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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 29, 1915

A SUGGESTION

Harry LEB, Venning writes to The Telegraph from Margerville suggesting that legislation be passed giving the local government power to print on the game licenses issued every year a warning that anyone shooting a human being in mistake for game will be liable to imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary for twenty years.

This correspondent, in support of his proposal, cites two recent shooting accidents in this province, in one of which death resulted, while in the other the victim of the shooting is in a hospital making a hard fight for life.

Men are forbidden by law to hunt big game before daylight or after twilight. A great many of the accidents are due to violation of this law. Further, many men who go to the woods carrying rifles or shotguns are temperamentally unfit to handle firearms, as their nervous organization and judgment are so poor that the mere excitement of hunting renders them likely to fire at any moving object without any real knowledge as to what it is.

In these days of rifles of high power and great range the hunting grounds of this country and some of the neighboring states have become increasingly unsafe. Everybody is sorry for the man or boy who kills a human being and explains afterwards that he believed he was firing at an animal, but it is impossible not to recognize that any such person is mentally deficient, or is at least a wholly unfit custodian for a shot-gun or rifle.

ONE OF THE PROPHECIES

About a year before Price Collier died, and just after his articles on "England and the English" had made him famous, he published a series of papers entitled "Germany and the Germans." There were published soon before the death of the author, which occurred prior to the war.

A contemporary which has been reviewing Collier's "Germany and the Germans" in the light of recent events, quotes a few paragraphs from Mr. Collier's work which indicate that he wrote with a prophetic sense of some of the tremendous happenings that were to come.

"During the war, in fact within a month or two of the day the Conservatives came into power, the interests warned Mr. Borden that there must be no increase in the British preference, and in some quarters a demand was made for a reduction of that preference.

"The leading spirit of this organization (the Navy League) is Admiral von Tirpitz, at present the German Secretary of the Navy, and probably the most dangerous mischief-maker in Europe."

"I have been told by Germans who ought to know, but who depreciate this exciting campaigning (for an increased navy), that the press is so largely influenced by Admiral von Tirpitz and his corps of press-agents and writers, that it is even difficult to procure the publication of a protest or a reply."

"The German rhetoric to the effect that Germany is to save the world by Teutonizing the world, is laughable. Prussia is the ventriloquist behind this half-boasted boast."

"At the time 'Germany and the Germans' was published it made a deep impression upon thoughtful men. Collier wrote exceedingly well, and he made it a point while discussing conditions, in India, in Great Britain, and particularly in Germany, to dispose of many false impressions formed by untraveled Americans regarding other nations."

JUST TALK

In carrying on recruiting campaigns here and elsewhere in Canada, speakers who are urging young men to go to the front, and not to wait for others to do their fighting for them, may find it necessary to explain that certain remarks by Sir Sam Hughes, Major-General and Minister of Militia and Defence, must not be taken seriously.

The Globe insists that such talk by Sir Sam Hughes is not only misleading but dangerous because it is likely to convince people who do not look below the surface that this country is already doing its full share in carrying on the great war, whereas the solemn truth is that the proportion of Canadian troops already sent to the front is lower than that of any other overseas Dominion, and greatly below the percentage sent to the front by Great Britain.

The Globe does good service by its frank comment upon the statements of General Hughes, because it is highly important that no overdrawn generalities from such a source should interfere with the very earnest and active effort now being made in every province to convince young men of the active service age that a much greater number of recruits are urgently needed and that in every province we are still much below anything like a proper standard of recruiting.

