

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCREADY, President and Manager. Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

In mailing price of subscription always send money by P.O. Order or Registered Letter.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, Etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Important Notices—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case of non-acceptance. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 9, 1915.

GERMAN FAILURES.

On more than one occasion since the early failure of Germany's piratical submarine policy, Captain Persius, the naval writer of the Berliner Tageblatt, has severely criticized the vainglorious boasting of Admiral Von Tirpitz, whose claims of a successful blockade of the British Isles he has discussed with open contempt. In a recent article Captain Persius exposes all the humbug which lies behind the German use of the phrase "freedom of the seas." In doing so he does not spare the feelings of Von Tirpitz, for he refers to the complete manner in which the British navy has closed the seas to Germany while the merchantmen of the Allies sail back and forth with practically the same freedom that is enjoyed in time of peace.

Captain Persius contends that the phrase "freedom of the seas" only has reference to time of war and he concludes that if England's power in this connection is to be broken the nations must agree to the total abolition of the right to capture private property at sea, including the right to blockade and the right to capture contraband. He is doubtful, however, whether the United States would agree to this, and he is not at all sure that other nations would agree to it. In fact, he does not take much stock in the talk about "freedom of the seas," for he believes that in time of war might rules. And he even goes so far as to quote the sarcastic American who said that "Germany will begin to think over what this great, noble and large-minded ideal of the freedom of the seas means when she has crushed England."

The statements of Captain Persius will not please the people of Germany. The German rulers and the German newspapers have given them no hint that the civilized world is shocked at the barbarity of Von Tirpitz and the cruelty of the German armies in Belgium. It is not at all likely that Captain Persius talks as strongly as he feels. From the very first he realized that Germany could not hope to blockade the British coasts with her submarines and that her policy in this regard would do her far more harm than good, and he has indicated that he is strongly opposed to the Zepplin raids on unfortified English towns. His candid remarks will bring no comfort to the Kaiser and his advisors at this time when the pressure of the Allies is increasing on every front.

THE "NAVAL ISSUE"

The shells from His Majesty's Australian cruiser Sydney which sank the German Emden also exploded a lot of old political ammunition which our Conservative friends had in stock for campaign use in connection with the "naval issue" in this country. The Sydney is a ship of the improved Bristol class, such as the Laurier government proposed to build, and for which they had called for tenders before they were defeated four years ago last month. Organs of the shrieking type, like the Standard, which mistake adjectives for arguments, denounced the Bristol as "tin-pot" ships which would become "obsolescent" before they could be launched. We hear nothing about "tin-pot" cruisers to-day. There is nothing "obsolescent" about the Sydney. She did the work which the proposed Canadian cruisers were designed to do, and which they would have been ready to do when war broke out but for the fact that Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen rejected the tender of the British builders who proposed to construct the ships in St. John, and suggested that we borrow the price of three Dreadnoughts and "hire out our fighting."

This phrase is Sir George Foster's. He used it before he and Mr. Borden abandoned the position to which they pledged themselves in the joint naval resolutions of 1909. Mention of the Sydney's exploit as proof of the value of the class of ships which the Laurier government was to build elicits from the Standard a column of editorial agony on the naval question and allied topics, the style and purpose of which are finally set forth in this verbal upheaval:

"It is to-day clearly and solely due to the pernicious influence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the disloyal action of his parasites in the Canadian Senate that there is no 'Canada,' no 'New Brunswick,' no 'Nova Scotia' to represent this country in the Dreadnought squadron in the North Sea."

First, as to the "pernicious" Laurier and his "disloyal" Senate, this is not a good time to resurrect the cheap campaign slanders about disloyalty. This

is not the day in which bad boys in politics ought to run about making faces and calling names. The time is too serious. There are too many Canadians of all shades of politics in the trenches, or on the way thither, there are too many good Canadians whose hearts are overcast, to make the more degraded forms of political trade either warranted or safe. Sir Wilfrid's standing in the eyes of his fellow-citizens is well expressed in an editorial in the Montreal Star republished in this journal yesterday, a few sentences of which may well be quoted again. The Star said, in discussing the Liberal chieftain's recovery:

"Sir Wilfrid's attitude during the war has been a subject of especial pride to his friends, and of comfort and satisfaction to the whole country. Whatever lesser men have said or done, Sir Wilfrid has laid aside all party feeling or maneuvering during this menacing crisis in our history. He stood squarely and publicly behind the government in its preparations to put Canada with the fighting forces of the Empire, and he has raised his eloquent and persuasive voice, again and again, to assist recruiting—even at times of keen physical suffering on his own part. He may be said to have robed straight from the firing line of the recruiting platform to his hospital bed."

