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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 12, 1916.

THE WAR.

Military writers agree that the third and fourth days of the Allied offensive were undoubtedly the most critical of the big battle on the western front. They explain this by pointing out that "the ground cleared by the preliminary cannonading would have been crossed, and the exhausted troops called upon to face a counter offensive of their foe."

There is on all sides a disposition to pay high tribute to the ability of Sir Douglas Haig as an organizer. It is clear that Sir Douglas has brought his army to the highest point of efficiency and his organization is to-day standing up with wonderful fortitude and courage to the full shock of the new campaign.

The movement has developed the fact of a complete co-operation between the British and the French, and has gone far to prove the superiority of Sir Douglas Haig over his predecessor, Sir John French, as an organizer of an effective military drive.

Yesterday's advance in the region of the Somme was slower than the first rush, but both British and French are slowly overcoming the stubborn resistance. One military writer points out that after the ground gained has been consolidated artillery preparation for a second thrust will be made on an enormous scale, and he predicts that this bombardment will be even more intense than the first.

"The French gains south of the river," this critic explains, "are useful. They have advanced between Flaucourt and Estrees, including the strongly fortified village of Belloy and the woods between Belloy and Barbus, thus strengthening and straightening their line, and bringing nearer to the taking of Peronne, which now is separated from the French advanced post at Flaucourt only by a narrow, bare plateau bordering the Somme above Belloy and reaching its highest point, ninety-seven metres, at the hamlet of La Massonette. This is a logical move, since, as a result of the progress of the past three days, the depot at Peronne of the railroad connecting Chalonne, Roye and Cambrai is now under the fire of French guns, as is the depot at Chalonne, where the Paris-Cambrai and Tergnier-Amiens railroads cross. Such an offensive will be a serious menace to the Germans and likely to have the additional advantage of relieving pressure upon the British, against whom the Germans continue to direct the bulk of their forces."

Meantime, the German attacks on Verdun continue with their old time ferocity and with a little success. The victories along the Somme have given the French at Verdun new heart and they are in the fighting trim, notwithstanding their terrible ordeal of the last six months. Now that the French and British have pierced the enemy's lines on a wide front, experts who long ago declared that the war would ultimately be decided in the west are recalling their predictions with considerable satisfaction. It is increasingly evident that they were right.

THE ALLIED PRESSURE.

The Anglo-French gains on the western front during Saturday and Sunday were not extensive. But the Allied troops are on the offensive and they are progressing steadily if slowly. There has been a great deal of mining and counter-mining on both sides and much activity in the air. And the artillery fire has not slackened. The big guns of the British are playing a most important part in the fighting now going on, although the official reports indicate that the infantry attacks, made in the face of the enemy's desperate resistance, are pressed at every opportunity.

As military observers in close touch with the activities in France predicted a week ago, the big offensive has not resulted in any swift advance through the German lines. Important positions have

been taken and an enormous quantity of war material. The ability of the Allies to clear away the strongest entrenchments of the enemy with their shell fire has been demonstrated and the way paved for future victories. But there is hard fighting ahead. Any advance is gained at a heavy price, and it will take time. It is evident that the British and French commanders are carrying on the attack as originally planned, and with a keen desire to sacrifice as few lives as possible. At that, the casualty list is large and is growing rapidly.

Meantime the armies of the Czar continue to press forward and inflict tremendous punishment on their opponents. They are giving the Austrians no chance to recover their balance, and from one end of their long battle line to the other they are attacking the Teutonic forces with merciless persistence. Their vast reserves of men are telling at every point. The Germans dare not remove any of their troops from the west and the Austrians are unable to weaken their army on the Italian front. Altogether it is a perplexing problem for the Central Powers to solve.

SIR WILFRID'S AID IN RECRUITING.

Some irresponsible Conservative newspapers, of which the St. John Standard is a shining example, in an attempt to distract public attention from the criticism which is being levelled at Sir Robert Borden and his government for their failure to do their full share in securing recruits for the Canadian forces—criticism which comes largely from Conservative newspapers of the better class—are endeavoring to misrepresent the stand taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier since the war began. Nothing could be more unfair or unjust. From the earliest days of the conflict the opposition leader has raised his voice in parliament and out of it in behalf of recruiting. He has been warmly praised for his activity, and it is gratifying to note that a great deal of that praise has been bestowed upon him by those Conservative journals which are not afraid to deal fairly with political opponents.

