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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 4, 1915

THERE IS NO DEFENCE

The Clarke-Baxter government cannot unload its burden of responsibility for the sins of the Flemming government. Apparently it does not desire to do so, for it whitewashed Mr. Flemming, and called upon all its supporters in the House to join in that amazing sequel to the report of the Royal Commission.

The Standard, in a futile attempt to defend the Clarke-Baxter government, says that they "did not have a Royal Commission forced upon them as was the case in Manitoba." This is idle talk. So many people were aware of the truth of the Dugal charges that the government dare not refuse a Royal Commission.

But it did refuse to aid in procuring the attendance of certain very important witnesses and documents, which the Royal Commission asked for; and thus the Commission was prevented from hearing some of the most damaging testimony in support of the Dugal charges. There is a parallel between the Manitoba and New Brunswick cases which the Standard conveniently forgets. In Manitoba the Fullerton charges were trumped up in the hope of diverting attention from the charges against the Roblin government. A prompt investigation exposed the shameful scheme.

When the Dugal inquiry was on in this city, utterly baseless charges were made against the men responsible for that inquiry, in the hope that attention would thus be diverted from the shameful revelations being made. But Messrs. Carvell and Carter promptly and on oath denied any knowledge of such a deal as had been hinted at, and Mr. George W. Fowler also stamped the insinuation as baseless.

The Standard asserts in connection with the Dugal inquiry that "not one dollar had been taken from the treasury of the province of New Brunswick, and that not one man who sits in the present government had any part in or knowledge of irregular transactions." But the money was taken from the lumbermen and contractors, and after it was taken and Mr. Flemming's connection with the affair was established the present government whitewashed Mr. Flemming. They had full knowledge then of the "irregular transactions," but, unlike the new government in Manitoba, they took no steps then or since to mark their disapproval.

There is also the matter of the hold-up of the liquor dealers. Commissioner Chandler decided that his powers were not wide enough to permit him to make the inquiry asked for by Mr. Carter. The government could easily have widened his powers or appointed a new commissioner, but it refused to do so. The facts must now be brought out in another way. If the Clarke-Baxter government had been sincere when any person having "even a shadow of suspicion," or any "man, woman or child" was invited to come forward and make charges, we should by this time have known who collected the fund from the liquor-dealers, how many thousands of dollars it amounted to, what representations were made to induce the dealers to contribute so large a fund, and what became of the money.

If the Clarke-Baxter government were sincere, the patriotic potato scandal would also be inquired into by a Royal Commission. It is quite useless for the Standard to attempt by attacks upon The Telegraph and Times and Dr. Pugsley to divert attention from the fact that for seven years the Hazen-Flemming-Clarke-Baxter government has been in power, and that one scandal after another has been exposed, culminating in the Southampton Railway, Valley Railway and Crown Land exposures, and the as yet uninvestigated liquor license and patriotic potato scandals.

So far as Dr. Pugsley is concerned, it is not forgotten that the Borden government had a thorough investigation made into the affairs of the Public Works Department, hoping to find evidence to discredit the minister, but failed utterly to fix the slightest evidence of mal-administration. When the people of New Brunswick are given an opportunity they will send the Clarke-Baxter government to the political scrap heap. They are weary of scandals and graft, and will sweep from power the men who had the cynical effrontery to apply a coat of whitewash to the leader who was condemned by their own Royal Commission. They will condemn the men who now refuse to investigate the hold-up of the liquor dealers, who were held up at a time when their business interests were believed, because of a statement made by Premier

Clark himself, to be in great danger. The people of New Brunswick have no more faith in the Clarke-Baxter government than Manitoba has had for the Roblin government since the light of exposure was turned upon their misdeeds.

"GERMANY IS BLEEDING TO DEATH"

"Patiently, unmistakably, Germany is bleeding to death. She struck France and France parried the blow. The western campaign cost not less than 2,000,000 casualties to the Germans and an equal number to the Anglo-French-Belgian armies. Her eastern campaigns have cost 2,000,000 more. Germany—as far as man power is concerned—is more than half done, and not one of her foes has yet been crushed—unless Russia is now at the point of yielding. There never was anything more certain than that Germany would lose as Napoleon lost if she were faced with Napoleonic conditions. She has been faced by them. She has won triumphs wholly comparable with those of Napoleon, but his peril remains here. His efforts in 1814 to detach nations from the ranks of his enemies represented his last bid for existence. The German tactics are not different. It remains to be seen whether they will succeed, but if they fail, the end is assured."—New York Tribune.

