of 1898 received the honor degree of Master of Arts...

Secretary Lansing delivered the honorary Chancellor's address. He said that "Prussianism and the idea of enduring peace among nations can never be brought into harmony...

GERMANS TAUGHT 'INSOLENT PRIDE'

"It is hardly open to debate, in the light of subsequent events," said Mr. Lansing, "that the philosophical and political ideas which have been taught for years from the university platforms from the pulpits, and through the printed word to young and old in Germany, excited in them an insolent pride of blood and infused into their national being an all-absorbing ambition to prove themselves supermen chosen by natural superiority and by divine mandate to be rulers of the earth.

"A few examples of the teaching, which have so moulded German character and implanted in the German mind false conceptions of life, will suffice to show their nature and the evil influences which they exerted on a people peculiarly susceptible to flattery and possessed by selfishness which blunted their sense of honor and of moral obligation.

"Professor Theuden, imbued with an astounding vanity, which is characteristically German, declared, as the great war began: 'Germany, as the preponderating power in a Pan German League, will with this war attain world supremacy.' And Pohlmann, in considering the good to Germany

which will result from the conflict, wrote to his fellow-countrymen, 'We shall be an unconquerable people capable of ruling the world.'

"These words but described those visions which the German philosophers, acting possibly under the direction and certainly with the approval of their Government, had so constantly conjured up to allure and tempt the German people. They were uttered before the great Prussian war machine had failed in its first endeavor to plow its way through to Paris and in proving itself to possess the irresistible force in which its builders believed.

"A decade before the war R. Thier, inspired with the imperialism of Prussia, announced: 'It is precisely our craving for expansion which drives us into the paths of conquest, in view of which all other considerations about peace and humanity can and must remain nothing but chatter.'

WANT TO ABSORB THE WORLD

"Not less ominous to liberty are the words of Professor Meineck: 'We want to become a world people. Let us remind ourselves that the belief in our mission as a world people has arisen from our originally purely spiritual impulse to absorb the world into ourselves.'

"O serve that extraordinary phrase, 'to absorb the world into ourselves.' To conceive such a national destiny is to resurrect the dead ambitions of an Alexander or a Caesar; to teach it as a right to young men is to sow in their minds an egotism which breeds distorted conceptions of individual honor and justice, and gives to them an utterly false standard of national life.

"Not alone from the lecturer and the essayist came this idea that the Germans are a superior race set apart to rule the world. It was preached in the pulpits as a divine truth by those who even had the effrontery to support their assertions by references to the Holy Scriptures. Listen to some of the thoughts proclaimed by ordained ministers of Christ to their German congregations:

"It may sound proud, my friends, but we are conscious that it is so in all humbleness that we say it, the German soul is God's son; it shall and will rule over mankind.

"May we be spared the conceptions of German 'humbleness' which fairly struts and swaggers, and which finds further expression in the words of another Doctor of Divinity when he declares, 'Verily the Bible is our book. It was given and assigned to us, and in it we read the original text of our destiny, which proclaims to mankind salvation or disaster as we will it.'

"As we will it! There, in four words, is the whole story of the Prussian doctrine of the 'superman,' or 'place in the sun.'

"Prussian, tinged with modern materialism and a degenerate type of Christianity, broods to-day over Germany. Christian nations

here have proclaimed Jehovah to be the national deity of the empire, a monopolized German God, who relies on the physical might of His people to destroy those who oppose Him. His will as that will is interpreted by His chosen race. Thus the Prussian leaders would harmonize modern thought with their ancient religion of physical strength through brutalizing Christianity.

BERLIN'S BROKEN PROMISES

"In view of the spirit of hypocrisy and bad faith manifesting an entire lack of conscience, we ought not to be astonished that the Berlin Foreign Office never permitted a promise or a treaty engagement to stand in the way of a course of action which the German government deemed expedient. I need not cite as proof of this fact the flagrant violations of the treaty neutralized by Belgium and the recent treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This discreditable characteristic of the German foreign policy was accepted by German diplomats as a matter of course and as a natural, if not a praiseworthy, method of dealing with other governments. 'Frederick the Great, with cynical frankness, once said: 'If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest. If deception is necessary, let us be cheats.' That is in brief the immoral principle which has controlled the foreign relations of Prussia for over a hundred and fifty years.