Soon after the neutrality of Belgium was violated by the Hun Sir Wilfrid Laurier, addressing a great audience in Quebec, said: "I am proud as a British subject to proclaim that England, as the most interested of nations, England, which never had any permanent army—in fact, in the pages of English history, when the Kings of England attempted to force a permanent army upon the people—England always considered it the equivalent of taking the sword—England, which has the largest Empire that ever existed, extending from the Arctic circle to the burning plains of the Southern Cross, whose Empire rests not on force, but exists on freedom, determined her honor was at stake, and accepted the challenge. If she had not done so, she would have stood from the high position she has occupied for so many centuries."

Nothing could be more emphatic than his declaration that Quebec must accept its full share of the burden and do everything in its power to bring victory to British arms:

"If I were a young man I would enlist, but as I cannot, I want to tell the leaders that none but the brave deserve the fair. We must have more soldiers and count upon every man, irrespective of race or origin, to do his share."

"I especially ask my French-Canadian friends to do their part. There are men amongst them who tell me they must not enlist because they claim we have grievances in Ontario. Let me tell them that the grievances will be settled by the law courts, and that there are duties and obligations as well as rights, and those who wish their rights recognized as citizens of the Empire must be prepared to do their duty to the full."

Notwithstanding the fact that for a long time Sir Wilfrid, who had undergone a very severe operation, was in a delicate state of health, he continued to address great meetings in Quebec and in Ontario, and so earnest were his appeals for recruits and so strongly did he support every measure adopted for the welfare of the nation, that many of his political critics expressed the greatest satisfaction with his work and more important newspapers of the Conservative party hastened to pay tribute to his broad-mindedness and great ideals. For instance, the Montreal Star which fought Sir Wilfrid tooth and nail in the last Dominion campaign, said:

"Sir Wilfrid's attitude during the war has been a subject of especial pride to his friends and of comfort and of satisfaction to the whole country. Whatever lesser men have said or done, Sir Wilfrid has raised his eloquent and persuasive voice again and again to assist recruiting—even at times of keen physical suffering on his own part. He may be said to have gone straight from the firing line to the recruiting platform to his hospital bed. As a life-long lover of liberty and a devotee of democracy, Sir Wilfrid was constitutionally prepared to fight Prussianism with all his strength."

Some days later, after Sir Wilfrid had made another rousing appeal to the young men of Quebec to come forward and do their duty in the Empire crisis, the Star paid him a second well-merited tribute, saying:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be warmly commended by Canadians of all parties who realize that the first business of every British community today is to fight and win this war. He placed himself to a political truce when the first German gun was fired and most loyally he kept that pledge. In taking this stand, Sir Wilfrid will have the support—not only of the saner sections of his own party—but of the less partisan portions of the Conservative party as well. He may not get his just meed of praise from sycophants who ever worship the risen sun—from self-seekers who fawn upon the powers that be—but he will receive his reward in the esteem of all manly men whom neither patriotism nor patronage can bind, and from the calm verdict of history which will immortalize the statesman who stood most steadily by the side in his supreme hour of trial."

Such tributes as these coming from honest opponents of standing in the

country make the ill-advised comment of the Standard look ridiculous enough. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not benefit by the political activities of Henri Bourassa and Armand Lavergne. It was Sir Robert Borden who thankfully received their support and who during the two years of war has raised no hand to stay their anti-British speech-making in the province of Quebec. Bourassa and Lavergne have done everything in their power to hinder recruiting in Canada, yet the Borden government, which quickly suppressed a little paper at the Soo for saying things that were pro-German, has made no effort to stop their reasonable campaign.

ORGANIZATION FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

With amazing disregard for the will of the people, as expressed in the by-election in Westmorland county, the local government continues to keep in charge of its most important spending department a man who failed to secure the endorsement of his own constituency. Mr. Mahoney is not even a member of the Legislature. He is in no way responsible to the electors of the province, and the government in continuing a situation that is unconstitutional and unwise is simply making itself more unpopular every day.

