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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 3, 1915.

A TRIBUTE FROM BERLIN.

The most powerful journalist in Germany, Maximilian Harden, finding many of the German newspapers and public men inclined to spread and encourage false views of the British, has deemed it wise to warn the German nation that the people of the British Isles are a most formidable race, great of soul, and rich in resources, a people likely to live up to their magnificent traditions.

"Any German who has sat on a Swiss mountain railway next to a Liverpool tailor got up like Lord's, or like the comic papers as a fountain of wisdom, thinks he knows Britain and the British. They have hucksters' souls, are deceitful and cowardly, are unsober, surly, and spiteful, never aspire to higher things, have minds only for sport, foolery, and money-making. That is the popular view."

"It is forgotten that the greatest of the modern theories that have taught us something of the spirit of Nature was conceived in England, and that of all the peoples of Europe during the nineteenth century it is Shakespeare's countrymen who have produced the richest and most varied literature."

"The British are a good, healthy figure of a man. On his ocean-circled isle he has laid to heart the lesson that only the strong can inherit the earth, and has elaborated a course of health exercises such as are wanted by men cooped up in offices and factories, if they are not to grow flabby."

"His way of life is reasonable. He can obey without cringing, and can compel obedience without tyrannizing. The British are not a man of the knee to the greatest official in the Empire."

"Let us give praise where it is due. Hucksters' souls? It was not of their countenances and tills they thought when they impelled their national life and sacrificed their sovereigns by the hundred million to destroy, to whose overwhelming will they alone among the peoples of Europe would not submit themselves."

Therefore the superiority in industrial efficiency will tend to become greater in Britain as compared with Germany as the war proceeds. In fact it is estimated now that Great Britain will soon be able to equal and then to surpass Germany's output of shells and other supplies of war, which would mean that Russia, France and Italy would be left to counter-balance Austria in the matter of producing shells, guns and other supplies, which would leave a very large balance on the side of the Allies.

THE TROUBLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

As there is no particular reason why a responsible association of clergymen should be engaged in attempting to injure the province of British Columbia, a very unpleasant impression is produced by a controversy now going on there between Attorney-General Bowser and Rev. A. E. Cooke, of Vancouver.

Mr. Bowser recently made an effort to discredit very serious charges by the Ministerial Association of the Lower Mainland, British Columbia, of which Rev. Mr. Cooke is the spokesman. These charges which were signed by several prominent clergymen in Vancouver give much evidence in detail regarding the looting of the natural resources of the province.

"The issue is clear and definite; it is: 'Are the facts set forth in the pamphlet true or false?' If they are false, then let the men concerned come forth and prove them to be false, and stop trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people of this province. Investigation is what we want. It is what we are demanding, and we are going to stay with the job until we are proved entirely wrong, or have accomplished our object."

GERMAN FINANCIAL PROBLEMS. The German Ambassador at Washington has been quoted as saying that if as a result of this war any portion of Germany's possessions in Europe or elsewhere were taken from her the German government will at once begin another era of extensive armaments.

At the present time a large proportion of the German colonial empire—German New Guinea, German Samoa, Kiau Chau, Togoland and some of the Melanesian Islands—has already changed hands and it may be taken for granted that none of it will ever be given back. Count Bernstorff forgets that at the beginning of the war all of Germany's hopes for victory were based on the expectation that a speedy triumph would attend the armies of the Teutonic allies and that they would be able to exact an enormous indemnity.

"Meanwhile, Germany has to depend, until the end of the war at least, almost entirely upon her own resources. That these are extremely rich and varied does not alter the fact that they are undergoing a process of gradual exhaustion. Foreign markets which cost Germany so much time and pains to acquire are temporarily closed to her. Only an export trade of \$2,500,000,000, only a fraction of the import trade, of somewhat larger dimensions, is practically dead, and with it has disappeared about \$170,000,000 of customs duties. The mercantile marine of the Empire, in point of tonnage the second in the world, is lying

idle in port, while that of Great Britain is pursuing its normal course. It must be admitted that if Germany were making any appreciable headway in the field, if she were diminishing the superiority of the British fleet over her own, then the economic dangers that are beginning to threaten would become of relatively minor importance."