"As a life-long lover of liberty and devotee of democracy, Sir Wilfrid was constitutionally prepared to fight Prussianism with all his strength. He put the case in a nutshell at Sherbrooke. 'This war is,' he said, 'a contest between German institutions and British institutions. German institutions mean freedom. British institutions mean despotism. That is why we as Canadians have such a vital interest in this war.' At the very outbreak of the war, speaking in the house of commons, he described the Allied cause as a fight for freedom and democracy against tyranny and autocracy. The whole Canadian people will be glad that so valiant a soldier for constitutional liberty is once more able to bear arms."

All of which is true, and expressed with force—and with dignity.

The Conservative naval policy, had in itself, never got beyond words. The government promised and threatened, but it did no more than reject the tenders for the Bristol and substitute a proposal that Canada give its note for the price of three Dreadnoughts to be manned and maintained at the expense of the British taxpayer. The Liberals contended that this borrowing scheme was no real solution of the problem of our participation in Imperial naval defence; and they were right. The Liberals said we should build, man, and maintain the ships we were to add to the sum of the Empire's sea power, and so have said Austrian and New Zealand.

Mr. Borden, from 1911 until the outbreak of the war, did no more than devise the "Dreadnought" scheme, largely to placate his Nationalist allies because they were opposed to a Canadian navy; and the Liberals in the Senate did no more than ask him to submit his scheme to the country. He did not do that. Why not? His orators and his newspapers said the country would give him what he wanted and rebuke the wicked Grits! If that was true, if giving our note for \$85,000,000 would save the Empire, and incidentally the Conservative party, why did not Mr. Borden ask the country for its verdict? The simple and direct answer to that question ought to be easy to supply. Why does no Conservative newspaper ever answer it? Mr. Borden at that time—in that "emergency"—preferred certain tenure of office to the risk of a verdict at the polls.

Then came the war. The first thing the war proved with respect to naval operations was that there were enough Dreadnoughts but not enough cruisers. Britain did not need the \$85,000,000 which Mr. Borden proposed to borrow and present to her in Dreadnoughts, but she did need the Canadian seamen which, under the Liberal policy, would have been trained in our own ships. This issue is reviewed now only because of Conservative efforts to distort its vital features. This country to-day is not thinking of naval policies but of our participation in the war, and of the necessity for speeding up the united activities of Canadians of all parties and all creeds in sending men to the firing line. This is the need of the hour, and in meeting it no man in Canada has discharged his duty more faithfully than Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

THE BALKAN MIXUP.

While it is not yet clear what the solution of the Balkan problem is to be, there seems to be no doubt that Bulgaria intends to fight. Russian diplomats who have a more intimate knowledge of Bulgarian affairs than anyone else, are convinced that she is definitely committed to the Teutonic Powers. In other words she has been "talking fair, but acting foul."

Now, the question is: What will Greece and Roumania do? Premier Venizelos of Greece, is reported to have resigned following a communication from the King that his policy could not receive royal support. On the other hand Greece does not appear to have made any real protest to the landing of a strong Allied force at Saloniki for the purpose of giving assistance to Serbia. And Roumania has clearly shown that she regards Bulgaria's attitude as hostile. Thus, notwithstanding the pro-German influences in Greek royal circles, it would be surprising indeed if either Greece or Roumania failed to take the field with the Allies. Roumania, it will be remembered, attacked Bulgaria two years ago when King Ferdinand's country was defending herself from Serbia and Greece, and occupied by force territory along the Danube. If Bulgaria were to win out now she would lose no time in squaring accounts with Roumania. For that reason Roumania is not likely to remain idle while her enemies triumph.

There has been much exaggeration regarding the military strength of Bulgaria. Instead of having 750,000 troops ready for the field, it is doubtful if she has more than 400,000. In 1913 she was credited with 840,000 first and second line soldiers. With a population of roughly 5,000,000 to draw from she would probably raise another 100,000 men, if she were hard pressed. Greece with a population of 5,000,000 has between 350,000 and 400,000 troops, while the Roumanian army is estimated at 600,000. Roumania's population in 1913 was 7,500,000. Therefore Greece and Roumania have a million bayonets against Bulgaria's 420,000.