The people have been waiting a long time for Premier Clarke to act. Why has he failed to do so? The Westmorland verdict was against the minister selected. There is reason to believe that the lieutenant-governor is seriously considering the steps he should take to consider the electors on both sides of politics. This is no time for mere partisan appeals, but it is a time when the public must insist on the proper administration of its affairs.

The Clarke-Murray-Baxter government ought to have resigned long ago. It must be beaten when it does bring on the elections. Westmorland indicated the trend of public opinion, and the people of the province may be depended upon to choose men in whose ability and honesty they have faith. The opposition is selecting strong candidates in each county—men who are offering their services from a sense of duty and who place the affairs of the province above personal consideration. But this in itself is not enough. There must be proper organization in every parish, in every polling division. And this organization must not be delayed; otherwise the efforts of those who are working hard for good government will be greatly handicapped. No greater mistake could be made than to take it for granted that there will be lots of time to organize after the date for the election is announced. Now is the time to make full preparations for a clean and vigorous fight for the people's rights.

THE CASE OF MR. MAHONEY.

The Standard would like the people to forget that it is the Clarke-Murray-Baxter government which is on trial instead of past administrations. Incidentally it recalls the fact that Hon. A. G. Blair once remained in charge of his department after his defeat until he was elected in another constituency. According to the Standard's own figures Mr. Blair was defeated in York county on October 22, and was elected in another county on November 22. In other words, allowing for a campaign of three weeks, Mr. Blair announced to the people within one week after his defeat that he was to run again, naming the date and constituency. It has been forty days since Mr. Mahoney was defeated in Westmorland; yet there has been no word of an appeal to the electorate, and he is still in charge of the government's most important spending department.

It is also well to remember that Mr. Blair was attorney-general, whose department is not a spending one, whereas Mr. Mahoney's department is an involuntary expenditure of millions. The same is true of Mr. Richard, who, as Solicitor-General, filled a minor position and one that was really a part of the Attorney-General's department. Mr. Blair lost no time at all in making his second appeal to the electorate, following his reverse in York. The Standard's figures make that plain. In a month's time he had been nominated and elected in another constituency. There does not seem to be much of a comparison between his case and that of Mr. Mahoney who continues to spend the people's money without the slightest authority from the electors and without being even a member of the Legislature.

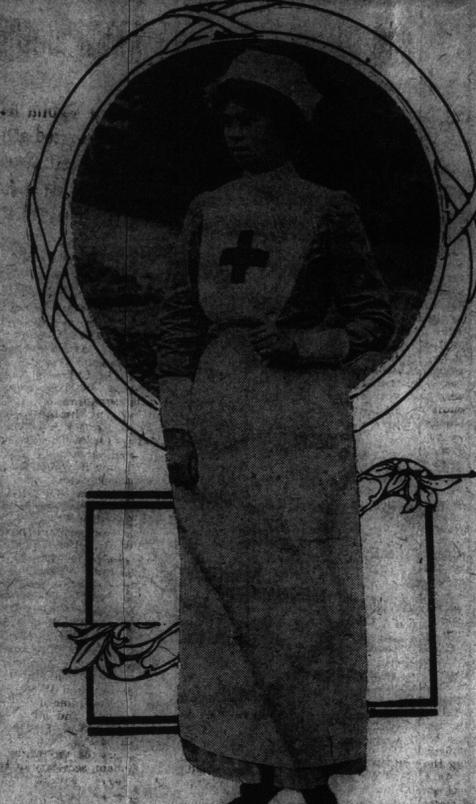
CANADA'S NICKEL SUPPLY.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., proprietor of the Toronto World and for twenty-five years a Conservative member of Parliament, has joined the critics of the Borden government. Mr. Maclean is a partisan. He is a member of Sir Robert Borden's party, but he is one of the most independent thinkers in the House. His present grievance is the failure of the Dominion government and the government of Ontario to prevent a foreign nation and a company controlled by Germans from mining and exporting the nickel stores of Canada. So glaring is this neglect, in Mr. Maclean's eyes, that he declares it ought to be made an issue in the by-election campaign in North Perth (Ont.), and every effort made to defeat the candidate of the Hearst government. In a signed editorial which is printed on the front page of The World, Mr. Maclean says:

"The electors of North Perth have now opportunity of passing on the policy of the recruiting platform to his hospital bed. As a life-long lover of liberty and a devotee of democracy, Sir Wilfrid was constitutionally prepared to fight Prussianism with all his strength."