From the earliest days of the war the New York Tribune has discussed the great struggle with wonderful clearness and foresight, and with a fairness that has attracted the attention of writers all over the world. Added weight therefore is given to the foregoing prediction. The Tribune declares that the end is assured—that peace alone can save Germany; and it sees no prospects whatever of any one of the Allies concluding a separate peace. On the other hand, it points out that this danger has been eliminated by their agreement, which binds France, Russia, and Great Britain to the pledge that none of them will conclude the war except with the consent and approval of the other two. And it explains why even if Russia, in a serious plight it would be suicide for her to break faith with her Allies.

"Russian surrender now would infallibly shake the Romanoff dynasty to the ground. The religious and the political questions are clearly joined in the present crisis. If the ruling aristocracy in Russia should make peace now it would stand helpless and hopeless before the anger and the passions of the millions of Slavs. Russian internal revolution would be almost inevitable. But for the rulers, apart from the problems of internal strife, there is still to be faced those having an international bearing. Peace now would make Russia a mere creature of German diplomacy and German ambition. Comparatively, Russia is fighting for bigger stakes than any nation save Germany. If Germany is beaten Russian supremacy on the Continent will be assured. She has now the assurance of her Allies that, if they can capture Constantinople, and they are doing their best, it will go to the Czar. But if Russia betrays them now, is it conceivable that Great Britain will ever again join Russia on the question of the Straits?"

"The point of fact there is nothing yet to show that there is any Russian reason for peace. A great deal of foolish talk and purposeful talk has been heard of late about the fashion in which England and France have 'deserted' Russia. This is interest-mongering. Whatever Russia's Allies may have failed to do, they have expended not less than 2,000,000 in killed, wounded and captured in a war which is first of all Russia's war."

The Tribune goes on to say that it is Germany and not Russia that must have peace; that it is Germany and not Russia that faces destruction if the work of another year of carnage continues. It recalls Bernhardi's warning long before the present war that Germany would be beaten in the great conflict he foresaw unless one of her foes could be disposed of before the other came on the field, and points out how mistaken the German people were a year ago in believing that France was crushed when the Kaiser's armies were in sight of Paris. They got their answer at the Marne. It is to be remembered, also, the Tribune adds, that while Germany has been holding on in the west and using her reserves, new formations, all her resources, "with utter prodigality" in the east, the Allies have been joined by Italy, Great Britain has raised new and powerful armies, and France has reorganized her forces and mobilized her industries. And in addition to this "Germany is not only outnumbered in the west, but unless Russia retires from the field she never can again meet France and England man for man in Flanders and Northern France." Viewed in the light of these facts, the position for Germany is hopeless.

But this fact must not be overlooked: If Germany is bleeding to death—and we know that she is—she still has much blood to lose, and she can be brought to her knees only by the help of every man and every dollar available. The demand for recruits is greater now than ever before. Victory is certain, if the young men of the country do their duty. Such facts as those set forth by the Tribune ought to bring home more clearly what is at stake and what is being done by our soldiers in the trenches. They must not be ignored.

AT THE DARDANELLES.

The Telegraph some days ago quoted from an article in a German newspaper by Captain Persius, the German writer on naval subjects, in which he frankly admitted that the attempt to blockade the British Isles with submarines had proved a failure. Since then the same authority has warned the German people that the grip of the Allies upon the Dardanelles, however limited at present, will never be relaxed until victory is attained. He refers to a statement in the London Times to the effect that "we cannot draw back, and no one in authority dreams of drawing back," and he declares that Germany must now realize that it is in that spirit the attack on the Straits will be used. Coming from one of the enemy's knowledge of naval and military matters is everywhere respected in his own country, this statement is significant. To anyone who has read the all too

brief dispatches from the Dardanelles during the last few weeks, it must be plain that the Australians and New Zealanders, and their comrades in arms on the Gallipoli peninsula, have been making a desperate and heroic effort to capture commanding positions from the Turks. How heavily they have lost no one back home knows, but there is reason to believe the casualties are staggering. These men have been fighting with so much valor and determination that they have made gains which, though comparatively slight, are evidently looked upon as being of great military importance. While it will not do to build too many premature expectations upon these developments, it is encouraging that the Germans are beginning to realize the danger their ally is in.