Balkan intrigues are fathomless, and it is impossible at this moment to say what may take place. But aside from their own desires, it must be plain to Roumania and Greece that the Bulgarians have challenged fate in a most reckless manner. Their rulers have virtually entrusted the destiny of their country to the Germans. The result must prove disastrous.

Another thing that is beginning to loom large on the eastern horizon is the success of Russian arms. The German advance has been brought to a standstill, and the Russian troops hold the initiative along most of the front.

DO YOUR DUTY.

The opening night of the Patriotic Auction more than justified the expectations of its promoters. The people of St. John and the neighboring country should see to it that the final results are as gratifying. There is every reason to believe they will be.

The Auction affords a splendid opportunity for those who desire to do what they can to help in the cause for which our soldiers at the front are struggling, but who are not in a position to offer their services to the recruiting officer. We all have a duty to perform, whether we go to join the armies on the battlefield or remain at home to carry on the business of the country. Nothing that those who stay at home can do can be compared to the sacrifice of the men who have responded to the call with their lives. Theirs is the supreme test. For that reason every man and woman who lives here in comfort and security, immunity—for the present at least—from the savagery of the Hun must give and give liberally to the Patriotic funds!

In the case of the Patriotic Auction those who buy get value for their money, in addition to the satisfaction derived from doing something to help in the great cause. New Brunswick's share of the Patriotic Fund is exhausted, and more money must be raised at once. Those who have worked for weeks to make the Auction a success hope to be disappointed. Let all who can attend the Auction and spend their money freely. It is more than a privilege; it is a duty.

THE OPPOSITION AND KENT COUNTY.

The reported retirement of Colonel John Sheridan, M. P. P., to accept the office of Indian commissioner will create a vacancy in Kent county, and it would be an excellent plan if the opposition party in Kent should invite Hon. C. W. Robinson, provincial leader, to become a candidate in that constituency. It must be supposed that there soon will be other vacancies in addition to those in St. John and Kent, and no one doubts that the people of this province desire that the opposition should have additional representation in the Legislature. The cause of good government is always advanced when the opposition is large enough in numbers and sufficiently well furnished with ability to prevent the government of the day from falling into the sort of weakness which always arises when the ruling party has things too much its own way.

Hon. Mr. Robinson is a representative New Brunswicker, of unquestioned integrity and ability, thoroughly familiar with public affairs, a skillful parliamentarian, and a man in whose keeping the interests of any constituency would be safe. This journal does not know what may be the plans of the opposition party in Kent county, but it ventures, in the public interest, to suggest that an invitation to Mr. Robinson to become the standard bearer in Kent would meet with general approval.

Beyond question a great many electors in this province who were formerly strong supporters of the Hazen-Flemming government would welcome the appearance in the Legislature of a larger body of opposition members, and particularly of members of public spirit, courage, and determination to advance the public welfare irrespective of partisan considerations. The reported retirement of Colonel Sheridan and the fact that Hon. Mr. Robinson lives on the borders of Kent and is well known throughout that county have created a situation of which the opposition party in Kent county might well take advantage at once.

CROWN LANDS.

Without any definite knowledge of the proposed survey and classification of the Crown lands of this province which Premier Clarke and his associates are supposed now to be undertaking, certain admirers of Mr. Fleming's political heirs are already looking forward to the day when this present government will have solved the Crown land problem by giving the people an adequate return for their public lands while at the same time doing reasonable justice to the lumbering interests.

These admirers are a trifle precipitate. We have no desire to shed suspicion upon the projected reforms foreshadowed by the Premier Clarke, but it still is necessary to point out that the nature of the reforms proposed it not yet known, nor has the public yet any idea of the machinery which the Surveyor-General intends to employ in the process of survey and classification, any useful estimate of the time which will be required in order

not yet complete it might be well for the Standard to wait for Commissioner Chandler's report. There probably will not be much room for shouting on the government side after that report has been placed on the records.



Prince George of Greece, brother of King Constantine, who has been placed in command of the Greek navy. In case of war with Bulgaria, which seems to be impending, the Greek naval forces will be able to inflict untold damage on the comparatively ill-defended Bulgarian coast. Prince George's brother, Prince Nicholas, is in command of the army.

to make the work useful to the province, or any real information as to its thoroughness.