THE PEOPLE KNOW IT NOW

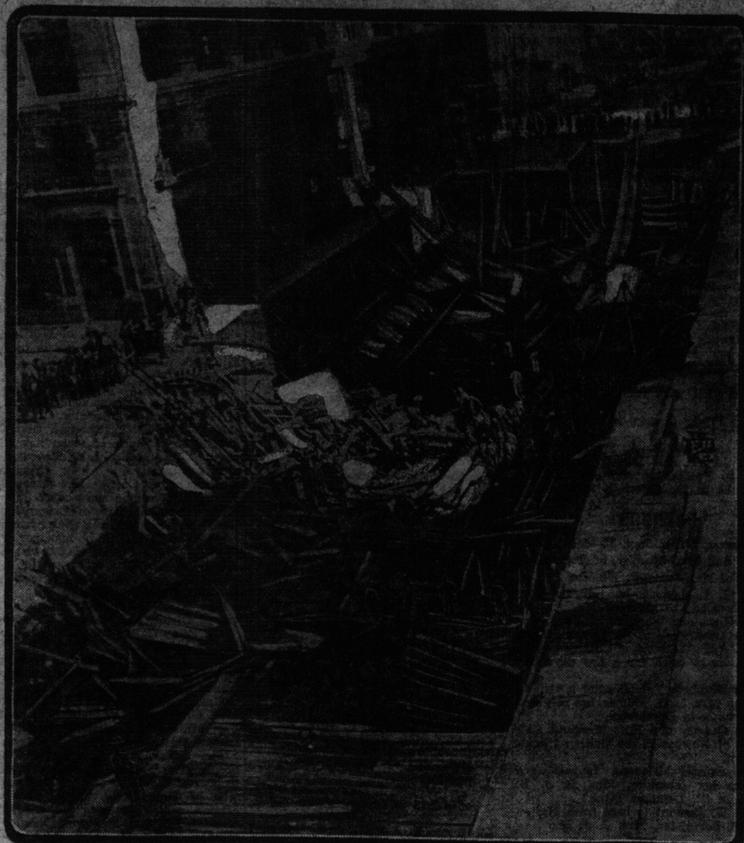
The Montreal Gazette, which is the most responsible Conservative newspaper in Canada, remarks that: "It is idle for British free traders to dream of depriving us of commercial and industrial liberty."

"This has a familiar sound. Wasn't the same argument regarding the wood hewers and the water carriers used in reference to the dangers of reciprocity in the 1911 campaign? And strangely enough it was then coupled with the loyalty-to-the-empire cry. Yet the Gazette, the most responsible Administration journal in the Dominion, now declares that we are not to trade freely with Britain."

"The Citizen is an independent Conservative newspaper which never pretends to ignore the fact that while the 'Interests' were shouting about patriotism in 1911, their main plan and purpose was to secure control of the tariff-making power of this country."

"Long before the war, in fact within a month or two of the day the Conservatives came into power, the interests warned Mr. Borden that there must be no increase in the British preference, and in some quarters a demand was made for a reduction of that preference."

SCENE OF SUBWAY DISASTER IN NEW YORK IN WHICH SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND MANY INJURED



From a photograph taken on Seventh Avenue, New York, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, immediately after the accident. The collapsed car, in which many of the victims were riding, may be seen in the upper part of the picture.

Only a small percentage of the average farmer's wheat is of the higher grade. Then transportation costs come in. It costs more to carry a bushel of wheat from Western Canada to the Liverpool market, which is the great market which fixes the prices, than it does to ship wheat thither than from any other grain producing country in the world.

PRICE OF WESTERN WHEAT

With hard wheat selling in Liverpool at \$1.50 a bushel, many people jump to the conclusion that the western farmer is getting rich. Some astonishing figures just published by the western correspondent of the Toronto Globe show that the Alberta wheat farmer receives, at present price, 72c per bushel for his wheat, and that the cost of producing it is 71 1/2c per bushel.

This seems almost beyond belief at first glance, but unfortunately detailed figures are at hand to show that such is the case. An examination of the question is of interest from many standpoints. In the first place the conclusion seems unavoidable that western Canadian prosperity based on this year's immense wheat crop will be by no means up to the level of recent predictions.

Seed, with the requirement of two bushels per acre, at a price last spring of at least \$1.25 per bushel. Plowing, disking and harrowing. \$8 to \$4 per acre. Treating seed with formaline. 17 1/2c per acre for the farmer's board. Seed-drilling, at 65 cents per acre. 08 1/2c. Harvesting after drilling, at 25 cents per acre. 01 1/2c. Binding, at 75c to \$1 per acre. 03. Shooking at 25c per acre, plus 10c. 01 1/2c. Binder twine, 3/4 to 4 pounds per acre, at 10c per pound. 01 1/2c. Thrashing. 10. Transportation from the field to elevator or sea, at 80c. per ton per mile for 5 miles. 04 1/2c. Farmer's time and labor represented as interest on his capital investment of \$25 per acre in his land at the rate of 8 per cent. 71 1/2c.

These figures are not extreme in any particular. Upon examination they will be found to be conservative. The conclusion that is to be drawn from the above statement, which applies to the average farmer in Alberta, is too clear to need explanation. It simply means that even in the face of war prices, costs bearing upon the producer this season are so great that little, if any, profit remains after all charges have been met.

