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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 20, 1915

WAR COMMENT.

Interesting and significant statements by Winston Churchill and Lloyd George are features of the news this morning. The First Lord of the Admiralty testifies to Britain's increasing margin of naval superiority and intimating that it may be necessary soon to interrupt the food supply of Germany's non-combatant population because of that country's unenviable methods of warfare.

These words by British statesmen come at a time when London is attempting to measure the real effect of the Russian retreat from East Prussia upon the course of the war. The London Times interprets Russia's frank statement as meaning that "no general Russian advance may be expected for some time to come."

"After reading such publications as the above, who would be astonished at the murder, arson, pillage and destruction committed wherever the German army has met resistance? Because a German force or patrol is fired upon by the entrance to a village by soldiers belonging to the regular force, who are then obliged to retire, the civil population is held responsible; they are accused of having fired, or of having helped in the defence and, without inquiry, the place are given over to pillage and the flames and a portion of the inhabitants are massacred."

The Commission of Inquiry has already made this clear in its report of September 10. (Third Report). "The information since gathered has only confirmed these conclusions. The odious deeds committed throughout the country are so similar in character that the responsibility for them all may be laid upon the German army as a whole. They are nothing but the application of a thought-out plan, the putting into practice of orders which have made the forces of the enemy operating in Belgium and the Netherlands a band of incendiaries."

It may be that these warnings spring from the belief that the Russian retreat is more serious than the despatches have indicated. On the other hand, the Russians are likely to be able to recover now more rapidly than they did before, and their retreat is not now along the whole front as it was previously.

Further, the hour at which "the Allies can strike simultaneously and decisively" was not expected this month, or next. By the time the British and French are ready for their first great offensive effort in the West it is altogether probable that the Russians will be prepared to do their share.

GERMAN METHODS. The Belgian Consul at Ottawa has made public the sixth report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry into breaches of international law and customs of war committed by the German troops in Belgium. This report deals mainly with the methods pursued by German commanders in harrying or executing people of the towns and villages occupied by the invaders early in the war.

commence at 4. Every soldier found will be at once shot. (3) Ammunition, dynamite, must be given up at 4 o'clock, under penalty of being shot.

"Citizens having knowledge of a deposit of these must advise the burgomaster, under penalty of hard labor for life."

"(4) All streets will be placed under a German guard, who will take ten hostages from each street. These will be kept under guard and, if an attack is attempted in that street, the ten hostages will be shot."

Lieutenant-General Von Niebur addressed a letter to the burgomaster of Warve on August 27, saying that General Von Niebur had imposed a war contribution of 3,000,000 francs upon the town because of its resistance to German troops, and that if the amount was not paid in gold before September 1, "the town of Warve will be burned and destroyed without regard to persons."

The innocent will suffer with the guilty."

A proclamation was posted at Grivegnée on September 8 by Major Dieckmann, commanding that all arms, munitions, explosives and fire arms be deposited at the Chateau de Bruyres before 4 p. m. "He who does not obey will be liable to death. He will be shot immediately or otherwise put to death, unless he can prove he is without blame."

The inhabitants were ordered to provide quarters for the troops, and in a large district the people were ordered not to leave their houses after sunset.

The burgomaster was ordered to draw up lists of persons to be held as hostages for twenty-four hours. If any of the inhabitants disregarded German orders the hostages were to be shot. These hostages were to be held for twenty-four hours, when others were to be substituted, and if the substitutes did not appear, the original hostages were to be shot. Those selected as hostages were priests, burgomasters, and other members of the administration. Persons who did not make known their names and places of residence incurred the death penalty. All who did not immediately obey the order, "Hands up!" rendered themselves liable to death. Anyone spreading news of a false nature, "likely to injure the morale of the German troops," incurred the danger of being shot without trial.

"The Commission, after reciting many such proclamations, divers attention to the fact that a fine of 5,000,000 francs was levied upon Brussels because a Belgian police agent attacked and somewhat injured a German soldier. The Commissioners, in conclusion, say: "After reading such publications as the above, who would be astonished at the murder, arson, pillage and destruction committed wherever the German army has met resistance? Because a German force or patrol is fired upon by the entrance to a village by soldiers belonging to the regular force, who are then obliged to retire, the civil population is held responsible; they are accused of having fired, or of having helped in the defence and, without inquiry, the place are given over to pillage and the flames and a portion of the inhabitants are massacred."