All that the public does know is far from reassuring. The old government placed upon the statute books a law called the Public Domain Act in which was included a complete plan for surveying and classifying the public timber lands of New Brunswick, and in which, also, provision was made for forest reserves, forest conservation, and the maintenance of a normal flow of water in the streams of the province. It might have been supposed that the present government, which came into office professing the highest ideals of morality and public service, would have seized upon the existing legislation and thus taken advantage of so good an instrument which was ready for their hand.

They did not do so. What they did was partially exposed by the sworn testimony heard by the Royal Commission, which investigated the charges of Mr. Dugal. Everybody in New Brunswick knows that it was impossible for the blackmaling of the Crown timber licenses to proceed on so extensive a scale without some knowledge of those methods on the part of members of the Legislature and of the government party in addition to ex-Premier Fleming and Berry. The extent to which knowledge of these methods was shared by others has not yet been established. Today, however, we have the same government and the same Legislature. It surely is now a heavy strain upon the credibility of the people to ask them, a few months after the Dugal exposure, to accept Premier Clarke and his associates as the proper men to be entrusted with the administration of the greatest asset of this province—its Crown lands.

Mr. Premier Clarke, at last accounts, was still boring for information in the region of The Mistake. At the speed displayed by him and his associates in ascertaining a proper crossing of the St. John and Kennebecasis for the Valley Railway, the requisite information may have had two or three years after the date originally set for the completion of the whole enterprise. The government's investigation of Crown land conditions may be more rapid, and even more honest, but all the circumstances of the case constitute a clear warning against jumping to any such conclusions as those arrived at in the premises by the government's admirers and apologists. The public must be on its guard against any "job" of large proportions. If the lands are to be surveyed and classified—and they should be—Mr. Fleming's associates and heirs are not the men to direct or control the work. That—in the light of the Dugal commission—must be as plain as a pikestaff. The present administration is one absolutely discredited in the eyes of the people.

JUST WAIT A BIT.

The Standard expresses dissatisfaction with the work of Mr. Peter J. Veniot in Gloucester county and asserts that the results of the parish elections there indicate that Mr. Veniot has not yet turned that county upside down. In our despatches this morning we present some facts concerning those parish elections. They were not fought on party lines except in two parishes. In one of these the Liberals won by a great margin, while in the other the former large Conservative majorities were cut to the vanishing point. The Standard's report of a great Conservative victory in Gloucester is therefore purely and foolishly imaginary. It will be recognized as such by Gloucester Conservatives. And Conservative troubles in Gloucester have only begun.

Mr. Veniot was neither an organizer nor an issue in these parish contests. The Standard naturally misrepresents his relation to the contest because of his recent good work in exposing the Standard's friends.

In the judgment of Liberals Mr. Veniot has done exceedingly well in that county, and in others, and if the process of turning Gloucester upside down is

not yet complete it might be well for the Standard to wait for Commissioner Chandler's report. There probably will not be much room for shouting on the government side after that report has been placed on the records.

Meantime, it is anticipated that the Conservative party will persuade Mr. A. J. H. Stewart, M.P.P., to retire on his laurels. It is highly unlikely that the people of Gloucester are as much delighted with Conservative rule as the Standard pretends to believe.

Both Kent and Gloucester Mr. Veniot exposed conditions which are at once disgraceful to the province and a stinging rebuke to the machine of which the Standard is the somewhat noisy mouthpiece. The process of cleaning up in New Brunswick is not ended, but only begun. The conditions revealed in Kent and Gloucester exist elsewhere, and when it is possible to pry the lid off several government departments which have thus far escaped the probe the public has a fairly clear idea as to what the result will be.

THE BALKANS.

Wednesday's despatches leave the Balkan situation as complicated and puzzling as ever. It now seems clear that Russia's ultimatum to the Bulgarian government was sent only after all doubt was removed as to Bulgaria's decision to deliver herself body and soul to the Germanic Powers. As one observer points out, governments do not usually accuse other governments as the Allies have accused Bulgaria unless the facts are clear, nor, what is more important, "until the other government is so committed that there can be no harm in ruffling its feelings." Proof of this in Russia's case is found in the announcement that the Russian, French, British and Italian ministers to Sofia have asked for their passports.

