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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1915.

THE DARDANELLES.

London heard Thursday that the operations for the penetration of the Dardanelles are now approaching the final phase, which includes mine-sweeping sufficient to permit the great battleships to get the range of the last of the formidable forts, after the reduction of which the way will be clear to Constantinople.

Recently in the British House of Commons when the war was under discussion it was noted that the Prime Minister devoted a large portion of his speech to the attack on the Dardanelles and the important consequences likely to follow success in that direction.

It is difficult to imagine any cost that would be too high to pay for the forcing of the Dardanelles and the occupation of Constantinople that would follow. Not only would it relieve the blockade of Russia, which there is reason to think is beginning to have a very serious effect on her military operations, but it would ruin all Germany's Turkish ambitions, which were the most important cause of the European war.

It is well within the possibilities that Constantinople will be reduced during the next three weeks.

AN UNEASY AUTHOR.

The author of that famous book "Pan-Germanism," Professor Roland G. Usher, is warning Americans of the dangers that will confront them after the present war. His new book, "Pan-Americanism," just issued by the Century Company, contains the prediction that after the war the United States will have to enter into a struggle either with Germany or with Great Britain for the control of South America.

And, by the way, if the "connection of his name with a public transaction of unsavory odor" is sufficient to deprive a man like Mr. Pinder of the confidence of the government, the Legislature, and the country, what is to prevent the application of that ruling to the Conservative candidate in Carleton-Victoria, who was formerly the Premier of this unhappy province?

scarcely uncovered and the ground has been barely scratched." As to Alaska, he says that geographically it is a part of Canada and not of the United States, and that the United States' title to it rests upon purchase rather than upon conquest or discovery, and upon a purchase made at a time when the mineral deposits were scarcely suspected. He adds:

"The simplicity of the operations required to add Alaska to Canada will be apparent to the least informed. Separated as it is from the United States proper, easily approached from any part of Western Canada, and inhabited at present by a sparse and cosmopolitan population, it would be difficult indeed for us to defend."

Presumably it is the vast power Great Britain will have after the present war that makes Professor Usher uneasy. He asks his fellow countrymen to consider the situation:

"Our whole foreign trade is in her hands, all our approaches at the mercy of her fleet once that fleet is victorious over its present enemies, and an army could invade the United States from Canada with ease and probably with success. It could not, indeed, hope to hold the country or conquer it, but a dash at New York, Chicago or Seattle is eminently feasible."

After the war, he goes on to say, British capital will no longer be invested in Germany, and the only country sufficiently large and rich in resources to attract the immense amount of money which Great Britain will desire to invest abroad is South America.

South American countries have long been suspicious of the United States, fearing, as they do, that the Americans desire to establish some form of control over them. They have hitherto shown an inclination to trade more largely with Europe than the United States, and the effect of this inclination has been greatly increased by the absence of an American merchant marine. After the war the struggle for South American trade will presumably go on by free competition, and the best-equipped nation will get the bulk of the trade, without fighting for it.

It is plain from the enormous efforts and small gains entailed by trench warfare that the Allies, if they are to clear the Germans out of France and Belgium, cannot hope to do so by pushing tactics. They must break through; they must select the vital points; and they must make the attempt at places as far removed as possible from Paris, and as near as possible to the main German lines of communications. Two areas of concentrated fighting are thus indicated.

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The Russians are coming back again, and as a decision in the near future is to be expected in the Dardanelles, it is unlikely that Germany will be able to hold the Russians where they are today. It is more likely that as the ground around the Grand Duke will be able to invade Austria-Hungary more seriously than at any time since the beginning of the war, and if Roumania enters the conflict, as seems highly probable, Germany will soon be confronted by a desperate situation on the eastern front.

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seven months of war. In merchant ships Great Britain has lost heavily, and more losses are to be expected; but Great Britain is building merchant vessels faster than she is losing them, and the First Lord of the Admiralty recently reminded the world that even after Trafalgar Great Britain lost on an average more than 500 merchant ships each year for five or six years. Her losses will be relatively less than that now, and she will be able to maintain her food supply, convey her troops, keep up her trade to a great extent, and still banish German ships from the sea. In addition to these things it is now expected that the British and French fleets will force the Dardanelles and reduce Constantinople in the near future. Truly, the British navy has been the biggest force in the war.

"UNSAVORY TRANSACTIONS." Mr. Pinder is one of York County's representatives in the local Legislature. Mr. Flemming is the Conservative candidate for the House of Commons in Carleton-Victoria. The Globe recently laid down the rule that the connection of Mr. Pinder's name with a transaction of unsavory odor should be sufficient to disbar him from being chairman of the public accounts committee. But he has been made chairman of that committee, and it remains for the Globe to convince Premier Clarke that this sort of thing will not do.

