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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 31, 1915.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

A very striking illustration of the position occupied by the Allies, by Germany, and by neutral countries, is given by Mr. John Jay Chapman in the New York Evening Post. He says:

"The average American citizen sees this. If two men are about to fight a duel, and one of them rushes upon the other with a drawn dagger, declaring his intention to kill all men at will, you cannot hold down his opponent to the laws of duelling. The opponent procures assistance; he procures the nearest rope, and endeavors to bind his assailant in the name of common sense. Many things which he now does are outside of the code of duelling, and all that we can demand of him is that he shall be as humane as the circumstances permit. The rope which he takes belongs, perhaps, to Mr. Smith, who is coming down the road, and who, like America, will find himself left with a claim against the saviour of society for the price of the rope."

He argues that the greatest international lawyer in the world could not discover a way in which the Allies could bind and punish Germany as it deserves if they observed all the laws with respect to the rights of neutrals. All of these rights Germany has already ruthlessly disregarded.

Since Great Britain proclaimed its intention to shut off supplies going to Germany either direct or through neutral countries and explained its reason for that course, the neutrals have come to understand that as Germany is an outlaw, and as its declaration of its intention to ignore all treaties justifies the rest of the world in making war upon Germany by any and all means, the cause of the Allies is the cause of humanity. If some of the rights of neutrals are ignored by the Allies, the neutrals must regard that as their contribution to the common cause of the world in the work of suppressing an international outlaw. Mr. Chapman's illustration is strong and apt. He makes no effort to disguise the truth of what Sir Edward Grey said very pointedly of late—that neutral nations which desire to help Belgium, and to have a voice in the final settlement, should assist in expelling the Germans from Belgian territory. Failing that, their advice is neither useful nor desirable.

WHY PENALIZE BRITISH TRADE?

"If you will refrain from increasing the duties on imports from Great Britain, we will withdraw all opposition to the new tariff." That was the offer the Liberals made to the government a few days ago. The words of Hon. George P. Graham in making this offer on behalf of the Liberal party should be read with care all over Canada. He said:

"The fact remains that to the extent of five per cent it will be more difficult to do business with Great Britain after this proposed legislation becomes law than it was before. Let me put it this way to the members of the House: Great Britain is giving us \$150,000,000, the interest on which at 4-1/2 per cent is \$6,750,000. We import from the motherland about \$138,000,000 worth of goods yearly, the duties on which at five per cent would amount to \$6,900,000. There is therefore but a slight difference between the interest we are going to pay the motherland on the money we are getting from her and the value of the barrier we are placing against British trade. That is, we say to the motherland: 'We want your money and we will pretend to pay your interest, but we will put up a barrier against your trade which will enable us to get the money back from you.' At a time when we have as our allies the great nations of the world—Great Britain is not our ally. Great Britain is ourselves—is it a time to take such a course as this? The world is largely controlled by sentiment. Is it a time for the Dominion of Canada, whose men are fighting side by side with the sons of the mother country, to put up trade barriers against Great Britain, who is supplying us with money? The Minister of Finance himself told us that we could not get our money except by the consent of the British government. When our sons are fighting side by side with Tommy Atkins in the trenches, is that the time for the daughter to put up a trade barrier against the great mother of the household? Even if my honorable friend were right—and I do not admit for a moment that he is—are the inter-

ests of Canada which might be served by these proposals paramount to the great object lesson that would be given to the world at the present time? If, while compelled to raise taxation against the goods coming from other countries, we should not increase the taxation against Britain, who is bearing so large a part of the burden of the world's war at the present time? The finance minister ought to see to it—and this is the gist of the amendment of the Right Honorable leader—that the tariff against Great Britain be not raised at the present time. I have not consulted with my leader, but I think I am safe in making the proposition that if the finance minister will agree not to raise this barrier against trade with Great Britain at the present time we will withdraw the proposed amendment."

On division the Conservatives to a man voted to increase the duties on British goods. To a man the Liberals voted against the increase.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUGHES.