He gives figures for Saskatchewan and Manitoba also, and in summing up he says: "In every part of the west, from Manitoba to Alberta, the margin of profit accruing to the man on the land from the current prices that are being paid for wheat is almost negligible. In most businesses the seller of an article estimates all costs of production, including transportation charges, tariff and all other factors, and then he sets a price which will cover everything and leave a substantial profit."

grades comparatively low. Keeping that in mind it is impossible to avoid a very melancholy inference from the figures Mr. Lambert records. He tells us that the crop this year in the west is generally regarded as the largest and most valuable the country has ever produced, and he says "it is customary to picture the western wheat crop each year as the one great national asset, which only need to be liquidated to set the wheels of business in motion with a renewed activity."

Under our constitution there need be no election until December, 1916. The term of the present Parliament could be extended by Imperial sanction if both parties agreed that such an extension is desirable. This matter must be settled in the House of Commons. It cannot be settled elsewhere.

If the war is still in progress in the fall of 1916, and if there is then need that the undivided attention of Ministers shall be devoted to war matters, Liberals will be just as keen to postpone a general election as Conservatives. The liberties of all of us, no matter what our party name, will be at stake if another year of conflict falls to the power of German militarism.

The west is a young and a rich country—rich at least in resources—and the time is coming when it will support and comfort a very large population. The people who reside there now, most of them from the east, are a cheerful, aggressive, courageous folk, whose hard work and whose enterprise will eventually overcome all of the handicaps against which they have had to struggle.

THE AIRSHIP IN THE WAR

The story of an air raid by sixty Allied airmen upon a German position in the forest of Houluthurst has been referred to before as a striking evidence of the advance in this mode of warfare. Something more of detail comes in a communication from Boulogne from a correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. He writes: "On August 26, at 10 p. m., the sixty airmen set out. The night was clear and moon lit, and the airmen were able to observe the consternation that their appearance above the German position caused to the Germans underneath."

There is a definiteness in the Ottawa announcement that Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Fowler is to organize and command the 88th Battalion that makes for better results in recruiting. This body of men to fight for Empire and home is to be raised in New Brunswick.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The world has long since become disgusted with Germany's pretension to superiority in learning, science, philosophy, and general conduct. There is much to be said for the comment of one observer who puts this disgust into one sentence: "Just when Germany thinks the world is holding its breath at her achievements she finds that it is merely holding its nose."

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Let it be hoped that the early frosts did not interfere with the "borings" being made up river in order to find a route for a railway which was to have been completed some years ago. For three years people have been trying to find out when the St. John-Gagetown and Centreville-Grand Falls sections will be finished. No one knows.

This newspaper does not publish anonymous letters. Those who write on public matters, intending their letters for publication, must send their names and addresses. If stamps for return of letters are not sent, rejected letters are destroyed. This information is placed before the public very frequently, yet unsigned letters are received continually. Often the only objection to publishing them is that they are anonymous. That time is coming soon when no letter will be printed which is not signed by the author.

new back to their own lines to fetch a new stock of bombs, having disposed of all they had originally carried with them. Over 9,000 pounds of explosives and bombs were dropped by our airmen on to the ammunition sheds and barracks. Many of the bombs dropped were incendiary ones, and our airmen report having seen many buildings in flames. Two or three aeroplanes of the fleet that made the raid were flying so low at the time that they returned with scorched planes. So soon as the first bomb fell into the forest all was panic. Soldiers and officers were to be seen running towards the exits from the forest, and fighting for a place in one of the several motor transports that were in the vicinity. It was but a matter of a few minutes before three of the ammunition sheds were blown sky-high, carrying not a few German soldiers and officers to their death."

The modest and unassuming speech of Private Tippet in Fairville last evening, though very brief, should be an inspiration to other young men, who have not yet made up their minds to join the colors. He has returned a cripple, but he does not regret the sacrifice, and expresses confidence that if all young men realized the gravity of the situation and the need, their brothers in the trenches would not call to them in vain. Fairville honored herself last night in the honor paid to Bud Tippet."

Sweden, through which Germany was formerly able to secure a great volume of supplies, has decided to prevent the sailing of vessels which are ostensibly bound for neutral ports but which are really intended to be captured by German torpedo boats or cruisers. Sweden for a time, was playing into the hands of the Germans in this way, while pretending to observe strict neutrality. Now it has adopted what is called "the doctrine of continuous voyage," and it will no longer be possible for Germany to bribe cargo ships to go to sea and be captured. Germany is really responsible for this change of attitude by Sweden. The sinking of merchant vessels flying the Swedish flag by German submarines or destroyers has cured Sweden. In many ways Germany's policies of "frightfulness" have reacted against her.

