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ST. JOHN, N. B., SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1921.

THE TRIALS IN GERMANY

Despite the fact that several German officers who were responsible for many barbarities in the late war, have been tried for these offences and a few of them imprisoned many people hold the opinion that if another war with Germany were to break out we should have to contend with the same kind of barbarous conduct and breaches of the rules of warfare as disgraced the name of Germany in the war. For Germans still fail to realize that she did disgrace her name by the murder of prisoners, the bombing of hospitals, the sinking of hospital ships, and other acts previously unknown to civilized warfare. She has no regrets for the monstrous deeds committed in her name.

That much is evident from the trials at Leipzig. So far the German court has failed to punish those who were guilty of crimes. A few light sentences entirely out of keeping with the acts for which they were given, have been imposed, while the guilty in the majority of cases have escaped. The excuse offered in practically every case is that the acts complained of were committed in pursuance of orders to that effect. While all civilized nations will condemn the acts complained of, any fair-minded man, no matter how much he may abhor the crimes, will see at once the justice of the plea put forward. The men who should be tried for these crimes are not the subordinates who committed them, but the "higher-ups" who ordered them. The subordinates had no choice but to obey orders. Where would army discipline be if subordinates officers carried out just what orders they approved of and disregarded all such as they did not approve of? There is of course no evidence to show that the officers charged disapproved of the deeds they were ordered to do; no doubt they were utterly callous as to the brutalities they were made to commit; but it does not alter the fact that in vast majority of cases they were only doing what they were told to do by their superiors.

The German court is no doubt being guided by what it conceives to be public opinion in Germany. That it has judged correctly has been obvious from the lack of protest, and from the support of the German press. Not only has the court declined to accept sworn and corroborated evidence to the effect that in the war certain German officers ordered monstrous acts of cruelty, but it has insulted the Allied powers and the general intelligence by the reason it gave for rejecting this evidence. It seems only to have been necessary for an officer involved to give a general denial to the allegations made against him; for the court to accept his word on the ground that it was impossible that a German officer should have been guilty of unprovoked conduct. Because he was a German, his word was to be accepted before all the other words in the world and it was impossible that he should have behaved otherwise than perfectly.

These trials with their echoes of the horrors that amazed and appalled the world a few years ago, and their revelation of the lack of change in the German character and viewpoint concerning them, afford a notable commentary on the pleas for leniency for Germany in the imposition of the terms of peace.

CANADA'S GREATEST NEEDS

An exceedingly strong reason why we should maintain a stable government in Canada is that the burden of taxation is too heavy for a young nation to bear and should be minimized as quickly as possible. One of the best ways to bring about a reduction is to increase the population and thereby minimize the per head load of taxes. Enlarged population of course means necessity for increased capital to assimilate it. If sensible policies are continued there is little difficulty about getting population. Every ship leaving the Old Country for months has been loaded with people anxious to make new homes for themselves in this new country, and there has been a great influx of people from the United States into our Western country. The biggest difficulty is to get additional capital from outside. And the question then is—how best can we attract outside capital? Can we do it if we have a country distracted politically, with class striving against class? Assuredly no. Capital always shies away from conditions of that kind; always steers clear of countries where political conditions are unstable. It requires as an essential a sane, sensible government, representative of all classes under which reasonable security of fair and decent treatment is assured.

No country ever had a greater opportunity than Canada to make wonderful progress. The cards are

all in our hands if we only play them right. If we only keep our heads we will have a large flow of population and capital from other countries. The war has changed the life outlook and perspective of millions of peoples of the Old Lands, and nowhere better than in Canada can they find scope for their energies and activities.

The financiers of the world are just beginning to realize the tremendous extent of our natural resources, and the splendid advantages we have for manufacturing development by reason of our magnificent water powers, and, unless checked by immature statesmanship we should see a great development of Canada, which will be of untold benefit to the whole people. All we have to do is to keep steady and to be sane in our politics. We should not let the extremists and class agitators of the King and Cregar brand carry us away with their half-baked, half-digested theories. In these troublesome times, with such a splendid prospect ahead of us, we should cling fast to that which we know, cling fast to sane, orderly, stable government for all classes, a government based upon the best Anglo-Saxon practice, and not allow ourselves to get tangled up in class movements based upon class consciousness, with selfishness as their motive, which can only lead to chaos, if not disaster.

