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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1915.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

THAT "TRUCE"

A few months ago, when circulation was given to a report that the Borden Government had in mind the advisability of securing from the people of Canada an endorsement of their administration and of the policy pursued in connection with the Empire war, Liberal speakers and the Liberal press were particularly vehement in their declaration that to discuss, or even to hint at, controversial topics at that time would be little short of treason; certainly the act of an enemy to the country and the Empire. It had already been announced that so far as the Liberal party was concerned it was the intention to avoid everything which savoured of politics; for once in which party's career to place the interests of the Empire above mere party expediency and give a wholehearted support to the Government in any and all measures designed to meet the exceptional circumstances into which the Empire had been plunged.

During the emergency session of Parliament the "pledge" was fairly well kept, Mr. Purvis being about the only stalwart in the Grit ranks to so far forget himself as to attempt to introduce political spleen into the discussions. In the present session, however, the followers of Laurier, and even the knight of the white plume himself, have shown indications of a desire to view public questions from a partisan standpoint. For instance, the other day, the leader of the opposition in referring to the fact that complaints had been made regarding the quality of some of the footwear served to the members of the First Canadian contingent, insinuated that the Government had not acted honestly in the matter. The Premier was prompt to reply to the effect that the boots referred to had been made from specifications prepared by the Grit government at the time of the South African war, and to promise that all complaints would be investigated. This appeared to satisfy Sir Wilfrid, but the small-bore politicians such as Mr. Carvell and Mr. Sinclair of Gysburo, taking their cue from their leader, went a step further and succeeded in placing on the order paper a number of queries the whole purport of which was to afford opportunity for partisan speeches. From Mr. Carvell such conduct is not in the least surprising, but Mr. Sinclair's friends expected better from the Gysburo representative. In fact the Montreal Star correspondent referring to the questions, said: "There are also questions on the order paper, standing in the name of Mr. Sinclair of Gysburo. Of these the best that can be said is that they might have stood in the name of Mr. Carvell or Carleton." New Brunswickers require but few such references to illustrate what a fine record for courtesy and qualities which go to make up a gentleman is possessed by the loud-mouthed member for Carleton County.

But the defamer of General French was probably acting under orders or at least, with the approval of his leader. Reports of proceedings in Ottawa show Sir Wilfrid, himself, as discourteous in his references to Mr. Severyn, the new deputy speaker, who succeeds Hon. P. E. Blondin. Usually the Liberal leader, theatrical in all things, likes to pose as a most courteous, kindly gentleman, but, apparently, he, too, at times, is not above the dirty Carvellian methods of attack. The incidents referred to suffice to show the hypocritical character of the "Grit-proposed" truce. Apparently it was intended to be used as a sort of protection to screen the followers of Laurier from the broadsides of Government supporters, to avoid the pitiless comparison of Grit promises and Grit performance, while allowing holders of the "white flag" to get in a few pot shots.

Whether the truce is or is not continued is a matter of indifference to supporters of the Government. The "white flag" was hoisted by the Grits and they alone resort to it. The Government will continue in the future, as in the past, to so shape Canada's course that every support will be given to the Empire and the Empire's cause and, in the meantime, if the Grits desire to indulge in partisan outbreaks and to seek for fancied political advantage they, doubtless, will be accommodated. The Government and every loyal Canadian agree that during the tenure of the Empire war it is not desirable to arouse strife among the people, but it is not to be expected that the ruling party will be deceived by Sir Wilfrid's theatrical waving of the "white flag" with the one hand, while, with the other, he signals to Carvell or some other equal in malice to the "Grit" to fire a shot.

phrase a now famous pronouncement—if the Grits want war they shall it in full measure.

TRAITOROUS AND DISLOYAL.

It is regrettable, at a time such as the present, when all loyal and patriotic Canadians are straining every effort to give of their wealth and what is dearer than wealth, their loved ones, to the service of the Empire, when, to most men and women, sacrifice is welcomed and duty becomes a privilege, to find that some men exist who devote their time and ability to the nefarious end of attempting to arouse not only political but racial rancour. Particularly disgusting is this when it happens that one of the parties to this un-British, un-Canadian game is a member of Parliament, chosen by the majority of the free and enlightened electors of his constituency, to represent them in the halls of the nation, to sit in counsel with the elder statesmen in this day of crisis.

Recently a political meeting was held in Tracadie in the County of Gloucester on which occasion the speakers of the evening were Mr. Onesiphore Turgeon, M. P., and Mr. P. J. Veniot, Grit organizer for the northern part of the Province of New Brunswick. Of Mr. Veniot it was hardly expected that he would lose an opportunity to attempt to make capital against the present government, for, with Mr. Man Friday Carter, he shares the responsibility and the perquisites attaching to the organization of his party. Consequently, reports from the meeting indicating that Mr. Veniot's effort was made up of vituperation, misrepresentation and abuse of all those who are opposed to his political masters caused no surprise. It was just such a speech as one would expect him, or Mr. Man Friday Carter, to make. But from Mr. Onesiphore Turgeon, representative of Gloucester for many years, and as a member of Parliament, the political leader in his county, we did expect that, at least, he would have sufficient regard for his position and the weight that position gave to his words, to refrain from unpatriotic utterances, even if they expressed his sentiments.