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It is to be noted that while the German threats were bad enough, the things they actually did were infinitely worse. Previous reports by the Commission have provided proofs of murder, outrage, arson, robbery and other forms of violence without end. And what the Germans have done in Belgium they have done in parts of France, in Serbia, and in Poland. Truly the account is a heavy one, and will call for a heavy reckoning.

THE END OF VON SPEE. Midshipman John Esmond, a son of Sir Thomas Esmond, M. P., was on duty on the battle cruiser Invincible during the battle off the Falkland Islands when Admiral Count von Spee's squadron was destroyed. In a letter to his father the midshipman has given a detailed description of the battle. In one respect his account is the most interesting yet made public. One of the 900 survivors picked up after the Giesesau was sunk was a German officer who had made notes during the battle. From one leaf of the German's notebook, the record of which dealt with the last part of the engagement, Esmond copied the following figures representing the time at which the British shells struck the big German cruiser:

"8.10, hit, hit.  
"8.12, hit.  
"8.14, hit, hit, hit again.  
"8.20, after-turret gone.  
"8.40, hit, hit on fire everywhere.  
"8.41, hit, hit; burning everywhere and sinking.  
"8.45, hit; men lying everywhere.  
"8.46, hit, hit."

A few minutes later the Giesesau went to the bottom. The Invincible was struck by twenty shells from the biggest German gun. The enemy fought desperately, though Esmond writes: "I have heard from one of my survivors that when Admiral von Spee saw that we were the Invincible and inflexible instead of the inferior force he had hoped to bully, he gave all the men in his squadron one hour for prayers, which

was used by a large proportion of them to get drunk."

One shell from von Spee's flagship, the Scharnhorst, scored a serious hit.

"We were not escaping free, however. Shots were hitting us repeatedly, and the spray from the splashes of their shells was hitting us hard as ever. Nothing from the Scharnhorst from us. Suddenly we were overtaken by the big gun, and we felt the 150 or 200 tons of the turret going up in the air. We thought we would have the big gun get down like a red hot iron. However, we came down again with a crash that shook the turret dreadfully, and continued firing as hard as ever. Nothing in the turret was out of order at all. The range continued to come down, and the whistles of the shells that flew over us grew into a regular sibilant."

The German flagship was sinking by a 5 o'clock. "I saw the Scharnhorst's engine dip (never knew whether it came down or not, because just then one of our lyddite shells hit her and there was a dense cloud of smoke all over her). When it cleared she was on her side and her propellers were lashing the water round into foam. Then she capsized altogether and went to the bottom! So the German flagship that had shown so little mercy to the defenceless Monmouth a month before sank with Admiral von Spee and 900 German sailors, not a man being saved. To save any was impossible."

His picture of the end of the other big cruiser, the Giesesau, is even more terrible for he saw her at closer range than the other:

"We then turned to the Giesesau, and fought on for nearly two hours. The Germans had great well and were doing a heavy list to port and was burning furiously. The first funnel was down and she was an absolute shambles, her turret in splinters and her guns twisted into corkscrews. She looked a sad sight. It is not certain whether she heaved down her flag or not. I think she did. She slowly heeled over to port and then capsized head first. It looked like a huge whale's back. Then she sank, and you could see wreathed men struggle one after another and sucked down in the vortex. When we came near we could see that the water was all yellow where she had sunk, and there was a dreadful smell of lyddite in the air. It was absolutely dreadful, and what with all those wretched Germans drowning and sending up pitiful cries for help which we could not give because most of our boats were in splinters, I hope I shall never have to go through it again. There were a lot of men floating when we saw the ship go down, but when we reached them they were all drowned. It was awful to see them in the water just alongside trying to hold on to the slippery sides of the ship, and then slipping off and going down, halting for a few minutes, and then down and down till they were lost to sight. One crew sick seeing men in their death struggles."

Some of the survivors were temporarily insane. Some tried to kill their rescuers, or sprang into the sea again and were drowned. One German officer drew an automatic pistol, but it was wrenched from his hands by a British sailor.

"They were regular infernos, and the German ships, with heaps of dead men and fragments of them all over the decks, and the officers, whose heads had been turned, shooting the men and themselves with their automatic pistols. The prisoners we have look back on it as a kind of nightmare."