Election or no election, the Conservative Toronto Telegram keeps on demanding the head of Major-General Sam Hughes. Toronto is the strongest Conservative center in Canada, and the Telegram undoubtedly speaks for a very large number of the Conservatives there. For that reason considerable interest attaches to the nature of the language which it addresses to Sir Robert Borden and the Minister of Militia and Defence. The Telegram says:

"The Borden government may survive, but the country should not be called upon to tolerate the further misuse of Valcartier as a stage setting for the greatness of Hon. Sam Hughes. Does Sir Robert Borden propose to retain his present Minister of Militia? Then the least that Sir Robert Borden can do is to keep Hon. Sam Hughes in Ottawa. If men must be mobilized at Valcartier, let them stay there and learn the essentials of the soldier's trade under the instruction of officers whose wisdom is drawn from more modern sources of truth than experiences in the South African war. The interests of Canada and the prosperity of the Borden government demand that Hon. Sam Hughes recede into the background of a resignation from office or a permanent withdrawal from the specialties of his performance as the war lord of Valcartier."

Evidently Major-General Sam Hughes proposes to continue in his present position, notwithstanding strong Conservative suggestions that he ought to go to the front. And if he does remain in his present position it is clear that attacks upon him by Conservative newspapers are going to continue.

CONSERVATIVE LOGIC.

Mr. Borden and some of his newspapers and orators have announced that it is quite possible to go upstairs and downstairs at the same time. That is to say, they have increased the taxes upon our imports from Great Britain, and yet they assert that they have increased the British preference instead of diminishing it. They make a horizontal increase of seven and one-half per cent, in the general tariff, and they raise the taxes on British goods by five per cent. The best that they can claim for this performance is that they do not raise the tariff against the British manufacturer as much as they raise it against the manufacturer of other countries.

Primarily the British preference is a benefit for the Canadian consumer, and it is mainly from his standpoint that the tariff should be discussed. The interest of the Canadian consumer demands that the tariff on British goods shall not be so high as to exclude those goods. It is obviously not possible to convince any sensible person that as many British goods will enter Canada this year, when the tariff against British goods has been raised by five per cent, as entered it last year. The British manufacturer is not so much interested in the tariff against foreign countries as he is interested in the tariff against himself. The Conservative arguments fall to the ground through the simple fact that the same time; it has been raised by five per cent against British goods.

The recent tariff changes mean one thing beyond dispute—that the public in this country will find prices enhanced by at least the amount of the tariff increase. And the public knows that in many instances the tariff has been raised for purposes of protection and not for purposes of revenue. Had the plan really been to secure more revenue through the tariff, the tariff would have been lowered. That would fill the treasury, establish competitive prices, and serve the consumer.

WAR COMMENT.

Russia is knocking at the gate of Hungary, and unless Germany stiffens up the Austrian army once more by the addition of many German troops it would seem that a collapse of the Austro-Hungarian empire is at hand. Unless reports from Petrograd are too optimistic the spring campaign should result in the serious invasion of Hungary by great forces of Russians. The Petrograd dispatches indicate that the Russians will be able to press forward upon Hungary in force, and still maintain an army on their northern flank sufficient to repulse German attacks from that quarter. Meantime the situation in the Dardanelles is at a critical stage, and big news from that quarter may be anticipated soon. On the western front there has been some stiff fighting, but the big test has not yet been begun. Evidently the Allies are still making their final preparations for a general advance. Looking at the situation as a whole it must be said that things have been going well for the Allies, and that knowledge of this is strongly influencing the Balkan States.

In a recent speech Maximilian Harden, the leading publicist of Berlin and one of

the foremost newspaper exponents of the doctrine of force, reviewed the war. He found it necessary to make many admissions showing that the German view has changed very decidedly since last August. When the Kaiser's legions were sweeping on towards Paris, the Germans did not intend to fight Great Britain. They expected to crush the French armies in the field as they did in 1870. But Harden says now:

"Our calculations have not turned out as we had thought. For we did not succeed in overcoming our western adversary speedily and decisively enough to be able to turn against the Empire of the Tsar, and even if the steam-roller which started to move against us proved to be a roller without steam, nevertheless a situation has arisen which obliges us to consider things with other eyes, free from all peace of triumph. This clear sobriety is advisable in spite of our pride at our achievements in the past especially as this is a time when England. The clever Britons never believed that France and Russia would be equal to us if they had, they would have remained in the background and waited. The only aim of the noble Britons was to destroy German trade."