"The military writer of the New York Journal of Commerce comments rather seriously on some quotations from the preface of Prince von Buelow's new book on German policies. He is astounded at the sentiments expressed therein, and is compelled to ask: 'Is the German obsession incurable?' In this book Prince von Buelow takes it for granted that Germany and Austria cannot be beaten, that the war is already as good as won, and that be-

WOUNDED WHILE ON SERVICE



This picture shows Lady Sybil Grey in her costume as a Red Cross nurse. She has been wounded severely while in active service on the Russian front. Lady Sybil is well known in Montreal, having played a prominent part in society functions during Earl Grey's term of office as Governor-General here.

fore very long the whole structure of the Allies will go down with a crash and the Central Powers will dictate the terms of peace. He goes on to say that it will then be necessary for Germany to increase her striking power so that she may be better prepared for the next war and that the people must meet the situation boldly and with a keen desire to strengthen armaments of land and water that Germany may be safe against the renewed and new lust for revenge in the west and east across the Channel." The doughty Prince continues:

"We must make ourselves stronger and harder to be attacked on our borders and our coasts than we were at the beginning of this war, not for the sake of striving for world supremacy, with which we have been falsely charged, but in order to maintain ourselves against our foes. It is not a question of saving ourselves from being destroyed, weakened, dismembered or plundered, but we must gain real securities and guarantees, both as recompense for the unheard-of trials and sufferings we have endured and as security for the future."

This seems to be about as silly and ridiculous as anything that has been written in Berlin since the war began, but it shows, nevertheless, the attitude of the Prussian caste. It shows the danger that lurks in the official mind of the Hun and the necessity of removing this danger before there can be any thought of peace. In this connection the Journal of Commerce writes as follows:

"Can anything be more amazing in the eyes of the rest of the world than this obsession that Germany was forced to prepare itself for this war in sheer self-protection, that it was forced upon her by enemies intent upon destroying her, that they cannot accomplish their fell purpose and she will gain strength from the effort and be 'battered by the war,' through strengthening her political, economic and military power to an extent outweighing the emittens engaged by the conflict? It is implied in what he says that Germany will not only consolidate her empire, but strengthen connections with neutral nations in spite of the efforts of the enemy press and enemy agitators, to influence the feeling of people against her during the war. This indicates a blindness to the view of the rest of the world which must be incurable. It implies that Germany will win the fight in which she is engaged and dictate the terms of peace and will have increased power to resist an enemy which has strengthened its armaments. If this reflects the belief and the purpose of those who rule Germany, there is no hope of peace until that obsession is dispelled. The other nations of the world can have no alternative but to put chains upon the maniac empire, unless its own people awaken and cast out the demonic legion with which it is possessed and drive it down a steep place into the sea."

DANGER MUST BE REMOVED.

The military writer of the New York Journal of Commerce comments rather seriously on some quotations from the preface of Prince von Buelow's new book on German policies. He is astounded at the sentiments expressed therein, and is compelled to ask: 'Is the German obsession incurable?' In this book Prince von Buelow takes it for granted that Germany and Austria cannot be beaten, that the war is already as good as won, and that be-

come in blood at the earliest opportunity. That is why the Allies have pledged themselves to fight to the bitter end. And that is why those who urge peace regardless of whether or not the time is ripe for peace, are not working in the interests of humanity. There are some things worse than war.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The British blockade is to be tightened once more and another stunning blow struck at Germany's power of resistance.

"The Kaiser," says the New York Sun, "must be tempted at times to believe that his God is a very fickle being."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to make another recruiting tour of Quebec and Ontario. The Liberal chieftain has been a tower of strength to the recruiting campaign in those provinces since war began.

Trade statistics given out at Washington show that Great Britain is easily taking care of the United States trade balance which for the fiscal year ending February, 1916, amounted to \$2,200,000,000. British gold in fabulous amounts is finding its way to New York, and London is still the great banking centre of the world. It is encouraging to note that the exports from the United Kingdom this year are expected to greatly exceed the exports during 1914.

