

Stupid Foreign Policy Pursued by the Germans Causes Many Disasters

WHEN Dr. Alfred Zimmermann became Foreign Minister for Germany, the world looked on to see if he would show any modern and enlightened tendencies. Zimmermann has proved himself utterly unmodern in his mental qualities. Imperial Germany's low estimate of human nature and her belief that peoples could be ignored have not resulted uniformly in failure for her; in fact she has scored some notable successes thereby, but the successes are greatly outweighed by the failures. The net result is so discouraging as to suggest that the time has arrived for a complete revision of ideas at Berlin. These two opinions have been the mainspring of German policy. Their most colossal and reverberating crash has come about in Russia, but they have been split to ruins in other countries, too, and as Germany stands amid the wreckage of her Russian policy she may come to think at last that there has been something fundamental about her mistake. Napoleon's error, by which he fell, was his belief that outside of France peoples could be ignored, and it was necessary only to bribe or bully them. When the peoples slowly rose at last he misunderstood the phenomenon because he had



DR. ALFRED ZIMMERMAN

never made provision in his calculations for such a possibility, and he never did come to an understanding of it. The Hohenzollern imperialism has the same idea, joined to another—also quasi-Napoleonic and erroneous—that outside of Germany everybody has his price. There is no denying that this double error has sometimes been applied with results which have convinced Germany that it is no error at all. That is simply because there are some people who have a price, and because there are some nations in which, for a time at least, the people do not count. The day when Germany should discover that her theory was an error has been postponed by disastrous successes in its application. As long as it worked so well in Greece, for instance, there was no use telling Germany that the theory was erroneous. In the presence of so gigantic a failure as that in Russia, however, it becomes possible, one may hope, to obtain a German audience for that information.

The Napoleonic theory about dealing with a throne and ignoring a people, applied with such limitless trust by Germany in the case of Russia, has simply resulted in overturning a throne and giving Germany what, so far as power to harm her is concerned, is actually a new enemy. If it is true that it was only the Czar who kept Constantine on his throne, the failure in Russia will be succeeded promptly by one in Greece. The theory worked out well in Turkey and Bulgaria. It failed in Italy, where both branches of the double-headed error were confidently employed. In the United States the first of the Napoleonic postulates was never invoked, there being no throne, but the second has had exasperating, though useless, illustration. The irresponsible innocence with which Zimmermann proposed to influence Japan and Mexico by the second of the Napoleonic postulates—that everybody has his price—demonstrated a blind German faith in the double theory which is as pathetically touching as that of a fortune-teller's clients. Belgium, too, was to be bribed; England was besought to consider her own interests instead of the obligations of a "scrap of paper"; and the failure of the late attempt to bribe Spain into acquiescence in the U-boat war shows that Germany has learned nothing on this score.

Merely Incidental.

Hotel Visitor (coming from bathroom)—"Here, I've been ringing for you for ages."
Chambermaid—"Which bell, sir?"
Visitor—"The bell over the bath."
Chambermaid—"Oh, we pay no attention to that bell, sir. That's only put there in case anyone feels faint."—Punch.

Starch is now being manufactured in the south from sweet potatoes.

Republic in Portugal Growing Much Stronger In Spite of Its Enemies

THE ease with which the latest "revolution" in Portugal was suppressed, a short time ago, serves to emphasize, once again, the fact that the Republic has come to stay. It does this in a specially interesting way. Ever since the Republic was first established, some six years ago, risings against the Government have been frequent. In certain sections of the press, all over Europe, these have been made to assume extraordinary importance, and the newspapers so dealing with them have been in no way disconcerted by the consideration that the facts of each case, as they became available, showed the latest revolution to have partaken more of the nature of a comic opera even than any of its many predecessors. The recent rising of the malcontent Machado dos Santos certainly possessed wonderful possibilities in this direction. Proceeding towards Abrantes with 300 soldiers, says a recent description of the incident from Madrid, he was arrested at the gates of that town by the colonel commanding. Many of his companions had already thought better of it, and the remainder gave themselves up. Their leader was delivered to the military authorities of Entrancamen-to, and was taken to Lisbon and there put on board the Vasco da Gama.

