

What the World is Saying

Sea Savagery.

To torpedo a sailing vessel is equivalent to bayoneting a woman.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Only a Figurative Tax, This.

Figuring out how long it would last was the first tax on war prophets.—Vancouver Province.

A Pertinent Question.

How many of the men who seldom go to church would choose to live in a town that had no churches?—Duluth Herald.

Utilizing the Zeppelin Holes.

Paris will use the damage caused by Zeppelins to make air-holes in her subways. Come again, Herr Count!—Kansas City Star.

Ready With Torpedoes.

The German Government is always ready to meet the American Government more than half way—with a torpedo.—Milan (Italy) Corriere della Sera.

Canada Will Be Nearly Wholly Dry.

With the exception of a small area in Quebec, Canada will be dry from coast to coast before the end of the present year.—Peterborough Examiner.

The Butter Basis.

German people have now been cut down to a quarter of a pound of butter a week. Why, there are some Canadians—not all—who would use almost that much at a meal.—Hamilton Spectator.

Time Fights on Our Side.

Austria, like Germany, will set the clock ahead one hour, but neither nation can influence old Father Time, who fights for the Allies.—Boston Transcript.

An Entirely Safe Assertion.

Forty-four German-born consuls were acting for Great Britain before the war. England's trust in Germany, we may be sure, was not reciprocated in this detail.—New York Journal of Commerce.

An Exceptional Family in Germany.

Soon the Kaiser will be about the only father in all Germany who can arrange a family reunion, call the roll of his sons, and have all of them cheerfully answered "Here."—Toronto Star.

Germany Puts Its Trust in Something Very Different.

"All hostile assaults will break to pieces upon the power of a clean conscience," says the Kaiser. If that were all the defence Germany had, the war would have been over long ago.—New York Herald.

German Logic.

According to Germany, battering one's way through a neutral country is purely a defensive measure, while the carrying of a gun by a steamship for the purpose of holding off murderous attack is wantonly offensive.—New York Sun.

The Kultur Beasts.

They are the worst beasts humanity has known, because they are not only bloody beasts and capable beasts, but blind beasts—blind to their own madnesses and crimes and blind to their own blindness.—Ottawa Evening Journal.

Seems Somewhat Superfluous.

Under the new Ontario temperance act, no less than twelve bottles of native wine of three quarts each may be sold at one time. The clause which declares that this must be removed and not drunk upon the premises seems a little superfluous.—Edmonton Journal.

Ferdinand's Vanished Dream.

Wonder how much Ferdinand of Bulgaria would now take for the kaiser's promise that he (Ferdinand) would be crowned at Constantinople as Czar of Byzantium?—Hamilton Herald.

The "Savage" Eskimo and the "Cultured" German.

One "savage" and "uncivilized" Eskimo chief inside the Arctic Circle subscribes two dollars to feed the wretched Belgian populace being starved to death by the "Cultured" German conqueror. One of the little paradoxes of the year of our Lord 1916.—New York Evening Post.

A People in Darkness.

Now a studious effort is being made to misrepresent America. The German people are not to know the truth. For them to know it does not suit the purposes of their masters. Here every side is presented. But it is otherwise in Germany. There it is the business of a bureau of the government to garble and misrepresent. Poor German People! Will they ever wake up to what has been done to them, not by foreign enemies, but by their enemies at home?—Philadelphia North American.

The Marvel of British Finance.

To spend \$25,000,000 a day on war, to finance about half the world, to raise a billion and a half a year by taxation, and to do it all without new machinery or oppressive imports shackling trade—history may yet decree that the most marvelous thing about the Great War was British finance.—Topeka (Kan.) Capitol.

A False Soothsayer.

The British Empire, according to the German minister of finance, will go down like Belshazzar's empire. He also said that food is cheaper in Germany than in Britain or France. If his predictions are not more accurate than his statements of fact, Britain need not worry.—Paris Matin.

As to Dismemberment.

The London Times discovers that the Kaiser is incubating a plot for the dismemberment of Austria. It may even turn out in the end that the Kaiser has contributed to the dismemberment of Germany.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

The Child Victims of the War.

Judge Ben Lindsey, just returned from Europe, says that in the fighting countries more than 500,000 children have perished for lack of food. In some parts of Poland virtually the entire child population under six years is dead. The horrors and losses of war are not confined to the places where men charge machine guns through barbed wire entanglements.—Chicago Tribune.

Persistence of Prussian Characteristics.

The great duke of Wellington, writing to his mother, during his European campaign, said of his Prussian allies: "From a Prussian general upwards down to the smallest drummer-boy in their legions, the earth has never groaned with such murdering, infamous villains." This is quoted from Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Life of Wellington." Apparently the dominant racial characteristic still persists.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

The Tragedy of Serbia.

According to news which comes through Switzerland, only 8,000 of 30,000 Serbians who fled before the advancing enemy, survived in the march of distress to Salonika. One of the worst features of war is the way in which it inflicts horror and misery on hosts of entirely innocent people.—Toronto Globe.

Surfeited With Horrors.

The Lusitania disaster was given hundreds of columns of newspaper space; the sinking of the Provence, with the loss of 3,000 lives, was noticed on the front page for a day and no longer. The nerves of the world are dulled; grief in one sense has become a fixed condition. A day without its appalling horror is rare; the overwhelming horror is the common-place—a world upside down.—London (Ont.) Advertiser.