But it does not appear that Mr. Turgeon was deterred by any of these considerations, for, in referring to the Borden Naval proposal and the fact that in order to have the proposed battleships ready in time for service they were to be built outside of Canada, he is reported to have said: "I don't see how Britain can expect the men of Gloucester County to volunteer or enlist to fight her battles when they are obliged to leave their homes and go to the United States to earn their living and a living for their families."

Mr. Turgeon's statement, while not borne out by the facts, is particularly reprehensible because of the unpatriotic and disloyal intention behind it. The representative of Gloucester spoke in French, to a French audience, and, consequently, his sole motive in making it was to arouse differences between the two great races making up the population of Canada.

On the plains of France and Flanders, British and French soldiers are fighting side by side against a common foe, for a common cause. The Canadian soldiers who will soon be in the trenches against the Prussians go to fight the battle of France just as much as the battle of England. In Canada today representatives of both great races are more closely knit than ever before and it is nothing short of shameful that while such conditions prevail a man who poses as a representative of the Acadian people should so far demean himself as to give voice to the treasonable words quoted. Mr. Turgeon's friends have every reason to feel ashamed of him, for his ill-timed speech has placed him in the class with Frank B. Carvell, traitor of British military heroes and defamer of young Canadian manhood.

READJUSTMENT OF CANADIAN INDEBTEDNESS

(Christian Science Monitor)

When the war broke out in Europe and Great Britain found it necessary to make collections abroad in order to get its money resources into available form, it was naturally turned to Canada as to the United States for prompt assistance, for Canada like the United States was very largely in Great Britain's debt. How the United States discharged its obligations, or is engaged in discharging them, is well known. For many reasons, Canada was not able to do so well, for, through the hundred years of war at least, Great Britain had been Canada's banker, and when one's banker begins to call in credits one has a time may hardly know which way to turn. A thing clearly recognized in the Dominion, however, was that its obligations to the mother country must be met. A certain trade

the line could help in the matter, and undoubtedly would, but he also was engaged in scraping his cash resources together in order to meet a similar call, while at the same time he was asking Great Britain to take what she could in trade and credit it to his account. To prove his good faith he placed \$100,000,000 in gold to the credit of Great Britain in a Canadian depository. Within the last two weeks, however, it has been made known that this deposit is no longer necessary because the United States is rapidly ceasing to be a debtor and is becoming a creditor of Great Britain.

This opened the way for Canada. For the first time in years Canadian provinces and municipalities are placing bonds in the United States, the proceeds of which are being used to take up obligations held in Great Britain. Within the last few weeks private banking firms in the United States have purchased Canadian bonds to the value of \$30,000,000. Manitoba has recently placed a considerable loan in New York. Negotiations involving many large loans to Canadian provinces, municipalities, railroads and industries are in progress. The Dominion and the United States are coming into closer touch financially than ever they have been before.

From the point of view of the United States this is a wholly satisfactory situation. No pleasing it to learn that Canadians themselves are buying Canadian bonds. In the financial readjustment now in process, it is said, the people of Canada are coming forward to the full extent of their ability and placing their private means at the disposal of the public treasures. In view of this condition on the other side of the border the confidence that is felt in Canadian securities on this side is easily explainable.

PLIGHT OF BELGIANS NOT OVERESTIMATED

New York, Feb. 8.—The plight and the needs of Belgium have not been overestimated, according to Dr. Howard McClenahan, of the New University, who has been investigating conditions officially for New Jersey's famous educational institution.

But for food furnished to the people by the Commission for the Relief of Belgium thousands of men, women and children would be starving in that country, says Dean McClenahan in a special dispatch to the New York Times from London, where he has been staying for a few days preparatory to a visit to Paris.

"In Belgium every courtesy was shown to me by the German authorities," Dr. McClenahan declared. In company with a German professor of economics from the new university of Hamburg I visited among other places in a motor and unhindered Brussels, Antwerp, Louvain, Liege, Dinant, Triemont, Charleroi and Mons. But for food furnished to the people by the Relief Commission Belgium today would be a land of starving thousands. The only flour in the country is that transported into it by the Relief Commission, and this fact has been told me by members of the Commission, by Belgians and by the Germans themselves.