HOW IT LOOKS IN GERMANY.

The German newspapers do what they can to conceal the distress and fear existing in their own country, but Germans writing to friends and business acquaintances in neutral countries are beginning to tell some of the truth as they see it. A New York man recently received a letter from Hamburg, from a business man there, in which the German wrote:

"Here in our modern up-to-date harbor, our traffic is being paralyzed. The farthest corners of the globe, its standing absolutely idle. What that means in this day and generation one cannot express without using millions upon millions which have been invested in the harbor works and not the least in the ships themselves, is here useless and dead weight. The most serious and tremendous investments bring no returns. In all the great harbors of the neutral world are German ships, their officers and crews, and their cargo, so far as they have not been unloaded, disintegrating or losing value."

WHAT DO CONSERVATIVES THINK ABOUT IT?

Discussing the other day the conduct of the Standard newspaper in charging members of the Liberal party with disloyalty, The Telegraph remarked that the Conservative party was probably better than some of its leaders and many of its newspapers. Mr. O. Turgeon, M. P. for Gloucester, brought up in the House of Commons on Monday one of the most outrageous cases of the Standard's guilt in this connection. In its issue of February 11, in an editorial headed "Under the Standard's Disloyalty," it deliberately charged Mr. Turgeon with having made a disloyal speech at Tracadie in January last. Raising to a question of privilege in the House on Monday Mr. Turgeon forcibly branded the Standard article as a cruel and libelous fiction. In a further communication to The Telegraph Mr. Turgeon recites the circumstances of the case, and the facts as we now have them should be of wide interest to Liberals and Conservatives alike, exposing as they do the utterly shameless conduct of the principal Conservative newspaper in this province, the organ of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Upon his attention being directed to the Standard article, Mr. Turgeon writes to The Telegraph that he has just read the article in question, in which he was represented as saying at Tracadie that he did not see how Britain could expect the men of Gloucester County to volunteer or enlist to fight her battles when they are obliged to leave their homes and go to the United States to earn a living for their families.

"This," says Mr. Turgeon, "is a most pernicious misrepresentation of what I said at that meeting, or any other meeting. I was the first man in Gloucester County to assume the responsibility for calling recruiting meetings, calling upon our young men to enlist and upon the mothers of our young men to allow them to enlist."

At the request of Mr. Turgeon the patriotic committee of New Brunswick sent a speaker to Gloucester County to address public meetings there, and Mr. Turgeon spoke at one of these meetings. As for the Standard's report of the Tracadie meeting, Mr. Turgeon says: "I brand that statement, and the distribute that follows it, as a false, malicious misrepresentation of what I said, and of a criminal libel on the part of the Standard and its correspondent. What I said was quite to the contrary. After having exhorted our young men to go to the front, after having cited the names of Mr. Veniot's son and other young students from the Carleton College,

whom I gave as examples for our youth in that direction, I said that while perhaps not a very large number of young men from Gloucester County had enlisted, not as large as I would have liked to see, nevertheless it was known that owing to the hard times prevailing in Gloucester before the outbreak of the war, as illustrated by the closing of the iron mines at Bathurst, a great number of our young men had then left the country for the United States, many of whom would no doubt have enlisted had they been at home, in the country."

Mr. Turgeon says, further:

"The editor of the Standard may try to depreciate my name in the minds of the electors by his libelous attacks, but my loyalty to British institutions, my admiration for British institutions and principles, are too well known in Gloucester County, in all New Brunswick, in the Parliament of Canada, and in the country, I may say, and his uncalled-for and unwarranted attacks must fail. If the editor of the Standard has been misinformed let him at once honestly retract. I need not speak of Mr. Veniot, whose son is now in St. John with the New Brunswick regiment waiting the order to go to the front."

Thus of the two loyal New Brunswickers selected for slander by the Standard because they are sterling Liberals, Mr. Turgeon was doing his utmost in Gloucester County to secure re-erects for his King, and Mr. Veniot was giving his son to the cause. Under such circumstances it may safely be said that the decent citizenship of this country will condemn the Standard's course as cowardly and disgraceful in the extreme. The familiar and criminal device of the Conservative organ in charging disloyalty against any member of the Liberal party who is outspoken against the government of the day has so frequently been exposed that no weight would be attached by thoughtful men to any of that journal's utterances.