So ended yet another revolution. Nevertheless, the incident was by no means without importance. It is a well established fact that the action was fomented and assisted by the Germanophile in Spain, and that it was only one amongst many devices resorted to by these people "to put a stick between the legs of the Allies" in the prosecution of the war, as a well-known diplomatist once described such tactics. Machado dos Santos plainly declared that his movement had for its object the prevention of Portugal taking an active share in the war, and in this he was only developing further the policy followed by the Conservatives of the old regime ever since Portugal threw in her lot with the Allies. They have lost no opportunity for promulgating their views. They have urged that the absence of large numbers of men on active service will seriously jeopardize the future of the Republic, and they have insisted that Portugal, with the greater part of her army abroad, would be at the mercy of Spain. Then, in order to prove this latter point, they have done their utmost to stir up strife between the two countries. Rumor has been made to follow rumor, and no amount of denial has been sufficient to prevent the reiteration of these

was specially noticeable in the case of the notorious canard regarding the passage of Portuguese troops across Spanish territory on the way to France. It was emphatically denied by the Portuguese authorities, and even more emphatically denied by the Spanish authorities, but the story has gone on appearing at intervals, in various forms, and with ever new embellishment in the matter of detail. Now, all these efforts have been singularly unsuccessful, and the position as between republican Portugal and monarchical Spain is steadily becoming clearer. The recent visit to Lisbon of Senor Melquiades Alvarez afforded a notable proof of this better understanding. Senor Alvarez went to Portugal at the head of a mission of the Spanish Reformist Party. His mission, which had for its object the bringing about of better relations between the two countries, had the frank approval of the Spanish Government and the obvious sympathy of the great mass of the Spanish people, and it was, from beginning to end, something in the nature of a triumphal success. Senor Alvarez returned to Madrid "fit of enthusiastic optimism as regards the future."

So the work goes on, and, in spite of any rumors to the contrary, those who fully understand the position in the country recognize that every month that passes finds Portugal more firmly established than ever in her position as a republic, and on better terms than ever before with her monarchical neighbor.

Wind and Sound.

A scientist gives an interesting explanation of the action of the wind in preventing the spread of sound.

It is, he claims, not the wind, as such, that prevents sound from travelling against it, but differences in the strength of the wind. If, for instance, the wind is stronger above than below, or stronger at one side, its effect will be to tilt the sound waves in one direction or another. Differences of temperature in the air also cause deflection of the waves of sound. Other atmospheric causes exist which deflect sound from a straight course and prevent it from going as far in a certain direction as it may have been expected to do.

Some of the sirens in this country, says this scientist, produce sounds which ought theoretically to be audible at a distance of 1,500 miles, but, in fact, the authorities are satisfied if they are heard only two miles away. The reason for the discrepancy between calculation and experiment was probably atmospheric deflection of the sound.

Added Offense.

Country Justice—"Ten and costs for reckless driving."
Young Motorist—"Listen, Judge! We were on our way to your office to have you marry us."
Justice—"Twenty and costs, then. You're a darned sight more reckless than I thought you were."—Judge.

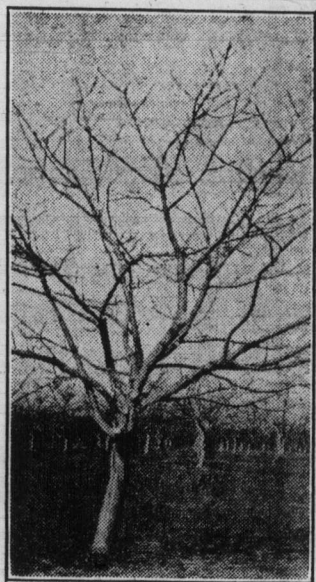
Farm and Garden

MULCHING THE ORCHARD.