The task at the Dardanelles is greater than most people realize. A glance at a relief map of that country will convince one that Sir Ian Hamilton's men are engaged upon an undertaking which will continue to try to the utmost the endurance and tenacity of the troops engaged, and of the reinforcements now en route or waiting to be sent to the Gallipoli front. They cannot make a grand rush through the Turkish positions; they must be content to capture hill after hill until the enemy's resistance is broken. But they will succeed. They are determined to go to Constantinople and General Hamilton is confident of ultimate success.

The immortal exploits of these gallant troops make thrilling reading. But it is well also to remember that they have worthy partners in the officers and men of the navy, who daily risk their lives on the waters of the Straits. Vice Admiral de Robeck has reported in greater detail on the work of the ships during those terrible days at the end of April, and his dispatches tell of gallantry and daring that has never been surpassed. In fact, the whole Dardanelles struggle has teemed with acts of individual gallantry. In one case it was necessary in landing troops to beach a transport, and it is recorded that the commander of the vessel "thrice left the ships and faced a murderous fire, twice to get the lighters forming the bridge into position, and, again, for a prolonged period, to rescue wounded men lying in shallow water near the beach." For this act he was given the Victoria Cross, while several members of his crew, including five or six midshipmen, were similarly rewarded.

None but a hero could do such work. It is impossible to speak too highly of the courage and self-sacrifice of these troops. And one cannot help thinking at the same time of the young men free to go who have not yet donned the uniform; for it is deeds such as these that ought to strike to the very heart of this country's young manhood.

POLITICS AND THE WAR.

Some Conservative newspapers, taking their cue from the partisan Toronto News, look with great favor upon Sir John Willison's plaintive suggestion that an agreement might be arrived at to prolong the life of the present parliament for two years after the war. A more unreasonable proposal could not be imagined. The Borden government has still thirteen months to retain office, if it wants to, and there should be no possibility of a general election until the five-year period is passed. An arrangement could easily be made to extend the life of Parliament during the period of the war; after that both parties must stand on their merits.

It is intimated that so soon as Sir Robert Borden returns home he will meet his colleagues to discuss the question of an agreement with the Liberals—or an election. There does not seem to be any occasion for such discussion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has repeatedly expressed his willingness and desire to reach an agreement whereby no election would be held until after the war, the Liberals, in the meantime, to give the government unanimous support in all measures relating to the conflict. All Sir Robert Borden has to do is to accept this offer and the whole matter will be settled. Why has he not already done so? Why has he not already assured the country that no election will be held while the Empire is fighting for its life? Party politics should have ceased the day hostilities were begun. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates were willing that they should cease, and urged the government to agree that there should be no further political discussion—and no election—until peace was restored. It is generally understood that Mr. Borden wanted to do this, but he was overruled by Mr. Rogers who was thinking about Manitoba, where shocking exposures were threatening which might have been delayed or fogged by a Federal contest. But Mr. Rogers knows now that he does not hold good cards.

Any criticism the government has suffered from has been brought on by grafting politicians within its own party. A large element among its supporters has looked upon the war as a heaven-sent opportunity for party advantage. The machine politicians have brought disgrace on their party and on Canada; but the Liberals must not be blamed for criticizing such wrongdoing. The country is at war. Every man and every dollar available are needed in the great cause, and it ought to be plain to Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues that it is their bounden duty to devote their undivided attention to Canada's efforts in the great struggle. There is much to be done—much that would remain undone, or be done too late, if the country should be thrown into the chaos of a political contest. Canada should know no party strife today; it has more important work in hand. The Liberal party has urged the government to adopt this course, and stands ready to refrain from all partisan criticism while the agreement is in force. But it does not propose to agree to a "political truce" covering two or three years after the

PROMOTED AT PLYMOUTH



MAJOR RONALD A. McAVITY.