For All We Have and Are. (By Rudyard Kipling, in London Times) For all we have and are, For all our children's fate, Stand up and meet the war, Mr. and Mrs. John Day. Our world has passed the gate! In wantonness o'erthrown, There is nothing left today, But steel and fire and stone.

Once more we fear the word, That sickened earth of old: "To law, except the sword." Unsheathed and unsheathed! Once more it knits mankind, Once more the nations go, To meet and break and bind, A crazed and driven foe.

Comfort, content, delight— The ages do not change! They shrivel in a night, Only ourselves remain, To face the naked days, In silent fortitude, Through perils and dimays, Renewed and re-renewed.

Though all we made depart, The old commandments stand: "In patience keep your heart, In strength lift up your hand." No easy hopes or lies, Shall bring us to our goal, But our sacrifice, Of body, will, and soul. There is but one task for all, For each one life to give, Who stands if freedom fall? Who dies if England live?

The Irish in the War. (Toronto Star) There are a few Irish hotbeds in the United States who have been so long engaged in denouncing England that they are unable to change their words and their ways. They keep up their old-time feud although all the conditions that brought it about have passed away.

The Irish-Americans as a whole, however, are with their own people who today are fighting Germany at the front. As the Ottawa Journal points out, such prominent Irishmen as John D. Crimmins, the financier, John Purroy Mitchell, mayor of New York, grandson of John Mitchell, Governor Walsh of Massachusetts, Patrick Egan, former secretary of the land league, and all others of equal influence, are not only doing their part with Germany in this war, but are also doing their part with England in this war.

John Redmond recently received from the war office official figures showing that 260,000 Irishmen have joined the colors. Seventeen regiments of Irish regulars have been at the front since the very first. Since then three new Irish divisions have been raised, one with headquarters at Belfast, one centre being at Cork, and one in Galway. One of these has gone to the Dardanelles, the Belfast division is supposed to be now in France, the third division is completing its training in Ireland. In addition to these seventeen regiments of regulars—which have seen heavy fighting and have been kept up to strength—and these three army divisions, our Ottawa contemporary estimates that 25,000 Irishmen have enlisted in England and Scotland.

The Irish are doing their part. They are doing it splendidly. A Matter of Buttons. O'Leary, V.C. is bright as well as brave. To a young fellow who begged him for one of his buttons as a keepsake, Michael said: "It is one button very rare. Since then three new Irish divisions have been raised, one with headquarters at Belfast, one centre being at Cork, and one in Galway. One of these has gone to the Dardanelles, the Belfast division is supposed to be now in France, the third division is completing its training in Ireland. In addition to these seventeen regiments of regulars—which have seen heavy fighting and have been kept up to strength—and these three army divisions, our Ottawa contemporary estimates that 25,000 Irishmen have enlisted in England and Scotland."

Be What You Seem. Be what you seem, Steadfast and uncorrupt; your actions noble, Your goodness simple, without guile or art, And not in vesture holier than in heart. —T. Middleton.

If the stains on a dirty mackintosh will not come off with brushing take a raw potato, cut it in two, and rub the soiled parts with it.

ing the very best that the Standard will be able to say—truthfully—about the situation is that the local government was not more than a year or eighteen months late in giving the people the service for which they paid very liberally out of their own pockets. If Premier Clarke and his associates should find a more favorable eastern route for the Valley Railway, journals like the Standard would send up a chorus of acclaim. If Premier Clarke is wise he will not assume that he has much time left for horing. He is in the position of one who had better be making his political will. And, politically, he has very little to devise and bequeath over and above a very heavy legacy of trouble.

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FROM ALL OVER MARITIME

(Continued from page 1) Montreal. Those in Misses Kate Smith, Smith, Kathleen Han, Helen Hand, Alice Nell, Ellis, Walter Roy, C. Walter Daley, Don Bu, Mr. and Mrs. How, Mrs. Burt and Mrs. made a motor trip to the week.

Mr. J. Albert Haydon, K. Watson, Mrs. A. I. and Miss Faye Cam, Frederick on Thurston. Miss Lou Smith, who died at an early date, sixty shower at the home of Harry Smith, on Friday. Miss Smith, who is a large number. After the presentation cake were presented. The presentation cake was served at the house on Saturday last. Teed and Miss Luev J. standing at serving time. Miss Lou Smith, who died at an early date, sixty shower at the home of Harry Smith, on Friday. Miss Smith, who is a large number. After the presentation cake were presented. The presentation cake was served at the house on Saturday last. Teed and Miss Luev J. standing at serving time.

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