Result Fully Equal to That of the Best Methods of Culture.

[Prepared by Ohio station.] It is possible to use grasses and clovers continuously in orchards as cover crops by stimulating their growth by means of chemical fertilizers, with advantage to the trees on poor soils. On fertile soils the advantage is less apparent, but even in this case the growth of material for mulching is good economy, because the result is fully equal to that of the best methods of culture and the growing of cover crops. The possibilities of grass culture in orchards, combined with mulching, have been greatly increased, and the necessity of orchard cultivation has been much lessened.

The importance of this will be seen when it is remembered that the fruit on apple trees in grass and well mulched is more highly colored than that produced by trees under cultivation. This fact points out one way to meet competition in the markets. Orchard mulching has decided advantages in certain particulars, but the growing of mulching material in the orchard with the aid of fertilizers is a more



MULCHED APPLE ORCHARD IN WINTER.

distinct and decided step in advance because of its greater practicability and wider application as well as its bearing upon marketing problems.

The objection usually urged against the plan of growing mulch material in the orchard is that such a practice draws largely on the moisture content of the soil and that the trees and fruit will suffer in consequence. So far in our work there has been no evidence in support of such a theory, for vigor and growth of trees have been all and even more at times than are desirable, while the fruit has attained good size, perfect form and, except where entire foliage, of good color. The growth of grass takes place early in the season while there is an abundance of moisture in the soil and is cut in June after which the accumulation of decayed and decaying vegetable matter on the surface conserves the moisture and keeps the soil cool by shading it heavily from the direct rays of the sun.

Marketing Winter Tomatoes.

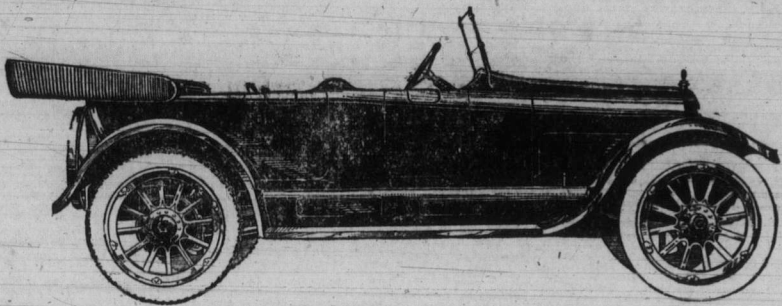
Especially care must be given to the tomatoes produced during winter, says Professor A. E. Wilkinson. In January and February the market is at its best, but the highest price is only paid for special tomatoes. They are carefully graded as to size, only those of the same size being placed in the receptacle. Each fruit is wiped. It is a decided advantage to wrap each fruit in soft tissue paper, and on this tissue paper many growers are placing a trademark. The tomatoes are packed firmly. If small fruit is sent to market in a Georgia carrier the tomatoes can be packed two or three abreast and with one set of fruit on edge. The package is built high enough to allow for settling during shipment.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Rev. Wm. Peer, a widely-known Baptist clergyman and latterly working in the northern part of Peterborough county in connection with the Presbyterian Church, died at Norwood.

Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Militia, is investigating the truth of the cable report that Mr. McPherson, a British member, said the wet canteen was introduced in Canadian camps in England at the request of Canadian authorities.

Germans in United States.

There are about 9,000,000 persons of German stock in the United States, according to information obtained from the Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce. The 1910 census shows that there were in the United States at that time 8,282,615 persons of German extraction, distributed as follows: Born in Germany, 2,501,185; born in America of German parents 3,911,847; born in America and having

parent born in America and the other in Germany, 1,869,590. Of the 2,501,182 persons born in Germany 1,278,567 were males 21 years of age and over. Of these 889,007 were reported as naturalized, 92,630 'has having taken out their first papers, and 127,103 as aliens.

Marriage never seems so much a failure, to a man as when something goes wrong at home that he can't possibly blame on his wife.

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