The arrival of a large German freight-carrying submarine at a United States port is interesting and is another proof of the marvelous ingenuity and determination of the Germans. By using a large number of such underwater craft a considerable quantity of provisions might be taken to German ports, but it would be some time before an effective fleet could be built. So far Germany has been pretty busy building the submarines necessary for her naval activities.

Mr. P. G. Mahoney is still in charge of the government's largest spending department, notwithstanding the verdict of the people of his constituency. What do the electors of Westmorland think about it? Wait and see. Neither the Clarke-Murray-Baxter government nor any other government can continue to defy the will of the people in such a shameful manner. The opposition in New Brunswick is preparing to put in the field a strong list of candidates; the people, so soon as they are given an opportunity, will do the rest.

Admiral Jellicoe believes that at least twenty-one German ships were sunk in the North Sea battle, while many more were badly damaged. His report to the Admiralty is clear and convincing and no one will suspect him of exaggerating the enemy's losses. He pays a high tribute to the officers and men of the fleet and he is gallant enough to extend his praise to the crew of a German warship who fought bravely long after their ship was doomed. Admiral Jellicoe's report is late in coming, but it fully sustains the earlier reports which showed that the German losses were much heavier than announced by Berlin.

This is the season when every person who is in a position to do so should learn to swim. The following advice from the Providence Journal is timely:

"Good swimmers are drowned now and then, but most of the victims lose their lives because they are not able to swim. As between the swimmer and the non-swimmer the chances for escape in an emergency are as ten to one. The point of the important lesson is driven home with emphasis every summer, and still it apparently needs urging as much as it did twenty years ago. Most people seem to regard swimming as an important accomplishment, but merely as an optional recreation, like golf, tennis or orchid painting. And yet any of us may be confronted at any time with a crisis that requires swimming as an art more important for the moment than that of walking. The folly of the common neglect is heightened by the fact that it is an art as easily acquired as the ability to walk. And once acquired it is never lost. Learn to swim! It is one of the most important items in the equipment of personal preparedness for summer."

The editor of one of the largest daily newspapers in America was asked recently by a boy who has just finished his high school course and who must now earn a living, for suggestions as to books that will give him the broader education he desires but must acquire by himself. Here is the editor's answer:

"For every work of fiction read also a well selected volume of history or biography. More is gained from the study of living people than from books; more is gained from the perusal of a good newspaper than from the pages of a good history; no reading and no amount of observation avails unless reflected upon, and by the kindling of the imagination faculty age rules the wide and serene dominions that youth set forth to conquer."

"A Vision of France."

(Ethel M. Richardson Rice, in London Daily News.)

Now in fair France the scenery as of old Has classic touch—wide skies and sense of space, Hedgeless, the cornfields, promise autumn gold. Faded to woodlands deep, bedecked with Nature's grace. Tranquil the cattle browse, and women work With aged men and children for their food. But Husbands, Fathers, Sons are far away Facing the Guns, or in the still earth laid.

Green silences that speak of peace and rest Are here—but rose-briars and the grape vines climb O'er battered walls, and ruined village. In wheatlands, ripening to their prime, And o'er the swaying corn a little crew Peeps out, and marks a resting place for men. Who, for their country, bravely fought and died. But like the corn of wheat, will live again.

France takes her shattered bodies to her breast, She has no leisure now to weep and moan, But 'mid the weeds, she buries friend and foe. And crosses here are sparse, and there are thickly strewn. The dead sleep on beneath the cloud-flecked sky. The winds rush by and whisper with their wail. 'Though corn grows fast, and faster grow the graves, The end's not here, for Life springs out of Death."

The Ally.

Three hundred thousand strong she's marching in, Night after night, to the ammunition shop; For Tommy's Thomsomian means to win. She'll see that British arms come out on top. You'll find her if you look for her. For the milliner, the cook, Or that pretty, pigtailed flapper of mamma's; Lady Vere with jewels many, And the girl who hasn't any, The Bachelor of Arts, and she who 'chairs.' Each leaves what she loves best—the home she made—For lace and punch, the shrapnel shell to fling. Her fingers deftly grease the hand grenade. 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the drill.' Let her see needles and her reel 'For machines of polished steel; Woman, gentlest of creation, out to kill. She has thrust aside romance, Just to speed the Great Advance. She's the ally, always has been, ever will be. —Olive Chandler, in the London Daily Express.