German "Justice" in Belgium.

A Belgian woman was sentenced to two years' imprisonment because she was suspected of enmity to the Germans and of active sympathy for the French. Among the items of evidence produced against her was the inclusion in her dairy of these words by Talleyrand: "It is easy to militarize a civilian; it is impossible to civilize a military man."—Quebec Chronicle.

The Hun Lack of Humor.

Verhaeren, the Belgian poet, wrote a poem one time, during or after a serious illness, in which he represented his reason as having died from too much knowledge. That seems to be part of the trouble with the German professors. Their reason has died of too much knowledge. What they need—along with other things—is an infusion of health-provoking, sanity-saving humor. This might not alter their nature, but it would improve their conduct.—London Saturday Review.

The Wolf Playing Outraged Innocence.

The Germans pretend to be indignant because the honor of their Government is questioned by the people of the United States. That seems strange. The Teutons must think the Americans are a very gullible and forgiving people to see official pledges flagrantly violated and not to be suspicious of the pledge-breakers.—New York Tribune.

A Tearful German Professor.

Professor Kuno Francke, of Harvard university, makes a pathetic protest against the "international aspersion and belittlement of Germany." He finds it hard to understand why his native country is so generally unpopular. His plea is almost as grotesque as was that of the man who, convicted of having murdered his father and mother, claimed mercy on the ground that he was an orphan.—Brantford Expositor.

Hard to Keep a Good Man Down.

British aviator climbed up 9,000 feet and dropped bombs on a Zeppelin. It's hard to keep a good man down, in any line.—Minneapolis Journal.

Poverty in Paris.

In Paris, it is estimated, the cost of living has increased amongst the wage earners by 50 to 75 per cent. Coal, which can only be had in the bag, works out, according to a correspondent, at the enormous rate of £5 (five pounds) a ton. The poorer people get their supplies in small bags. It is pathetic to see them waiting in the long lines at the coal offices.—Toronto News.

Worthless Assurances.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg denies that Germany intends to take Canada after having conquered Europe. Germany, he says, cherishes no schemes of conquest or territorial gains on the American continent. But of what value are the assurances of a German chancellor who sneered at a solemn international treaty as a mere "scrap of paper"?—Montreal Gazette.

Threats of Outrages in Canada.

At Windsor, Ont., there is a feeling that German sympathizers from over the boundary will attempt to commit outrages this summer. The suspicions may be well founded or not. One thing is certain, however, and that is that no chances are being taken there or elsewhere in Canada. A watch is being kept and there is the machinery capable of dealing with whatever may arise. The enemy foolish enough to plot destruction will be trifling with his own future. Imprisonment for life is the ugly prospect that faces him if he is apprehended.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

The Indians of Canada.

A few months ago some account was given in these columns of the manner in which the Indians of the File Hills agency, near Balcarres, Saskatchewan, were doing their bit in connection with the war. It is interesting to note in an official report issued by the Indian Department of the United States a statement by Mr. F. H. Abbott, one of the United States Government Commissioners, that the File Hills agency is "the most perfect ideal I have seen either in the United States or in Canada." The enthusiasm of these Indians in supporting all patriotic objects is but another proof of the wisdom of the British system of treating subject peoples generously and humanely.—Ottawa Citizen.

Conditions in Canada After the War.

Some persons are wondering what the result will be when several hundred thousand soldiers return to civil life in Canada after the war is ended. It may be that the disorganization will be practically unnoticed. The Dominion is broad and the men who have done their duty will be spread all over it. Most of them have relatives and friends in their home towns and all should be in a position to look after themselves until they settle into their old grooves. Also there is likely to be a demand for their services as workers. The country needs men to-day and the condition is not likely to change for a long time to come.—London (Ont.) Free Press.

Not Necessary to Name the Nation.

There is a nation that spits upon international law, upon treaties, upon pledges and agreements. It mistakes for terrifying strength ferocity and a blind, useless maiming and killing of harmless men, women and children; children seem to be its favorite subjects for Zeppelin slaughters. On land and sea, from under the sea and from the air, it kills non-combatants as nonchalantly as an Apache of the old days would scalp a baby or dash out its brains against a doorpost. The madness for destruction which it can satisfy only in part on the monuments of Belgian and French art it feeds fat upon helpless, innocent human beings. The will to power scorns all the "sentimentalities" of honor. Wherever it can it makes a breach in the walls that the nations have slowly built against the old savageries of war. It murders right and left.—New York Times.

Patriotic Sacrifice.

From the point of view of the individual the value of the gift is in the sacrifice. The man who has nothing but his life, and freely offers all. No other sacrifice can be greater. The man who gives of his superfluous millions does well; the man who contributes the fifty cents that he needs makes the greater sacrifice. We must all learn to give freely; to give to the point of sacrifice. The saving of our common civilization at this time is the greatest task ever imposed upon the people of Canada. We should accept it as a proud privilege as well as a sacred duty. When the task is accomplished, as we all believe it will be accomplished in time, it will be well for us to be able to say that we had some share in the work, that it was our privilege to make sacrifices, and to endure them bravely.—Brockville Times.