But what will Greece and Roumania do? The resignation of Premier Venizelos of Greece has come as a painful surprise. Returned to office by an overwhelming majority after his first disagreement with the king, Venizelos lost no time in paving the way for Greece to give the Allied cause whole-hearted support, even to the extent of taking the field in case her interests were threatened by Bulgaria, or in any other way. Now, the king has refused to accept the mandate of the people, and has again forced Venizelos to leave office. What the outcome of this internal dissension will be no one can tell at present. The Venizelos support is strong and not lacking in spirit and determination, but it is unlikely that the king would have chosen the course he did had he not been confident of the loyalty of his people in any crisis that might arise. For that reason it would be well not to jump at conclusions regarding the final attitude of Greece towards Great Britain and her associates.

Military critics differ regarding the probable plan of attack upon Serbia, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that if Bulgaria takes the field the Austro-Germans mobilized on the Serbian frontier will attempt to drive through to Bulgarian soil by way of Orsova, the shortest possible route. The distance across the neck of Serbia land at this point is about thirty-five miles—not so far as from St. John to Sussex. Of course it is possible that the attack will not be made merely at the junction of the Roumanian and Serbian borders, but across every mile of Serbia's Austro-Hungarian frontier; and there are indications that the Allies are guarding against a possible drive through Montenegro at the same time. If they have landed a strong enough force at Saloniki, the enemy will find the road through Serbia a difficult one to travel.

IMPERIAL NAVAL DEFENCE.

The Standard has quickly dropped its old argument that the Laurier cruisers were to be "tin-pots." After the exploits of the Sydney "tin-pot" it is no longer a popular word. Having fallen down in that direction the Conservative

organ attempts to make it appear that the cruisers which the Liberal government proposed to build could not have been completed in time to participate in the war. There is absolutely no warrant for any such assertion. There was ample time between September, 1911, and August, 1914, to build the cruisers, in Canada or elsewhere, and place them in the fighting line along with the Sydney.

In fact the Standard, by a sort of slip, gives away its whole case by admitting that if Canada had given its note for the price of three Dreadnoughts these ships would not have been in commission before July 1, 1915, and also by admitting that it was not until December 5, 1913, that Mr. Borden took definite action even in respect to these Dreadnoughts. He did nothing definite from September 1911 until December of the following year. And even in December, 1913, he only introduced a policy, but did not carry it through. The Liberal Senate asked him to submit the scheme to the country, but he preferred to ignore the naval emergency which he said existed rather than appeal to the voters.

Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen, when they came into office in the autumn of 1911 found ready for them a tender for the construction of the Canadian cruisers. They had three full years in which to build these ships before the beginning of the war. They did nothing. That is their record. There is another aspect of this question which the Toronto Star presents briefly and forcibly. It says:

"It is not Dreadnoughts, but just such cruisers as the Australians built, and just such cruisers as the Canadian navy would have included, that meet Germany in the only kind of warfare she makes at sea. Her Dreadnoughts are safely herded inshore. It is her submarines that have to be fought, and it is not Dreadnoughts that can fight them. The enemy has to be fought at sea, has to be watched for, and there is no telling where he may strike. Even off our own coasts he has to be guarded against and swift cruisers have to do the guarding. Those newspapers which, presuming on the general desire to avoid the discussion of politics, continue at intervals to speak of the tin-pot navy would do well to drop it. If the question is forced to a full discussion it will be found to have a number of interesting features."

That is well said. Meantime Conservative newspapers ought to make some effort to explain why Mr. Borden, who said the country favored his policy of giving our note for \$85,000,000, did not appeal to the country against the decision of the Liberal Senate. Why did he not? Conservative journals and orators may supply their own answer. The whole country knows what the true answer is.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The appeal for recruits in Great Britain issued by the authorized representatives of the three national committees of trades unions contains this significant sentence: "Responsibility for victory or defeat rests on those who have not yet responded to the call."

The following of M. Venizelos who has resigned the Premiership of Greece because his king refused to endorse his policy with respect to the war, is large and enthusiastic. What will it do if King Constantine attempts to keep Greece from joining the Allies, or decides to throw in his lot with Germany, Austria and Turkey?

Commenting on the war and politics the Ottawa Citizen, Independent Conservative, says:

"To say that the one party or the other is less loyal than its opponent is to underestimate the intelligence and common sense of the Canadian people as they know their own stakes, not a foul our common nest and let us hear less of disloyalty as a political cry during the period of the war, at any rate."