"In the Palace Hotel, Brussels, in the Restaurant Ray in Mons, in the Hotel Europe in Liege and in the broad line at Charleroi I ate bread furnished by the Commission, not from choice, but from necessity. In Brussels 175,000 out of about 600,000 are on the bread line. In Charleroi 13,000 out of 29,000 are supported from the same source, and so on until multiplying examples throw no new light upon the ghastly matter. "Belgians everywhere and of all classes express undying gratitude for what America is doing for them, and on all sides one hears of Brand Whitlock and those administering the work of relief. Indeed, the speed, thoroughness and efficiency with which this commission is doing its work is from every point of view admirable. In the centres and in the smaller places I met with many of them, including Rhodes scholars, who are doing so well as supervisors in the distributing stations. "And not only is Belgium sadly dependent upon them now, but in all probability she will become more so. There are here and there evidences that spring wheat is being put into the ground, but there are not apparent preparations for supplying other staples. On the whole evidences of the continuation of the country's normal industrial life are painfully absent. However, in the neighborhood of Mons and Charleroi the coal mines are operating about three days a week. "Regarding the feeling of the Belgians toward the Germans and matters at all military I must decline to say anything, but in connection I repeat I do not think conditions in Belgium have been or could have been overestimated."

BASEBALL DOPE.

Grantland Rice, writing for the Boston Globe, says: "What show has an average, ordinary expert to grapple with the intricate science of baseball when even those upon the field peer at the game from shifting arches and angles? "Wild Bill Donovan is quoted as saying that you're Leonard, the Red Sox is only an ordinary pitcher, a pitcher badly overrated. On the other paw, Branch Rickey says Leonard is one of the great pitchers of the game—the greatest young pitcher in a decade. Both are wise baseball people and both have seen Leonard work at intervals, with the above result. The dope is all with Rickey in the

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

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HEADACHE
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RHEUMATISM
MIGRAINE
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BRUISES
SCALDS
BURNS
WOUNDS
CUTS
POISON
AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS

25c THE BOTTLE

Little Benny's Note Book.

BY LEE PAPE.

Me and my cousin Artie was feeding the birds in the front street this afternoon by leaning out the 3d story windows and throwing down crumbs awf' peeces of bread and aftir a while I sed, Lets portend peopl' are birds, heer kums wun now.

Wich wun was, beeing a shiany man with an umbreller, not having the umbreller up awn akkount of it wasent rancid, and Artie sed, Its a stork, we bettir feed him big peeces.

Wich we did, setch throwing down a big peeces of crust wen the stork was wawing undreeth the windows, and my peeces hit the pavement in front of him and Artie peeces hit the pavement in back of him, and the stork quick looked up but he didnt see enybody awn akkount of me and Artie haveng ducked in out of the windows jest in time. And wen we looked out agen the stork was way up the street and a big fat man with a brown derby hat was kumeng up.

O, heer kums a ostrich, sed Artie.
Hea 2 big for a ostrich, hea 2 ostriches, I sed.
2 ostriches can eet enything, Im going to throw my hole peeces down, sed Artie.

So am I, I sed. Wich we both did, my peeces hitting him rite awn top of the hat and Artie hitting him awn the shoudir, and the ostriches looked up and saw us ducking in out of the windows and wat did he do but wawk up the front steps and ring the bell, and me and Artie ran and lissened down the stairs and pop went to the door and we heerd him saying, I thart they had gone out, but if you will wait a moment while I sun up stares and find out, you mite have the pleasure of helping me to indickt a littel corporal punshment.

Deelighted, sed the fat man. And we heerd pop kumeng up stares and we quick ran and hid in the closet in Gladies room, and pop went to the front room calling Benny, Benny. Me beeing in the closet and not ansvering and trying to make Artie stop siggeling, and pop went down stares agen and we calmed out of the closet and heerd him say, No, its as I thart, Im the only wun in the house and I hope you dont accuse me of trying forcible feeding awn you.

Serlently not, but I cood of swore I saw 2 heeds duck in out of the windows, sed the fat man, thank you for yure trubbl.
Not at awl, sed pop, I'll be glad to make a persinl investigation eny time you get struck with foodstuff in the hayberhood. And he shut the front door and went up in the setting room, and me and Artie smuck downstares without hi mheering us and went out the back way.

above argument. Leonard in 222 innings, or about twenty-five complete games, led the American League with an allowance of only 1.01 earned runs to the game. In 1913 Johnson had his greatest year and yet allowed 1.07 runs to each battle. Leonard's 1914 record was one of the greatest in the history of the game, and he pitched with more achievements ever established, and yet he turned this trick without any of the hip-hip or the hoarse cheers that usually greet record play.

He had an average seven strikeouts and only a trifle over five hits to each start. Considerable stuff. Particular mention was made here of young Leonard as an introduction to a few words of praise for the Red Sox staff. The stuff is there to pike along to a pennant without the essence of a strain.

It would seem to come through, as they should after two badly wasted years, Col. Joseph Lannin should have the hardest club to beat in baseball, for in addition to Wood, Greig and Colburn, Leonard, Foster and Shore—all brilliant youngsters—finished 1-2-6 in their circuit, and all three averaged less than two earned runs to the afternoon.

HAD DYSPESIA

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