The Journal of Commerce goes on to say that while a great naval victory would mean for Germany the liberation of her external trade and would revolutionize her economic conditions, no such victory is either in sight or among the probabilities, and that the silent victory of the British fleet seems likely to remain the greatest achievement of the war. It then adds:

"It must be assumed that the more serious the economic exhaustion of Germany after the war the less will be the ability of her people to bear the taxation required to support a policy of bloated armaments. That ability will certainly not be enhanced by the financial difficulties which inhere in the continuous inflation of the currency. It is doubtful whether all the \$350,000,000, which is said to represent the German Imperial Bank's metallic reserve, is absolutely gold, since the Reichsbank has been formally authorized to regard the notes issued by the War Loan Society as gold cover for the issue of an equal amount of its own bank notes. But assuming that it is gold, not over half the paper currency already issued by Germany has any chance of being redeemed in specie—a fact which the depreciation of the new army law, already recorded in this market by the value of the Berlin Exchange, Check, bears convincing testimony. If German paper money is even now looked at askance in neutral countries, it may, before the war is over, be discarded altogether. Hence, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that nothing short of sweeping and heavy taxation can insure Germany's solvency. The world has already forgotten, but the German taxpayer has not, that before the war a special levy was imposed for the purpose of facilitating the execution of the new army law. This was a graduated tax, both on property and income, and it fell heavily on the owners of big fortunes and on the richer incorporated companies. The necessity for heavier taxation is the more to be dreaded in Germany because of the collapse of her foreign trade. For while the manufacturer is earning very much less, he is being called upon to pay very much more. All of which tends to support the conclusion that however little the experience of the war may predispose the German people to economize on armaments, the economic situation which will attend the close of the war will render such a policy inevitable."

There are signs that certain classes within the German empire are beginning to force what is awaiting them, and time will continue to make more clear the handwriting on the wall. The hour of settlement is likely to have a sobering effect on the military element of which Count Bernstorff is an ardent admirer.

WHY NOT PRINT IT? In its efforts to purify politics and to repress partisanship the Conservative organ in this city is overlooking a great deal of very useful material in these days. Tuesday it failed to tell its readers the story brought out before Sir Charles Davidson's court of inquiry into war purchases, a very interesting session of which took place on Monday.

The principal witness was W. F. Garland, Conservative M. P. for Carleton, who admitted having received \$9,000 of profits on the sale of surgical supplies to the Militia Department, the sales being made through one of his clerks named Powell. Readers of the Standard ought not to remain in ignorance of this transaction, which is typical of many that have been exposed since the purchase of war supplies in Canada became the subject of investigation.

Some weeks ago Powell, the clerk, was allowed to bear all of the blame for this particular transaction. But it now is shown in evidence that Powell was acting for Garland, that Garland was the principal, and that when the Public Accounts Committee began investigating this matter Garland gave \$5,000 to Powell and caused him to return it to the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee with a letter, the form of which Garland himself suggested.

Readers of the Standard certainly ought to know the reason Garland gave for deciding to make restitution. Mr. Garland said: "I had been advised by some of the leading members of the government to get that money back if I could." Mr. Garland, at Monday's session of the court, was represented by counsel, but the lawyer did not ask Garland any questions, and, unfortunately, no one seems to have asked him for the names of the members of the government who advised him in the fashion described.

Not only did the Standard omit to give its readers these very interesting facts, but it overlooked also the testimony brought out regarding the sale of 166 pairs of field-glasses to the government by the son of a former Conservative member of Parliament who is the head of a supply company which was formed immediately after the Borden government came into power in 1911. Some of the field-glasses sold by this concern cost \$17 a pair, but the government paid \$22 a pair for them. That is, the country paid the gruffers through the government.

If the Standard desires to purify public affairs and to bring public opinion to bear upon the evils of partisanship, its efforts will have to be extended to its own party, and the first essential step in that direction would be to inform its subscribers fully as to the nature of the testimony taken under oath in these investigations. If the Standard should really set about the work of reform it might devote a little space to the elucidation of a certain telegram that the Hon. George R. Campbell sent to the Hon. Robert Rogers on April 1, just as the scandal in Manitoba was coming to a head. Mr. Campbell's telegram was as follows: "This thing means more to you than

WHAT TIME THE MORNING STARS ARISE

JEAN BLEWETT. Lieutenant Reginald Warneford, while patrolling the skies over Belgium in his aeroplane at 3 o'clock in the morning of June 7, destroyed a German armed Zeppelin, containing twenty-eight men. The young aviator won instant fame by his heroic act. He received the Victoria Cross from King George and the Legion of Honor from France.