The heavy fighting around Neuve Chapelle by the British and in the Champagne district by the French is accepted in many quarters as indicating that the Allies are testing the German line for the purpose of ascertaining how strongly it is held and what it will cost in men to break through when the time comes. It is suggested that the Germans in the East will be content from now forward to hold the Russians on approximately the present line, in order that the bulk of their strength may be used against Joffre and French in the west. For a long time past the Germans have retained from attempts to hack their way through in force in Belgium and France, and one observer who believes that the Allies are now ready to advance reminds us that "there are no trenches so powerful but that they can be taken at a price." What that price is has been shown by the recent battles on the British and French fronts. This observer argues that the Allied attack is bound to fall in two areas in the West, and that Belgium may at least hope that the principal struggle will not be decided in her shattered territory. He says:

"It is plain from the enormous efforts and small gains entailed by trench warfare that the Allies, if they are to clear the Germans out of France and Belgium, cannot hope to do so by pushing tactics. They must break through; they must select the vital points; and they must make the attempt at places as far removed as possible from Paris, and as near as possible to the main German lines of communications. Two areas of concentrated fighting are thus indicated. For the British armies the line of advance must be from between Arras and Amiens against the German position between Lille and Douai. Success along this front would threaten the German line from Valenciennes to Cambrai, and with that the entire German position along the Oise and the western stretches of the Aisne. For the French, the most promising area lies between the Argonne and Verdun. Such a move would threaten the great east and west line of German communications from Metz to the region north of Rheims. For unhappy Belgium there is the consolation that if her redemption is to be effected, the decision will not be fought out on her soil."

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of attack, and I am sure the Germans will make violent attacks on one side and another in the hope of breaking through one army or the other. But I think the time is quickly approaching when that will be very difficult. It seems probable that in the west it may already be too difficult. The best opportunity for Germany, I suppose, would be before our own new armies are quite ready and in the field. It is not, we hope, a very long time before that will happen, while the Germans appear to be growing stronger from week to week. It seems to me, therefore, that though we are far removed from being without anxiety as to the future, we may feel, that so far as this war has gone, terrible as it is, it has come in circumstances far more favorable than we were entitled to expect, and that, as regards this course hitherto, we have much for which we can be thankful and little to regret."

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"It is said that Mr. Pinder, of York, will speak to a question of privilege and will make a statement declaring his position in regard to several matters which have been commented upon of late by various newspapers. It is understood that he will also inform the House that he will not continue as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee."

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"The blunt, legal words have finally been adopted," says the New York Evening Post. "The British fleet has established an effective blockade of all German ports. On the main question, this is the end of controversy. England has the right to exert her sea-power to the full in blockading Germany. It does not lie in the mouth of America to object to this. The United States maintained a blockade which injured British trade and industry much more than this British blockade will injure ours. The American blockade lasted for four years. The present one may not be maintained more than six or eight months."

The Liberal Manchester Guardian believes the people of the United Kingdom ought to have more real news of the war. It says:

"The sound general rule that Englishmen, being a self-governing people, have a right to know what is happening in all parts of the world for which they have any sort of responsibility is of course subject to the exception that nothing should be divulged which might be useful to the enemy in prosecuting the war. But that sound general rule is in danger of perversion into a general official prejudice in favor of secrecy where and so long as it can be kept up. That is to defeat the whole object of a censorship in a free country, and to introduce a poison into politics which if left unchecked would end by destroying popular government. As surely as this country lives on the fresh air that blows in from the open sea, popular government depends on candor in its rulers and full publicity in its news. The exceptions should be to the rule of candor, not as they are threatening to become, to the rule of secrecy."

A few months ago, says the New York Journal of Commerce, Archibald Furd, the naval writer, figured out the weekly bill which the British people escaped owing to the success of their navy in keeping open the trade routes of the world for British commerce. For one thing, the cost of food would have been 80 per cent greater had the British navy failed to accomplish its full task, and that would have meant a weekly outlay, above the normal, of \$48,000,000. Added to this, he figured a decline in the wages bill of about \$10,000,000 a week; an increase in the cost of various necessities and luxuries of another \$10,000,000; a loss of shipping equal to \$5,000,000, and a decline in national income from investments of \$10,000,000. Here was a total of \$80,000,000 a week which is saved to the nation because of the completeness of the protection which the navy has been able to render to its commerce.

As her noble sons, Worthy of their sires; Men who never shame their mothers, Men who never fall their brothers, True, however false are others; Give us Men—I say again, Give us Men!

Men from every rank, Men who stand and frank; Men of thought and reading, Men of loyal breeding, The Nation's welfare feeding; Men who strike and home and altar, Men who lift a sin in action; Give us Men—I say again, Give us Men!

Strong and stalwart ones; Men whose highest hope inspires, Men whose purest honor fires, Men who trample self beneath them, Men who make their country breathe them; Give us Men!

Men who when the tempest gathers, Grasp the standard of their fathers; In the thickest of the fight; Men who never fall their brothers, (Let the coward cringe and falter), God defend the right! True as truth, though lone and lonely, Tender as the brave are only; Men who treat where saints have trod, Men for Country—Home and GOD; Give us Men! I say again—AGAIN—GIVE US SUCH MEN!