THE NEXT DOMINION LOAN

It is now generally recognized that another Dominion Loan will be necessary next year to meet maturing obligations, and the steadily increasing deficit in the national budget. According to figures given in The Financial Post, there are over two hundred millions of funded debt falling due during 1922. The larger part of this is part of the Victory Loan of 1917, of which nearly \$195,000,000 are due on the first of December of next year. This is the five-year portion of this loan and there is a similar amount due the year following from the Victory Loan of 1918. The remaining \$19,000,000 which fall due next year are five per cent. school land debentures. Both these obligations are payable in Canada. There is a small loan of \$15,000,000 payable in New York next month; but there is nothing due in London this year or next. As between the Canadian and British Governments the balance of war advances has been for some time now in favor of the Dominion.

One would have thought that these maturing obligations in view—and there are other heavy amounts maturing for a number of years to come—the Finance Minister would have been making preparations to meet them by holding the balance, at least, even between expenditure and revenue in the present year. But unfortunately—and this is the second large reason why a loan will be necessary shortly—this is not been possible. The Finance Minister last year admittedly added over one hundred millions to the net debt of the country; and he budgeted to add about one hundred and fifty millions during the year now current. Of course, he may do better than he has promised; and there is some encouragement for that view in a perusal of the accounts for last year, when the expenditures fell some eighty millions below the estimates voted by Parliament.

Granted, then, that there is to be a loan the question is whether it will be floated in Canada or in New York. There are strong reasons why it should be a Canadian loan. In the first place, the main purpose of the loan will be to refund a loan that was raised in Canada during the war. The Canadian people responded so freely to offerings of Government securities at that time, that it would be a misfortune to see these holdings transferred outside the country. However, this is not to be the case. The Government was slow to learn the wealth that was available for national purpose within the Dominion. But now the lesson has been learned and it is not likely to be forgotten.

Just in this connection it is worth while recalling the favorable position in which Canada stands as regards the holding of our debt. Over eighty per cent. of the funded debt of Canada is payable within Canada, and nearly that proportion of it was raised within the Dominion by the campaigns for the War and Victory Loans. Of the proportion of the funded debt which is payable outside of Canada, the London market still carries more than two-thirds. We were late going to New York for national borrowings; and so far have floated only two considerable loans for purely Federal purposes.

The Globe describes the suggestion that if the citizens of St. John retain their harbor they will have something to bargain with in any dealings they

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Canon Scott's Plea.

Canon Scott of Quebec, whose devotion to duty as senior chaplain of the First Division endeared him to thousands of fighting men, and to the relatives at home of many who laid down their lives in France and Flanders, has issued an impassioned appeal for teamwork among the business men of Canada in meeting the problem of the unemployed. It is the opinion of Canon Scott that the coming winter will bring with it misery and want unprecedented in Canadian history.—Toronto Globe.

Respect For Oil Power.

The Edmonton Bulletin is doing no service to the government when it suggests the danger of a U. F. A. government treating with disrespect any applications for Standard Oil pipeline concessions. A Farmer government certainly would take such a position and any government which did not, would have short life in this province. The present government has most favored on the brink, but was saved from annihilation by backing away from temptation, not very gracefully, but effectively, at the eleventh hour.—Calgary Albertan.

A Real Puff.

Certain districts in the southern portion of this province have long borne a reputation for breeziness out of the ordinary. It is claimed by residents, and even admitted by outsiders, that the wind in these parts occasionally attains the velocity, momentum and aggravation of a positive blow. But the zephyr zone of Alberta will have to look to its laurels. There is a rival on the scene. It has set up a record hard to beat. Aberdeen, North Dakota, reports that the wind there on Saturday blew away a mile of railway. Who here can bridge to offer against that?—Edmonton Journal.

Canadian Emigration.

The reason why Canada is so slightly Canadian and so much American, French and English is because there are so few English speaking Canadians in the country. Or what avail was the 1920 American immigration of 49,656 when we compare the number with the 90,025 Canadians who left the country to make their homes in the United States? We appreciate the influx of 1,400,000 Americans since 1881 but regret the loss of the same number of Canadians who left us in the same period to go to the United States; some will contend it was a fair exchange, but the majority of us wish the exchange had not taken place. It is useless to be advanced, while it cannot be denied that our universities have been very busy training our sons at our expense only to lose them in thousands of cases.