Above him spreads the purple sky,
Beneath him spreads the ether sea,
And everywhere about him lie
Dim ports of space, and mystery.
Ho, lonely Admiral of the Fleet!
What of the night? What of the night?
"Methinks I hear," he says, "the beat
Of great wings rising for the flight!"
Ho, Admiral neighing with the stars
Above the old world's stress and din!
With Jupiter and lordly Mars—
"Ah, yonder sweeps a Zeppelin!"
"A bird with menace in its breath,
A thing of peril, spoil and strife,
The little children down to death,
The helpless old bereft of life."

"The mean of stricken motherhood,
The cowardice beyond our ken,
The cruelty that fires the blood,
And shocks the souls of honest men,
"These call for vengeance—mine the cause."
He guides his craft—eate and strong.
Up, up, through purple seas of space,
While in his heart there grows a song.
"Ho! little ship of mine that soars
Twixt earth and sky, be ours to-day
To free our harassed seas and shores
Of yonder evil bird of prey."

The gallant venture is his own,
No friend to caution, pray, or aid,
But strong is he who fights alone,
Of loss and failure unafraid.
He rises higher, higher still,
Till poised above the startled foe—
It is a fight to stir and thrill
And set the dullest breast aglow.

Old Britain hath her battles won
On fields that are a nation's pride,
And on the deeds of daring done
Upon her waters deep and wide!
But warfare waged on solid land,
Or on the sea, can scarce compare
With this engagement, fierce, yet grand,
This duel to the death in air.
He wins! he wins in sea of space!
(Why prate we now of other wars?)
Since he has won his name and place
By deathless valor 'mong the stars,

No more that Zeppelin will mock,
No more will sound her song of hate;
With bursting bomb, and fire, and shock,
She hurles downward to her fate.
A touch of rose in eastern skies,
A little breeze that calls and sings,
Look yonder where our hero flies,
Like homing bird on eager wings,
He sees the white mists softly curl,
He sees the moon drift pale and wan,
Sees Venus climb the stairs of pearl
To hold her court of Love at dawn.

appears on the surface. Would advise you to take measures to protect."

If the Standard's zeal for reform is not great enough to compel it to assist in the various investigations which are now going on in regard to Conservative transactions of one sort or another, at least it might muster up courage enough to give its subscribers the facts as they are brought out. The hope that Conservative electors in this province will escape knowledge of these matters because the Standard refuses to print them in its news columns is foolish in the extreme.

NOTE AND COMMENT. The large supplies of ammunition now going to France from the United States ought to help the Allies considerably. And the shipments will be greatly increased as time goes on.

Italy's decision to take part in the campaign at the Dardanelles will be heartily welcomed by her own people. The Italians will take pleasure in fighting against the Turks and their warships will release some of the larger British vessels for needed repairs or important duty elsewhere.

leaders of thought in the United Kingdom are not forgetting that in order to attain the end desired sacrifices must be made. There must be throughout the Empire a willingness to economize wherever possible and to contribute generously in men and money to the cause. In no other way can the enemy be crushed.

Soldiers' Graves. (By Minot Judson Savage). A silent bivouac of the dead, we say,
While on the low green tents we lay
Our thoughts and feelings
And with soft tread we take our reverent way
Past where each seems to sleep away the hours.
A silent bivouac? Nay, they sleep not here,
They have passed on; and gleaming bright ahead,
Their camp-fires on yon heights of truth appear.
Lighting the way that coming feet shall tread.
Their shot-torn flags still wave upon the air,
There where some new heroic deed is done;
And, echoing loud, their shout still rings
Some new field waits, by brave hearts to be won.

The brave die never, though they sleep in dust;
Their courage nerves a thousand living men,
Who seize and carry on the sacred trust,
And win their noble victories o'er again.
Their graves are cradles of the purpose high
That led them on the weary march,
And through
The battles where the dying do not die,
But live forever in the deeds they do.
And thus the silent bivouac of the dead
Finds voice, and thrills with thrilling life today;
And we, who softly by their green tents tread,
Will heed and heed the noble words they say.