News has come from England that Captain Ronald McAvity, who has been performing transport officer's duties at Plymouth, has been promoted to major. Major McAvity is no longer with the 12th Battalion but is now in the Imperial service and seems likely to remain at Plymouth as long as there are large bodies of troops disembarking—or possibly embarking—there. His commanding officer is Colonel Basil White, son of Colonel G. R. White, formerly of this city, and there are no other Canadians on the staff. The official appointment was made on August 8 but news of the promotion did not reach Major McAvity until a week later. As the young St. John officer has been discharging the duties of his position for some months, the promotion is looked upon by his friends as a recognition of his merit and efficiency. Mrs. McAvity is staying at Plymouth and the good news came in a letter from her received yesterday by Major McAvity's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McAvity.

war is over. This is no time for the Borden government to play politics. The people want a government that will have no programme but the vigorous prosecution of the war.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

If President Woodrow Wilson meant what he said when he sent his note to Berlin following the Lusitania massacre, Germany will have to do much more than punish the submarine commander who torpedoed the Arabic, in order to give satisfaction to the United States government. The punishment of the submarine officer would indicate that Germany does not desire an open rupture of diplomatic relations with America; but that in itself would by no means meet the demands specifically named in President Wilson's message, and it does not seem possible that it could in any way satisfy the American people. Germany has still the Lusitania crime to answer for, and it must be assumed that she will not be allowed to escape her obligations in that regard.

The Washington government said plainly that reparation must be made for the Lusitania murder and that Germany must give assurance that she would in future respect the rights of American citizens on the high seas before there could be any solution of the problem arising from German piracy. Since then there has been a great deal of talk on the matter in both countries, but Mr. Wilson has given no intimation that he will agree to anything short of his original demands. The outlook from the American standpoint is much brighter than it was a week or two ago, but there is yet no guarantee that the German authorities are prepared to go further than to make an apology for the Arabic disaster and punish the man who sent the liner to the bottom of the ocean. Even full reparation in the Arabic case would not in itself show that the German admiralty is prepared to abandon the illegal phases of its submarine activities.

The German submarine campaign is a notorious failure when it is considered from a military point of view, and it may be that Germany is prepared to back down completely in order to retain America's good will. But she must give much stronger proof of her good intentions before they are likely to be considered at Washington. There can be no real friendship between the two countries until the American demands are fully and completely met.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH.

The financial condition of France at the end of a year of fighting enables the government to look forward with supreme confidence. France today is in a much better position for a prolonged struggle than she was the first month of the war. Her spirit animates the men in the trenches and the women at home; "soul and body all are consecrated to the war." It is recorded that when the men at the front are given a few days in which to visit their homes they talk of nothing but the war, and are so enthused with the task in hand and so confident of their ability to clear France of the enemy that they are un-

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

The Standard maintains that in declining to investigate very serious charges made by Mr. E. S. Carter regarding the hold-up of liquor men, and other important matters, Mr. Commissioner Chandler "quite properly refused to exceed the authority given to him by his warrant of appointment." Are we to understand

then that the authority given to Mr. Chandler by the government is not nearly so broad as Attorney-General Baxter led the public to believe? It will be remembered that at the first inquiry begun by Mr. Commissioner Chandler, the Attorney-General addressed those present as follows:

"If any person has reason to believe that there is anything wrong in any of the departments, although he may not have any knowledge himself which will bear out his belief, he will be welcome to communicate his belief or what he has heard to the commissioner and every facility will be given for the complete probe of any such reports. Even if there is but a suspicion of wrong the government will be glad to have that suspicion communicated so that persons who may have knowledge may be commended to appear. He will not be bound by the strict rules of evidence, but the commissioner has authority to use any methods he may deem to be in the public interest. If there are any charges or beliefs or suspicions now is the time to make them known."

Did Mr. Baxter mean what he said? If so, does it seem reasonable for his organ, the standard, to advance as an argument against hearing the Carter charges, lack of authority on the part of the commissioner? Besides, it is to be noted that in one of his letters to Mr. Carter, the commissioner explained that his reason for refusing to investigate any new matters was pressure of other business. It will also be remembered that Premier Clarke in the Legislature told the people of the province that Mr. Commissioner Chandler's court was "open to every man, woman and child who have any complaint to prefer."

If the Premier and the Attorney-General were sincere, if they have nothing to fear, why have they not increased the authority of Mr. Commissioner Chandler—if he does not possess that authority now—so that the very serious matters Mr. Carter brought up may be investigated without delay? Instead of this we find their organ, the Standard, attacking Mr. Carter and others in an attempt to hegog the issue. Surely this is not what we were led to expect by the bold words of Mr. Baxter and Mr. Clarke at the time Mr. Commissioner Chandler began his work.