"It is a fact not generally known that within six weeks after the Imperial government had, in the case of the Sussex, given to this government its solemn promise that it would cease ruthless slaughter on the high seas, Count Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promise, asked the Berlin Foreign Office to advise him in simple language before the campaign of submarine murder was renewed, in order that he might notify the German merchant ships in American ports to destroy their machinery because he anticipated that the renewal of that method of warfare would in all probability bring the United States into the war.

"How well the ambassador knew the character of the government, and how perfectly frank he was! He asked for the information without apology or indirection. The very bluntness of his message shows that he was sure that his superiors would not take offense at the assumption that their word was valueless and had only been given to gain time, and that, when an increase of Germany's submarine fleet warranted, the promise would be broken without hesitation or compunction. What a commentary on Bernstorff's estimate of the sense of honor and good faith of his own government!

"We must go on with the war. There is no other way. This task must not be left half done. We must not transmit to posterity a legacy of blood and misery. We may in this great conflict go down into the Valley of Shadows, because our foe is powerful and inclined to war. We must be prepared to meet disappointment and temporary reverse, but we must, with American spirit, rise above them; with courageous hearts we must go forward until this war is won."

descendants of gallant ancestors who defeated the Spanish Armada, held Louis the fourteenth in check, and thwarted the ambitions of the great Napoleon.

Huge Austrian Army in Attack

Paris, June 18.—Ninety-two Austrian divisions, consisting of 80 divisions of infantry and twelve of cavalry have been hurled into the greatest battle that Italy has yet fought, according to an official announcement at Rome received here through the Havas Agency. Seventy-one of these divisions have already been identified.

The forces engaged comprise three-fourths of the whole Austrian army and the choicest troops under the command of Field Marshal Boroevic. The number of men in an Austrian division is not exactly known, but the number of divisions engaged would indicate that approximately one million Austrian soldiers have been thrown into the battle.

Papers found on officers show that after forcing the passage of the Piave, the first day's objective was the Treviso-Monte Belluna railway. In two days of fighting the enemy columns had succeeded only in reaching the minimum assigned for the first day, according to the official note issued at Rome.

But one single allied aviator has been lost during the Austrian offensive, while 44 enemy machines have been brought down.

"No artillery and airplanes Austria is using all her available resources," says the official note. "Not less than 7,500 cannon of all calibres have been brought into action. Three Austro-Hungarian armies under the command of Field Marshal Boroevic are engaged in fighting desperately with enormous military means. Ordered to advance at any cost without thought of blood sacrifices, the Austro-Hungarian regiments readily obey. Thousands of corpses strewn the battlefield overlooking the mountainous Italian sector and accumulate along the Piave, but the objectives which the enemy was to reach are yet far away."

Glorious Great Britain

Toronto Daily News

It is doubtful if Canadians fully realize the huge extent and many-sidedness of Great Britain's contribution to the Allied cause. How many remember that she has raised 7,500,000 men for the Army and Navy? How many realize that for four years the British Navy has held command of the seas and so deprived the Teutonic powers of victory? How many realize that the United Kingdom is clothing the American troops in France and is providing nearly all their armament except artillery?

How many people realize that down to December 1, 1917, Britain had advanced no less than \$7,000,000,000 to her Allies and nearly \$1,000,000,000 to the Dominions? She transports a daily average of over 7,000 soldiers and more than 20,000 tons of military supplies to France. To the end of August, 1917, her Navy and Mercantile Marine had transported and protected across the sea some 17,000,000 men, with a loss of only 3,500 altogether. The scale of the Navy's work, in particular, is far too little appreciated. Its burdens extend much beyond the 420,000 who now man the ships. For instance, the Royal Dockyards since the beginning of the war have repaired 31,470 war vessels, each one of a great amount of repair work done on Allied ships.

The United Kingdom has in fact made an effort in this war which has never been equalled by that of any other country. Its manhood and womanhood are undergoing a strain which would break any other than the sturdiest of races. The conduct of the British people during the past four years and especially throughout the crisis of the last few months, furnishes ample proof that it is the same indefatigable race which for hundreds of years on sea and land has defended the cause of human liberty. The British to-day stand worthy