South Africa and Canada. (Montreal Journal of Commerce). The South African correspondent of the British Empire Review, writing from Cape Town on the 16th of May, describes a discussion on the cause of the rebellion, which was cut short by the prorogation of parliament, and adds:

"In the ordinary course of events a general election would take place this year, but the date will depend upon the result of operations in South-West Africa. If hostilities are not concluded before the autumn, it is likely that a special session will be called to extend the time for a general election, and to make provision for the necessary supplies to carry on the war."

While Canada's part in the great conflict has been to raise armies to fight in Europe, South Africa has found her duty nearer home, in the suppression of rebellion, in the protection of the British territories in Africa from invasion, and in the occupation of territories which under the German flag were a menace to British interests.

Shrapnel. (Wall Street Journal). The complete shrapnel is composed of three principal parts: (a) The time fuse; (b) the projectile proper, a hollow steel shell filled with bullets and a bursting charge of black powder; (c) a brass cartridge, filled with ballistics powder to shoot the projectile from the gun. This brass cartridge case is similar to the shell of an ordinary rifle or revolver cartridge.

The time fuse is a very complicated mechanical device which may be set to project the steel projectile any number of seconds or feet after it has left the muzzle of the gun. It is as delicately constructed as a watch or a safe lock and is made largely of brass and alloys of aluminum.

The time fuse is screwed into the point of the steel projectile, the projectile is filled with small bullets, usually about 250 in number and is exploded by means of a charge of black powder seated at the opposite end from the time fuse. When it explodes the bullets are hurled over a range of about 250 square yards. The bullets are 88 per cent lead and 12 per cent antimony.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of plain white paper, otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired, and if it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor, Telegraph.)

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—I noticed in the issue of your paper of yesterday an item concerning me, which, if it should pass unnoticed, might give people a false idea of the transaction.

Let me say to those who induced Mr. Francis to trump up a charge of theft against me, that if they had left the poor fellow alone, or given him the money they spent to hire the three legal gentlemen who acted for Francis, he would have been better off. He owes me over \$700.00 for good, hard money I loaned him. When I could not get payment, I did what every man has a right to do in such a case. I had a Supreme Court capias issued and had him arrested. Francis gave me receipt. Why did not Francis's great friends procure bail for him? Francis admitted, under oath, that he owed me \$100.00.

When mention was made in court that I had stolen the fox, my counsel, Mr. LeBlanc, dared any one to make such a statement outside of court, but those who made themselves so busy to give the affair so much publicity in the newspaper only muster up enough courage to state that I have stolen a fox from Francis, they will be given a chance to prove it before the proper tribunal. All that celebrated charge of theft was engineered by a few persons eager to hurt me. I know them. They have no warrant to throw anybody the first stone.

Respectfully yours,
D. F. SPROUL,
Campbellton, June 25, 1915.
G. W. GANONG AND ROTHESAY PATRIOTISM. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—My attention has been called to a letter by E. S. Carter in your issue of June 28. I am quite sure Mr. Carter had no intention of doing me an injustice, but I had no means a copy of the Record to which Mr. Carter refers, but if it states that I referred to Rothsey or the patriotism of its citizens, it is in error; I neither mentioned Rothsey or in so far as I know, made any remark suggesting Rothsey. However, I am pleased that the error has induced Mr. Carter to give the facts regarding the splendid work of that parish for the empire, as it may stimulate the work in other places. I simply stated a fact without reference to locality, in making an appeal to the men to do their duty as we as the Canadian women had been doing theirs.

Yours very truly,
G. W. GANONG,
St. Stephen, N. B., June 28, 1915.
A LETTER FROM THE SUSSEX RECORD. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—On Tuesday E. S. Carter very vigorously defended Rothsey and her residents from an alleged attack on them by G. W. Ganong and the Sussex Record.

May I say that Mr. Ganong never suggested that Rothsey had not done her duty. I only had no observations by the Record would have been the columns of the paper, in which Mr. Carter dreamed he saw things. We have nothing but the highest admiration for the splendid work done by the good people of Rothsey, but we are sorry to learn that Mr. Carter has done good work been called into question by either Mr. Ganong or the Record.

We wish to correct statements which have absolutely no warrant. Yours very truly,
THE KING'S COUNTY RECORD,
Sussex, June 28, 1915.
OF LOYALIST STOCK. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—It may interest the descendants of United Empire Loyalists residing in Canada, and perhaps more especially those of the province of New Brunswick, to learn that the late Charles M. Street, who is reported to have been killed in action during April last while serving in France as a private of the 10th Battalion Canadian Infantry, came of United Empire Loyalist stock, as his father's mother, the late Mrs. John A. Street, was a daughter of William Hubbard, of Burton, Sunbury county, New Brunswick, who was one of the first batch of American Loyalists to settle in New Brunswick at the close of the American war.