The New York Post suggests that "the Kaiser shedding tears over France, dead and doomed because guilty of atrocities in war, should be commemorated in art." The Post believes a German sculptor could make a touching statue of him in that attitude, "the Imperial tears being rendered as realistic as Bismarck's spurs." The suggestion is also made that the affecting monument should be set up in Liege, or before the portals—if they could be found—of the University of Louvain.

The nature of Bulgaria's reply to Russia, if she has given any, is not yet known, but the time allotted her by the Allied nations to discontinue her military arrangements with the Central Powers has expired. In view of Russia's ultimatum, therefore, the world soon should know the course Bulgaria has decided to follow. A few days at the most should see the Balkan nations definitely committed.

And so the Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin is promoted by Sir Robert Borden and becomes Secretary of State for Canada. The Nationalists are high in favor. Mr. Blondin's best known claim to fame is that oft-quoted speech about the necessity for shooting holes through the British flag in order to breathe the air of liberty. No doubt he is to-day ashamed of that speech. At all events the government newspapers which make a business of referring to the opposition as "traitors" do not boast about it. The Tory-Nationalist alliance, it is proper to say, is more conspicuous than ever. The Blondin promotion tells the story.

Detailed accounts of the recent drive through the German positions give further proof that with an adequate supply of heavy guns and shells the Allies can pierce the enemy's lines at will and make their strongest trenches untenable. Men and munitions are what the Empire

needs more than ever before. The glorious success of the last ten days should stimulate the young men of military age and fitness to offer their services at once, and the munition workers to greater effort. One is as important as the other.

The Germans are making desperate efforts to minimize to their own people the seriousness of the Allied attacks of the last ten days. The German Press declares that the advantage gained has no great military significance and it is announced in Berlin that the losses of the British and French will total 190,000 men. It is also declared that the British made use of gas. The falsity of these statements is apparent to all who are not under the Prussian yoke.

"War," says the Conservative Toronto Telegram, "saved Canada from a prolonged and bitter experience of hard times compared to which the present season of depression is a sullen summer of prosperity." Financial depression began before the war, certainly, and bad times were on the way. Unfortunately there is little reason for thinking the temporary stimulation of some industries and trades by the war will in any sense remove the causes which brought about the depression.

A member of the British Parliament who has just returned from the front, says:

"One officer has stated that every ten shells will save a life—but an unlimited supply will give us that superiority which will bring victory nearer and nearer even the best-made trenches untenable. Therefore my colleagues and I have come back to assure the workers that it is upon them, as well as upon the men at the front, that the responsibility for procuring victory rests."

Germany has backed down completely in the Arabic case. In doing so regret is expressed that lives were lost, although the German statesmen and the German press at the time of the outrage gloried in the submarine's "success." Germany has agreed to a modification of her submarine policy simply because that policy has been a failure. Nevertheless it is a diplomatic victory for the United States. Meantime Germany has not given a satisfactory reply to President Wilson's notes with respect to the Lusitania massacre.

One military observer who sees in the present activity of the British and French forces the beginning of the big drive, says:

"Sir John French's message to his army, congratulating them on the brilliant success attending the new aggressive, contains a significant sentence. He speaks of the work of the past week as being the first phase of this great battle, and expresses confidence that the glorious spirit which has been shown will continue 'until our efforts are crowned by final and complete victory.' These words show quite clearly that the terrific onslaught launched upon the Germans is but a prelude to movements on a grand scale. In other words, 'the big drive' has really begun."

The King's Highway.

(By Henry Newbolt.)
When moonlight flecks the cruiser's decks
And engines rumble slow,
When Drake's own star is bright above
And Time has gone below,
They may hear who list the far-off sound
Of a long-dead never-died mirth,
In the mid-watch still they may hear who
The song of the Larboard Berth.
In a dandy frigate or a well-fouled brig,
In a sloop or a seventy-four,
In a great first-rate with an Admiral's flag,
And a hundred guns or more,
In a fair light air, in a dead foul wind,
At midnight or midday,
Till the good ship sink her mids shall drink
To the King and the King's Highway!

The mids they hear—no fear, no fear! They know their own ship's ghost: Their young blood beats to the same old song
And hears to the same old toast.
So long as the sea-wind blows unbound,
And the sea-wave breaks in spray,
For the island's sons the world still runs
"The King and the King's Highway!"

Worry and Religion.