The Long Day's Goss.

(Willis E. Bloomfield, Verses and Paragraphs.)

"The long day draweth to a close," Yokes its end, We still have time to pluck a rose To give a friend, ere drops the sun Below the last. There yet is time, ere drops the sun Below the last. To speak a cheering word to one By fear oppressed. Time yet for many a little deed To help our brothers in their need; Or sooth and bliss.

"I will seem perhaps we cannot spare Time to relieve another's care; Believe not so! We who have suffered should be strong To rise above. Our pain and grief; to sing a song. To work, to love— That whose falters on Life's road May see the meaning of his load And bear his seeming heavy load With freshened cheer. So may our day draw to its close; Let us sun our wings. Calling to us to earn repose, And God's 'Well done!'"

BIRDS.

W. H. Davies, the tramp poet contributes to the Nation one of his fine original lyrics. Nobody sings like Mr. Davies in shape. It is expected that this entitled "Birds."

When our two souls have left this mortal clay, And, seeking mine, you think that Look for me first in that Elysian glade Where Lesbos is, for whom the birds sing most. What happy hearts those feathered mortals have, That sing so sweet when they're wet through in spring! For in that month of May when leaves are young, Birds dream of song, and in their sleep they sing. And when the spring has gone and left the bare dumb, Is it not fine to watch them at their play? Is it not fine to see a bird that tries To stand upon the end of every spray? See how they tilt their pretty heads asides. When women make that move they always please. What cosy homes birds make in leafy walls. That Nature's love has ruined—and the trees. Oft have I seen in fields the little birds Go in between a bullock's legs to eat. But who gives me most joy is when I see. Snow on my doornote, printed by their feet.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Fredericton, N. B., July 8.—The newly organized golf club is rapidly getting things in shape. It is expected that play will start on Monday. Money for the club house to cost \$2,000 has been subscribed. Marysville now has adopted electric lighting for streets and dwelling houses. Power generated by the cotton mill and lights were turned on last evening and were very satisfactory. A meeting of the stockholders of the New Brunswick Antimony Company will be held here on July 19. It is said the company will be re-organized with largely increased capital to be supplied by an American mining syndicate.

AG Majority of Arg State of Main Be Applied W Great Oppor Sheep.

Owing to the fact that the State of Maine has a majority of Arg sheep raising in the yet they almost un "paid to keep sheep Another reason the light of as to why Maine met with such a success in the wool industry, it is commences to rebuild England unless it is livestock industry, of bear a far more in sheep should come to be a success. First: Because for we have much less years ago when paid sheep, for the 3d that time were \$4 a lamb \$2.00 and for 8 cents per lb., with sheep at from \$8.00 8 cents to 12 cents practically 100 per cent. As for wool valuing sheep in New England rest upon the meat and lamb and not of. The question of the population of the wool that it would seem that the wool 20 cents to 25 cents per lb. compared with a pound a flock of sheep kept, will easily average per fleece, or an actual per head, and the wool of old spring lambs years ago, which was whereas in the old sheep two and a half value of the me sheep 20 and a half cents per lb. for the wool, and averaging per sheep of: Lam or \$8.50. The gross value was not over \$4. Improved Breeds No Second: Improved that the Hampshire Shropshires, Dorsets, and other breeds in recent years, will cent to 80 per cent same feed than the variety kept in the factor of improved portable one and proficiency when ap throughout New England on the range of South America. The English breed per acre lands to yearlings do it in New England. Maine climates, feed maintain the quality of the sheep. Fish breeders can do Third: Low cost from advances in proved breeds, that carries so much possibility of keeping numbers in Maine, secure, expensive. At the present time the old time wooden costly that it would hibitive to fence for have the breeds a fence on the thick of the water, wire fences cents per rod, and three cents or four rapidly built, secure successful solution within any certain are woods on either it need not be fence can also be easily to Mowing fields after periods in which woolly, and will benefit and no crops. Fourth: Labor for high priced land inefficiency of the farming or stock result of the smallest common ability, der full consideration, call for less attention farm animal, both his assistants. The tend to a flock of time at their disposal do not forget the demands of sheep, that in the year they care for going to pasture and need no care in the oversight of perha the pasture. This the farmer entirely planting, having an