Nor is there any comfort in the knowledge that while 2,000,000 British immigrants have come to us since the year 1900, 3,357,707 have gone to the United States; these and their descendants, plus our lost Canadians, and the original British blood of the thirteen colonies, have made the United States into a great country, while Canada has struggled along with more faith than reason. We have failed miserably to attract or hold British blood. Why?—Farm and Home (Vancouver).

A BIT OF VERSE

NATION-BUILDING.

We are building a nation of free men, we are building a race of the future. We are blazing a path for the children of men, a path where the footing is sure; we have truth for its mighty foundation, its pillars are justice and right. And the peace of the home in the twilight is the body and soul of our might.

We are building with men for the future. They come from all lands to our shores. There is never a ship on the ocean but brings a new face to our doors. They come with their women and children, frightened and pale and oppressed. And we that are lovers of freedom must teach them the things that are best.

We must teach them and shape them and mold them until they are one with us all. We must teach them our tongue and our customs if never our flag is to fall. We must train them to honor "The Jack"; they must learn what it means to be free. They must love this great land as we love it for the sake of the nation to be.

Sweet laughter must ring in their houses, their children about them must play. They must find the contentment of freedom and put all their hatred away. We are building a nation of free men, and out of all alien breeds must come a Canadian people that shall know the Canadian creed.

may have with the Government, as a political club. It declares that the ballot box is the "determining factor in all political bargaining." In other words we can bargain with our votes, but not with our harbor. A threat to oppose the Government at the polls if we cannot get what we want is not a political club, but if we say we'll sell our harbor in return for certain concessions, that would be using a "political club." Looks to us like Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

A despatch from Cobalt reports the glad tidings that "a reduction of \$2.90 per hundred pounds in the cost of dynamite has just been made." After this who will venture to deny that the cost of living is on the downgrade? First thing we know such minor luxuries as booze and beer will be tumbling too!

Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE

BASE BALL.
 Many people think base ball is the greatest game there is, and anybody that don't think so is ignorant and not worth arguing with. Lots of men look at the sporting page of the paper before they even look at the front page, proving base ball is even better than murder.

One of the greatest things about playing base ball is the noise. Everybody can argue all their mite at the same time without stopping the game, and generally do. Even the ones that ain't pitching or batting or catching can keep on arguing, thus giving everybody something to do and keeping them all interested.

It takes 9 fellows to make a full team, but you can play with less if you haff to, being another grate thing about base ball because you awften haff to. Its no advantage how good of a player you are if you are kept in after skool or haff to go a errand. If some fellows mothers could see the cheerfull and harty way they run around the bases trying to nake a home run they would probably mention it the next time they saw them start on an errand slow and come back the same way.

Its not necessary to have a uniform to be able to play good, but a fellow with a uniform on looks as if he awt to be able to play much better than a fellow with clothes on. If a fellow with a uniform on misses a fly it looks like a axident, but if a fellow with clothes on misses one it looks like him playing. This proves it dont matter wat you do as long as you look all rite wile youre doing it.

THE LAUGH LINE

Isn't He Observing?

That Yarmouth yep says there may not be as many summer girls in Maine as last year but you can see more of them.

Not Like It Used To Be.

So, Portland sage says money may talk, but it takes a lot to say much more's the pity.

That Gorham girl says Love laughs at locksmiths and sometimes at wedlock.

The Name Begins With H.
 After all, it is probably hotter somewhere in America than in Boston.—Boston Transcript.

We can think of only place, but it's not in America.

What Makes It Hard.
 "Does your wife always have the last word?"
 "Yes, but that's not the worst of it."

"What is?"
 "It takes her so long to reach it."

Likeable Fellows.
 The man I like
 Is Henry Huff;
 He never tries
 To call my bluff.

The man I like
 Is Billy Stout;
 He always calls
 When I am out.

The man I like
 Is Charlie Clutch;
 He never tries
 To make a touch.

Letter of Two Evils.
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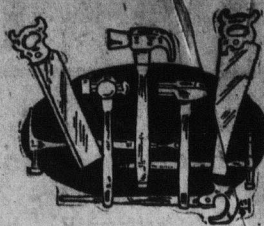
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Austrians Seem To Have Lots of Money

Millions of Crowns Spent as Though They Were Mere Copper Cents.

Vienna, July 15.—The astounding amount of ready money circulating in Austria was illustrated by the recently concluded sale of the rare furnishings of Klessheim Palace, one of the residences of the Archduke Ludwig. It netted many millions of crowns, and the newspapers say the purchasers

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