The Standard declares that "subscriptions were neither received nor asked for from liquor dealers or any one else, either by the members of the government, or members of the Legislature." Mr. Carter did not say they were. But it is generally known that the liquor people were held up at a time when measures important to them were being considered in the Legislature, and when, in view of a statement made by the Premier himself, the liquor men had reason to believe that their business was in danger. The public wants to know who held them up, how much they paid, and where the money went. And if the public is prevented by the government from getting this information in one way the facts will have to be brought out in some other manner. Instead of having the Standard give evidence in the matter, the public prefers to hear from those who were interested in the collection of the funds.

It is useless for the Standard, and those behind it, to attempt to confuse the case by asking why evidence to support his charges has not been given by Mr. Carter. That is precisely what Mr. Carter asked for—an opportunity to submit his evidence before the government's Royal Commission. Why has he been prevented from doing so?

The German armies in the east are fighting desperately to crush the Russian forces before the autumn rains are due. But the Grand Duke is holding them back and inflicting punishment that is beginning to tell. If he can keep his armies intact for a few weeks longer, he will have a tremendous advantage. A military writer who takes the view that the outlook for the German forces on the east front is not so bright as their present situation would indicate says:

"In any general survey of the situation on the eastern front it must be remembered that the struggle between the advancing Teutons and the retreating Russians is becoming one of physical endurance. In the region of the marshes and forests lying between the Bug and Dnieper River there are few railways, and most of them have been so thoroughly wrecked by the Russians that they are not immediately available for the purposes of the invader. It is difficult to move guns, especially those of a heavier calibre than field artillery, and the cavalry and infantry must depend largely on their own resources to make headway. Under such conditions there is little probability of the Germans cutting off any large body of Russian troops. The peasants, who comprise the bulk of the Czar's armies, are physically tireless whereas the Germans, though better trained soldiers, are largely city and town dwellers, and not so accustomed to roughing it. The autumn rains are already turning the whole country into a swamp, and through that swamp, after the evacuation of Grodno, Vilna and perhaps Riga, the Russian army will make its way to safe winter quarters."

The Teutonic forces in the east are meeting with difficulties that increase daily. Last night's despatches state that their losses in killed and wounded have been enormous. The Russians have also lost heavily, but it must be remembered that the Russians are withdrawing into their own territory, while the enemy is getting deeper and deeper into a country that is hostile. His lines of communication are being drawn out and he must face terrible hardships after the Russian winter begins in earnest. The developments of the next few weeks may give the eastern campaign an entirely different complexion.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

According to the last census the population of Canada includes 898,920 persons of German birth or German descent. In an attempt to divert public attention from the misdeeds of the Clarke-Baxter government the Standard Mon-

day made quite an exhibition of itself. This often happens when a writer's vocabulary is limited. However, "Pugsley-Robinson plunderbond," "glibbe notations," "venomous misrepresentations," "money improperly abstracted" and other choice phrases are mild compared to the Standard's previous polite epithets such as "lie," "liar," "thief" and "public liar."

The Australian and New Zealand armies at the Dardanelles are doing a glorious work. Through their efforts another important gain has been made on the Gallipoli peninsula.

The Italians talk little, but they fight hard. They are gradually drawing nearer Trieste, and the prospects for an important victory against the Austrians in that territory are very bright. Meanwhile, the world is waiting for news of the strong Italian force supposed to have gone to the Dardanelles a week ago.

Lancaster people will be interested in the assurance of the street railway company that the cars will be running over the approach to the new bridge on the Fairville side by October 1. Why should there be any delay in completing arrangements for crossing the C. P. R. tracks near the other approach? That is a matter that ought to have been settled long ago. A complete through service over the new bridge is what the public wants, and what it ought to get as soon as possible.

This talk of graft and slander becomes very tiresome unless it can be supported by something more than mere persistence and wind—Standard.

The public does not need to be reminded that the Dugal charges, the Southampton Railway charges, the Kent county charges and the Gloucester county charges were supported by a great deal more than "mere persistence and wind." They were proved to the hilt. It is that the reason why the government has not investigated the hold-up of the liquor men?