An Awakening. We heard it blown in the night Floating near—a far, A silver note like a falling star, And I woke in a half-dream; And I slept—to dream of a shattered night, And bugles blown for fight, I hear it now in the night

A challenge flung to a halful star, "Arm, England, arm for the right, Strike for the things that are!" And above in my desolate room, I hear the tolling drums of doom, And the marching feet in the gloom, Ceaselessly—Right, left, right, left, right—

Will he come on the field tonight? —A. M. BOWYER-ROSMAN, in Westminster Gazette.

Halifax Bank Clearings. Halifax, March 18—Halifax bank clearings for the week ended today were \$1,708,527 and for the corresponding week last year \$1,885,465.

able to reach port. The chief loss of life was caused by the sinking of the auxiliary cruiser Bayano, with over 170 men, and the Tangistan, with 37. All told, about 220 lives have been lost. Neither the destruction of life nor of vessels has been great enough to constitute a serious peril, or to make the feeding of the people of Great Britain a much greater problem than it was before the blockade was instituted. The wiping out of British shipping will be a slow process if the Germans destroy on an average but one vessel daily while British shipyards launch on an average two ships every working day of the year."

So the duty is to come off fertilizers and chemicals used in their manufacture after all. Those Conservative partisans who attacked Hon. Mr. Fugley and other New Brunswick members because they criticized the duty on fertilizers now have their answer. If the new tariff had been reduced in other directions in which it taxes the consumer unnecessarily, and without prospect of raising much revenue, if its purely protective features had been eliminated, the country undoubtedly would have received the announcement with pleasure.

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"The blunt, legal words have finally been adopted," says the New York Evening Post. "The British fleet has established an effective blockade of all German ports. On the main question, this is the end of controversy. England has the right to exert her sea-power to the full in blockading Germany. It does not lie in the mouth of America to object to this. The United States maintained a blockade which injured British trade and industry much more than this British blockade will injure ours. The American blockade lasted for four years. The present one may not be maintained more than six or eight months."

The Liberal Manchester Guardian believes the people of the United Kingdom ought to have more real news of the war. It says:

"The sound general rule that Englishmen, being a self-governing people, have a right to know what is happening in all parts of the world for which they have any sort of responsibility is of course subject to the exception that nothing should be divulged which might be useful to the enemy in prosecuting the war. But that sound general rule is in danger of perversion into a general official prejudice in favor of secrecy where and so long as it can be kept up. That is to defeat the whole object of a censorship in a free country, and to introduce a poison into politics which if left unchecked would end by destroying popular government. As surely as this country lives on the fresh air that blows in from the open sea, popular government depends on candor in its rulers and full publicity in its news. The exceptions should be to the rule of candor, not as they are threatening to become, to the rule of secrecy."

A few months ago, says the New York Journal of Commerce, Archibald Furd, the naval writer, figured out the weekly bill which the British people escaped owing to the success of their navy in keeping open the trade routes of the world for British commerce. For one thing, the cost of food would have been 80 per cent greater had the British navy failed to accomplish its full task, and that would have meant a weekly outlay, above the normal, of \$48,000,000. Added to this, he figured a decline in the wages bill of about \$10,000,000 a week; an increase in the cost of various necessities and luxuries of another \$10,000,000; a loss of shipping equal to \$5,000,000, and a decline in national income from investments of \$10,000,000. Here was a total of \$80,000,000 a week which is saved to the nation because of the completeness of the protection which the navy has been able to render to its commerce.

As her noble sons, Worthy of their sires; Men who never shame their mothers, Men who never fall their brothers, True, however false are others; Give us Men—I say again, Give us Men!

Men from every rank, Men who stand and frank; Men of thought and reading, Men of loyal breeding, The Nation's welfare feeding; Men who strike and home and altar, Men who lift a sin in action; Give us Men—I say again, Give us Men!

Strong and stalwart ones; Men whose highest hope inspires, Men whose purest honor fires, Men who trample self beneath them, Men who make their country breathe them; Give us Men!

Men who when the tempest gathers, Grasp the standard of their fathers; In the thickest of the fight; Men who never fall their brothers, (Let the coward cringe and falter), God defend the right! True as truth, though lone and lonely, Tender as the brave are only; Men who treat where saints have trod, Men for Country—Home and GOD; Give us Men! I say again—AGAIN—GIVE US SUCH MEN!

An Awakening. We heard it blown in the night Floating near—a far, A silver note like a falling star, And I woke in a half-dream; And I slept—to dream of a shattered night, And bugles blown for fight, I hear it now in the night

A challenge flung to a halful star, "Arm, England, arm for the right, Strike for the things that are!" And above in my desolate room, I hear the tolling drums of doom, And the marching feet in the gloom, Ceaselessly—Right, left, right, left, right—

Will he come on the field tonight? —A. M. BOWYER-ROSMAN, in Westminster Gazette.

Halifax Bank Clearings. Halifax, March 18—Halifax bank clearings for the week ended today were \$1,708,527 and for the corresponding week last year \$1,885,465.

able to reach port. The chief loss of life was caused by the sinking of the auxiliary cruiser