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Semi-Weekly Belegraph and The News

ST. JOHN. N. B., OCTOBER 21, 1916.

rincipally to the advance. They must controlled, and, generally speaking, to what extent existing hardships can be

diminished by government action.

The situation calls for decison an courage. The government cannot make in friendly quarters, without depart which in some circles would be reg defend in time of peace and that is utter-ly indefensible after more than two years

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and after five years of service which has been f great benefit not only to the Dominion but to the whole Empire. No Governor of the people, and none ever took a and clean living and he has courageously condemned that which in his opinion has seemed false and dishonoring.

A COMMON SCENE NOWADAYS ALL ALONG THE SOMME



Part of the bloody trail stretching from the British first lines to the rear. This man has done his part and is on the way to the best medical care. One of the men supporting him is partly barefooted, a result of a shell bursting. Note the sympathetic pain on the face of the Tommy sitting at one side

services a securing signal process
when tails does consent from the
problems of the process of t

THE COST OF LIVING CONFER.

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When Sir Robert Borden and his cabinet associates are confronted by a deputation of Canadian municipalities next display the democratic qualities which so endeared him to the people of the Dominion. His fine charter of its required to crush for all time the associates are confronted by a deputation of Canadian municipalities next display the democratic qualities which so endeared him to the people of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is the property of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion. His fine charter of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion of the Dominion is a possible of the Dominion of the Dominion of the Dominion of the Dominion of th

THE CASE OF CHEENER.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND THE WAR

At London Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated clearly, as he has done before, his osition in regard to the war. It was a war entered upon by a British government that abhorred war. But "it was clear to all pacifists that nothing would avail but such a victory as would crush forever from the minds of the German people the belief in atrocious theories and monstrous doctrines." Hence the act. ion of the Canadian government was supported by the Opposition; the criticism was not obstructive, but was directed toward increasing effectiveness. The people are being advised to exercise thrift, and the strictest possible economy should be applied to the public services.

While there should be energy and efficiency in war measures, there should be

a clear view as to what we are fighting for. We are fighting to maintain the British system, as opposed to the Prussian system. Therefore we must keep the British system free, and not succumb to any temptation to follow Prussian methods. Such temptations do exist, and it is idle to ignore them. In a state of war certain restrictions are placed upon liberties enjoyed in time of peace. The whole community, to some extent, shares the discipline of the soldier. But always we must keep in view the aim of the war, which is not only the maintenance, but the enlargement afredom. Upon this point Sir Wilfrid

"For my part, British Liberal as I am—I do not know what the future may bring, but I have no hesitation in stating what my aspirations and hopes for British Liberalism may be. Let Britain remain true to the glorious past. Let her be in the future, as in the past, in the van of progress to that higher civilization which is now on trial, but which we hope to see, nay, are confident of seeing, emerge from the ordeal of blood and fire victorious, more glorious and

"I repeat, sir, this war has got to be fought to a finish." So it is that firmly, resolutely, we go on until victory is won. But then, let the better angels of our nature guide our course. There are many speculations now as to what at the present time. It will depend on the extent of our victory. At all events f the victory be greaf or small, and I repeat that I think it ought to be great and thorough, it is not revenge that we are seeking. It is simple justice and freedom for the rest of Europe."

The chief result of a decisive victory will be to enable Canada and the other

parts of the Empire, and our Allies, to proceed, secure from attack, with donestic reforms. Hence Mr. Rowell, declaring as Sir Wilfrid Laurier did for resolute action for a decisive victory, reviewed and emphasized his policy of social reform, spoke of the development of the Hydro-Electric system and government control of nickel, and advocated a real protection of Ontario forests om fire. In a large sense these are measures, not only of development, but of

At Preliminary German Gas Trial Before

Moncton, Oct. 17ers, a clerk in the a of the Intercolonial and killed in the eral offices this aft John E. Merrill is The tragedy occurrival of the Ocea east. How the sold eral offices is unkno him standing in the and 8 o'clock and sa him he would salute man under the influ The bullet entere

above the right lung done with a revolv. The soldier was tak tion and charged identification card I Lieut. John E. Merr tallon, King's Own In his pockets were turn ticket from Ha Pullman ticket. The did not realize his reached the police is say he seemed in a Chief of Police the accused, after I station, slept till ah 7 o'clock this evening with the chief and s

he knew of the mur and cried. The ch stated he had no tragedy. He says going into the build Merrill said he w of age and was both as a wife and twee England. The prison in New York when service with the Am the present war bro listed with the says he fought wi says he was attache

The victim of the of the late J. P. R at Moncton Nov. 3 at Moncton Nov. at telegraphy in the Where. Later he wel (Que.), where he the McLaren Co., Buckingham. He Elizabeth Windsor. ployed as telegraph Northwestern Railw liam, also a clerk in A sad feature of Mrs. Rogers was rus

Moncton, Oct. 18-being gassed by Ge in France he has he and was in such con the statement of Co at the preliminary co this afternoon on th r on Tuesday ne The preliminary

first witness. He win the elevator about accused pull down flesh and heard t came upstairs from out his hand to F. of liquor. Dr. F. J. White

scious, the bullet cut hole, entering blade and out the Merrill and Rogers heard the accused s stand, stand." He and returning saw telf upstairs after F J. Landry, I. Merrill came towar ing he said, "Hello, Walsh and another old Merrill. Thomas Thatche Merrill flourishing talked to Rogers.

Roy Gould, steno cused draw a revo-right hand and hear to hold the accuse the influence of lie accused say in a thing like "I knew mumbling before Chief of Police that the hole in H with a large bullet. his little finger in were two cartridge loaded and the o ceived from an or piece of lead supp through Rogers' bo Halifax and come

general offices. The volver from Merri Landry were holdi Merrill got off the noticed he had a s pearance.
Here the case closed. Judge Stee if he had anything conferred with his ing, he made the "Shortly after the

trenches up to thre Since I was gassed memory. I had one remember anything dining car yesterda me down last night The accused was

Police Rideout said West Hartlepool, Er vate in the Princes anotion on the field