Premier Norris and his government evidently intend to make a thorough job of the political clean-up in Manitoba. Sir Rodmond Roblin, and his associates, Dr. Montague, and Messrs. Howden and Coldwell must now face the serious charge of conspiracy to rob the province they had been elected to protect, and the courts will decide whether or not they are guilty. A Royal Commission has already been found against them, and the Liberal attorney-general has lost no time in following up its sweeping verdict.

One charge that the former lieutenant of scolders was born berrnen; another that individuals licensed by the government liquor were asked or compelled to give large sums of money by the government, while legislation of their interests was under way, was refused to consider charge—most important of a large sum of \$150,000 given, error Wood's own words in "as a token of the loyalty of this province to the mother country." The money was used and diverted for the profit of the government, and will not be able to take up other engagements.

Once more let me remind words of the present government when he introduced you in his first legislature when he said: "I am open to every man, woman or child who has any complaint to prefer." Also let me quote the words of the late Premier, Hon. Arthur Gordon when at your first sitting at authority as royal commissioner read, he addressed you and said, and through the press of New Brunswick, saying: "If any person has reason to believe that there is anything wrong in the departments, although he may not have any knowledge himself which will bear out his belief, he will be welcome to communicate his belief or what he has heard to the commissioner and every facility will be given for the complete probe of any such reports. Even if there is but a suspicion of wrong the government will be glad to have that suspicion communicated so that persons who may have knowledge may be commended to appear. He will not be bound by the strict rules of evidence, but the commissioner has authority to use any methods he may deem to be in the public interest. If there are any charges or beliefs or suspicions now is the time to make them known."

In the face of these statements, Commissioner Chandler, have you these investigations? If words have any meaning appointed to inquire into matters concerning which there is a suspicion of wrong doing. Am I to understand that and attorney-general did not they say? My associate, Mr. Veniot, trouble getting you to investigate which concerned operations of the government departments, and a lieutenant board purchase and stamper matter. But these more important matters, to directed your attention, you quite into.

I have a right, Mr. Com. ask this question, because friends of good government believe you were an independent commissioner who would not swerve from the purposes of your appointment as laid by your permit private engagement here with what must appear hearing the evidence in other a serious public duty. I am, Yours very truly E. S. O.

FROM AMERICA.

O England, in the smoking trenches dying. For all the world, We hold our breath and watch your bright flag flying. While ours is furled. We say we're neutral (yet each lip with fervor The word abjures) O England, never name us the time-server! Our hearts are yours. We who so glory in your high decision, So trust your goal, All Europe's in our blood, but yours our vision. Our speech, our soul! —Elizabeth Swift, in New York Times.

Milk is used in mixing the various rations used in fattening, and is considered an essential ingredient, both in this country and in Europe.

THE REPLY INVE CHARGE

Correspondence Commissioner Hold-Up, the Matters.

At the last session of the Hon. the Commissioner Chandler's court of fact, the opposition organ, the Standard, published certain facts with respect to the patriotic potato scandal. The Standard's report was a lie. It would make the charges for his next meeting. A few days later he was able to investigate this matter of other business engagements. The Standard's report was a lie. It would make the charges for his next meeting.

One fact must, however, plainly, Mr. Chandler is the business of investigation. Mr. E. S. Carter, St. John, N. B., Dear Sir,—I find that the Standard's report was a lie. It would make the charges for his next meeting. A few days later he was able to investigate this matter of other business engagements. The Standard's report was a lie. It would make the charges for his next meeting.

Mr. Carter's Reply.

Fair Vale, Kings, N. B., Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 20th to note the reasons you give for your inability to investigate the matter of the hold-up of the liquor men. I am much surprised and disappointed that you should have done so. I have investigated several charges against the Dalhousie Lumber Company, and have secured a large sum of \$150,000 given, error Wood's own words in "as a token of the loyalty of this province to the mother country." The money was used and diverted for the profit of the government, and will not be able to take up other engagements.

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O England, in the smoking trenches dying. For all the world, We hold our breath and watch your bright flag flying. While ours is furled. We say we're neutral (yet each lip with fervor The word abjures) O England, never name us the time-server! Our hearts are yours. We who so glory in your high decision, So trust your goal, All Europe's in our blood, but yours our vision. Our speech, our soul! —Elizabeth Swift, in New York Times.

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Sore Absolut Corns No ointment, no pads, no spit. Put tractor on, go without. Better kills—leaves no sting. Novelty of Putnam's Corn Elixer.