Perhaps some of these sentences were too coarse for the audience, and Harden went on to say: "Whether we carry this to a successful conclusion or not, the whole world must acknowledge the capabilities of Germany." There is much food for thought in Germany in this admission by Harden that the issue is doubtful. No doubt he would have spoken with much deeper pessimism had he thought it expedient or safe to record his real view of the situation as it stands.

The Berlin "Kölnische Zeitung" of late published a contribution on the subject of peace in the course of which the following occurred:

"What is it we desire? An enduring and certain peace. But that is only possible by an understanding. And this understanding can be obtained quickest by proving to the English that their Allies are not worth very much. We have already partially succeeded in this. If we achieve decisive victories in east and west, the English will realize that it would be more practical to go with the strongest Continental Power, whose arms have the largest radius of action, than with their present Allies."

This elicited angry dissent from other German newspapers. It is of interest as indicating the growing doubt in Germany as to the Kaiser's success.

Three or four months ago Frederick Palmer said that a Germany which had ceased to advance was a beaten Germany. He did not mean that the war would necessarily be short. He knew that Germany might fight for a long time, but though the war may be long Germany will be fighting for terms, not for victory.

In a lecture on "The Strategy of the War" a few days ago Mr. Hilaire Belloc pointed out that the ports of Vladivostok and Archangel would soon be open to navigation, and that then the situation would be greatly improved as the Russians would be able to bring forward munitions and supplies with much greater speed and so employ their superior numbers. Mr. Belloc does not like the word "deadlock" as applied to the front in France and Belgium. On this point he said:

"On the western front there were 400 miles of trenches, one flank on the sea and the other abutting on the neutral territory of Switzerland. Thus the flanks could not be turned, and trench warfare was necessary. This made people talk about the 'deadlock,' but there was really nothing of the sort. It seemed an unending business, but the leaders knew that it was not so, and the time would come when one side or the other would get the advantage. Mr. Belloc held the view that each day is bringing Italy nearer war. The situation for Austria is desperate. If Italy makes war upon her a crushing and disastrous defeat must ultimately follow, for Italy's entry into the conflict would cause Romania to act at once, and probably Greece and Bulgaria. Much as Bulgaria would dislike the company of Greece and Serbia it is hardly to be believed that she would stand out against the warning of Russia and Romania. If Italy is to be kept out of the war it is clear that Austria must pay the price—a price that will entail heavier losses to the dual monarchy than it has as yet undergone. One military observer declares that Austria will never release her hold on Trieste, but if reports from Rome are true, Italy will get Trieste or fight. This writer is of opinion however that Austria would do well to meet Italy's demands no matter how heavy they may be. 'By surrendering her chief port on the Adriatic,' he says, 'she would be effecting herself as a maritime power, and to that she can consent only in extremis.' Aside from Trieste, she might afford to meet Italian demands, because of the much greater losses which threaten on her eastern frontier. To concentrate against Italy by weakening her defenses against Russia would bring no profit in the end, since an increase of Russian pressure would finally make the Hungarian problem acute, and at the same time encourage Italy to accept the Austrian challenge. Unless Vienna is determined to go down fighting, it can make better terms on the Adriatic than along the Carpathians."

But while the problems of the Hapsburg monarchy have been multiplying rapidly from the very first month of the war, the reports that follow every setback to the Hapsburg arms—and they have been frequent—that Austro-Hungary is about ready to sign a separate peace or that Hungary is willing to do so without waiting for Austria are no doubt altogether premature. Predictions that Hungary is thinking of deserting Austria are probably based on a misconception of the nature of the monarchy. In this connection the New York Post says:

"The Hapsburg map cannot be divided by a single line, on one side of which lies Austria and on the other Hungary. Rather, the Austrian lands are like the heavy wind of a fruit to which Hungary is the pulp. From Bukovina and the Roumanian frontier north and west through Galicia, Bohemia, Austria proper, the Adriatic lands, and Bosnia, there sweeps an almost complete Austrian circle. Only in Transylvania does Hungary herself form the frontier. But if we examine this Austrian circumference we find that the great mass of the population is concentrated in three regions: the pulp. From Bukovina and the Roumanian frontier north and west through Galicia, Bohemia, Austria proper, the Adriatic lands, and Bosnia, there sweeps an almost complete Austrian circle. Only in Transylvania does Hungary herself form the frontier. But if we examine this Austrian circumference we find that the great mass of the population is concentrated in three regions: the pulp. 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