His brave father, Samuel Denny Street, served as a lieutenant in the Loyal Penobscot Regiment against the rebellious American colonists and when peace was proclaimed settled in Sunbury county, New Brunswick. He and William Hubbard some came to the front in provincial affairs, and each was made a member of the legislative council of the province. The late Hon. John Ambrose Street, Q. C., of Fredericton, New Brunswick, was Charles Street's grandfather, and his name is still remembered by one of New Brunswick's most respected citizens, William Hubbard's grandson, Frederick Ambrose Hubbard, who is still in possession of the property at Burton which was originally granted to his grandfather, and is proud of his connection with the Loyalist ancestor as is also his cousin.

FRANCO TO ROO

Sir Rodmond Roblin's recent Counsel to Defeat the Royal Commission. William and Sends Tells of Tory Machinery. Hush Money to Muck.

Winnipeg, June 29—Mr. Leod, general manager, Canadian Northern Railway, first witness called when the commission investigating the buildings graft met this morning. Evidence was expected to throw light on the recent destruction of G. N. W. Telegraph's telegraph on the hearing. C. P. Wilson, counsel, put in telegrams, sent Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, read:

Winnipeg, April 21, 1915. Hon. Robert Rogers, Ottawa. Confidential. Telegram received Commission meeting this afternoon. They are going proceed evidence at once, very necessary judge leave tonight. Most important thing the effect of day. Might be very serious. ROB.

Winnipeg, April 21, 1915. Hon. Robert Rogers, Ottawa. Confidential. Commission beginning inquiry immediately necessary judge. Have you arranged? The important thing in whole matter. ROB.

Ottawa, April 21, 1915. Sir Rodmond Roblin, Winnipeg. Have arranged with Sir Rodmond Roblin tonight, with him a Mr. Tilley whom en and Lash and also every else claims to be the ablest in Ontario. Phippen's idea is Tilley take the case in the court. He would be satisfactory, undoubtedly very able and no if absolutely necessary Phippen go in as well. ROB.

Ottawa, April 22, 1915. Sir Rodmond Roblin, Winnipeg. Phippen leaves tonight, Sunday or Wednesday. No in situation. ROB.

There was another message Wilson said would be read last night. Mr. Leod, whose evidence said he had received messages G. N. W. Telegraphs and had returned them to the person who subsequently returned them. Rogers Got Telegrams From Mr. Anderson then made a statement. "Early in June," he said, "I saw for the first time some copies of certain telegrams passed between Roblin, Coldwague and himself. He asked Leod for copies of these messages at a later date were handed to him, delivered to him to Mr. Wilson who asked for messages to Mr. Simpson and himself. These Anderson secured. Subsequently Rogers returned part or all of the gave them back to Mr. McLeod, he said, made the copies of the same of the telegrams on the parliament building had not seen them for some would like to see what they were. To Mr. Wilson, Mr. Anderson had been retained by Mr. K. on the behalf in connection with litigation which might arise from the manager of the Molese asked if his books showed as the name of Roblin, Montague, well, Howden or Simpson, said no. He had another account, the vidual lands account were left court.

Harry Whittle, K.C., who was for Horwood, former provincial was called. He had been retained by Horwood. Mr. Horwood him he had advised him to go to Rochester for an opinion," added Whittle, "that that ment desired him to apply for absence for a longer period, whether it was until the session finished or not. Whittle told him he thought of absence for an operation, and Horwood did not steps. Horwood had a letter, Dr. Montague which he was written and another which was This was in connection with absence.

Whittle said he was called to the parliament building told him he had advised him to ask for extended leave of recalled the premier, Dr. McLeod. Whittle was told by ministers that Horwood would after. Whittle told them he was to pay his fees, and refused anything to do with the suggestion. Whittle engaged the Pinker Agency, at Simpson's request called the Thiel Agency, and told him they were acting for the Premier. The doctor was located Paul, and reported to Whittle wanted \$25,000 to stay away, he brought \$5,000 to my office and he wanted it to the agency at St. John's. Whittle said that he reported to Dr. Simpson.

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