(State Journal, Columbus, Ohio.)
According to Doctor —, worry is the cause of many maladies. It has its seat in the nerves, which are badly used in the usual experience of people. We quote from a review of the doctor's book on "Worry and Nervousness," as follows:
"In conclusion, Doctor —, urges that man is not only a playing animal, but that he is also a religious animal. He holds that many persons fall victims to chronic worry because they fail to maintain their spiritual nutrition. The human soul must be watered and fed. Perfect health and happiness are one of the essentials, the author holds, to deliverance from the bondage of worry and nervousness."
That paragraph commands the attention of every thoughtful person. We say nothing about diet, but here is an expert on the subject who holds that spiritual nutrition is what people need most. And then note what is said about "rest in a Supreme Being." This is no wish of a reformer; it is the cool opinion of a scientist. That idea should be preached in every pulpit.

Wrongfulness and Wickedness.

(The Outlook, New York.)
Like other Zepplin raids in the outskirts of London and on the coast, this attack brings out beyond dispute the wrongfulness and wickedness of deliberately dropping bombs on the populated parts of the town and cities which can in no reasonable or true sense be called fortified or be regarded as military centers. The object of such attacks is not in the remotest sense a military object; no military advantage is gained or expected; the sole purpose is to terrify by the killing and wounding of unarmed non-combatants. Whether such an attack is planned and carried out by Germans or by the Allies—it is said that the French have on one or more occasions dropped bombs on unfortified places—it is an atrocity which would have seemed incredible if this war had not recorded other atrocities equally to be condemned.

MUNICIPAL CO... GIVES \$2,000 RECRUITING

Larger Fund of \$25,000 Set Aside for Purposes Also posed

REACHING MAN... DOES

"Disgrace That Ne... Should Depend on Re... for Patriotic Fund," S... sioner Wigmore—Pr... duce Poll Tax.

Wednesday A vote of \$2,000 to be the city and county was moved at the meeting of Council yesterday and it a bill be prepared for a special meeting of the council proposing to authorize of from \$25,000 to be for patriotic purposes, to be raised by a poll tax.

In the course of the discussion the sum of five million was mentioned in case the war went on and it would be necessary with a later date, as a mover, Councillor F. L. they should take time to be prepared for any Councillor Wigmore a disgrace to the province wick that it was now present on other parts of the patriotic fund support feeling as expressed by lan was that if this were to a taxation basis all w and it would be necessary were now not paying any otic purposes and defence L. P. D. Tilley and Ca attended as a delegation zens' recruiting committee counsils support of Mr. T what the city had voted, the \$1,000 was nearly ex after only a month's w orial government was payi expenses.

After Councillor O'Brien that as a member of the mittee at Fairville he were many expenses, C Frink, mayor, said that go on as the system of re be kept up. He moved a \$2,000 be set aside in a s the recruiting committee against property certified Councillor Wigmore thanked some of the ba volunteered as they had \$1,000 would be enough on until the council me moved the amendment b be \$2,000.

Councillor J. V. Russell ing, "It's the best mon pending." Councillor Carson thou was not a bit out of the The warden pointed o making these payments favored it all round. E the council had never spe purpose than what the Belgian and patriotic fi payments had a greater inasparers. It was, howe made, though that might a request. If things d there might even come a would be forced to vote might be called unreason for now now he did not seriousness of the wa The vote was thereupo mously.

Mr. Tilley detailed the by which the payments a committee were signa that nothing gave the confidence in going on than the knowledge the to buttonhole people fo Captain Mulcahey all members, saying that he labors to this right up the game."

Create Patriotic Fund. Councillor Potts then that the bills and by-laws instructed to prepare a sion to the legislature, provide for patriotic pur and county of St. John require time and he su preparations be taken in need for the money was mentioned was \$25,00 fifth of that might be us but the appropriation be consideration.

Councillor Howard sa that it would be some people under existi were giving nothing, v patriotic purpose. It w than the council's duty those who oppose these down, as German symph ed with emphasis. In c it would hit all alike. Councillor Howard b the front.

After some discussion means of attaining the warden said that even 000 would not be too m get the victory, it was matter be referred to seven members, to be the warden, who woul In the course of the ellor Wigmore mentio contribution of Berlin patriotic fund was over population, that of St than \$2 a head, and th ter than the rest of the thought it a disgrace t should be practically d rest of the dominion fo patriotic fund.

Reducing Poll Tax. In the course of the Councillor Howard w prepared to reduce the nominal part of the thought 50 cents enou than now as one-six about \$150, while for cents. The matter w committee on bills. The question of in