Nevertheless, it must be a matter for regret and anger among decent Conservatives that such tactics are employed in a country which, whatever its differences over party politics, is united in its devotion to the common flag.

Hon. Mr. Hasen should give his irresponsible journal a warning. It is disgracing its party and getting him into trouble by its criminal tendencies.

RAISING THE RACE CRY.

Mr. Hasen's newspaper is charging some of its opponents with "raising the race cry" in Canadian politics. This is an interesting subject, although a somewhat familiar one. What does the Hon. J. D. Hasen think about the Standard's conduct in selecting Mr. O. Turgeon, M.P., and Mr. P. J. Veniot, as subjects for deliberate slander at this time? Mr. Turgeon, who did his utmost to persuade young men in Gloucester County to enlist for the war, and Mr. Veniot who has a son among the volunteers, have just been made a target for false and contemptible attacks by Mr. Hasen's newspaper. Speaking of raising the race cry, how does Mr. Hasen justify his organ's slanderous assault upon these respected New Brunswickers? The Standard referred to them as "traitorous and disloyal." Their own sterling conduct at this time lifts them well above the Standard's level, but the Minister of Marine and Fisheries must answer to the people of this country for the wrong that has been done.

Mr. Turgeon made through The Telegraph Wednesday a complete and crushing reply to the Standard's defamation. Today we are publishing a letter from Mr. P. J. Veniot in which he gives the Standard and its backers, and the public at large, considerable food for active thought. Mr. Veniot has publicly made charges of a grave nature on several occasions, and he now challenges the local government, and particularly the Attorney-General, to offer him an opportunity to substantiate these charges before an impartial tribunal where he can call witnesses under oath and enjoy the advice of counsel. The Attorney-General some time ago made a public pledge to hold an investigation of this kind, but nothing has been heard of the matter since. Mr. Veniot now revives the matter in a very definite way, and it will be interesting to note the attitude of the government toward his letter and his straightforward challenge.

In view of the replies made by Mr. Turgeon and Mr. Veniot to the Standard's charges that they were "traitorous and disloyal," it must be apparent to Conservatives that the organ of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has brought upon its party only shame and contempt.

A GREAT RECORD.

Sir Frederick Treves, in an address delivered in London last week, made known the extraordinary fact that not a single man in the British Expeditionary Force was inoculated against typhoid fever has died of that disease, the common scourge of armies. Sir Frederick said that when the history of the present war came to be written an astonishing and magnificent feature of it would be the sanitary precautions successfully taken to secure the health of the soldiers. As to the success of inoculation against typhoid there is no kind of doubt. Sir Frederick said:

"The results in the present Expeditionary Force have been positively astonishing. Since the war began there have been in the British Expeditionary Force only 212 cases of typhoid fever. Of the 201, 178 had not been inoculated at all, while 23 had received either one or two inoculations. The mortality of the period of over two years. Of the 111 men had not been inoculated. Moreover, among these 212 patients there were 22 deaths. All these deaths were in the cases of non-inoculated men. Not a single man had died of typhoid fever in the British Expeditionary Force who had been inoculated. (Applause.) I imagine that there is nothing more to be said on the matter, if facts are of any value, and those who attempt to persuade the soldier not to be inoculated are playing into the hands of the enemy, and giving him the best advice the Germans would be only too pleased to give him."

A FEW OF OUR "PATRIOTS."

In his latest vein of rallery Sir Wilfrid Laurier dealt with Mr. Borden's cabinet changes in the House Wednesday, and the chamber echoed with laughter in which the country will join today. After the laughter will come reflection upon truths that sting.

It is a pretty neat of patriots-for-revenue-only upon which the Liberal rificus turned the plucking light of his riddle: There was Sir George Foster limping (as Sir Wilfrid said) as an escorted Mr. Blondin, the arch-Nationalist, to his seat on the treasury bench, the Mr. Blondin whose chief claim to fame is an assertion that it was necessary to shoot holes through the British flag in order to breathe the air of liberty. Mr. Nangle, who gets another position of large emolument, is another of that group as is Mr. Seivigny, the new deputy Speaker. These men the ultra-Imperialist Conservative press now hastens to praise and applaud. They have done what was expected of them. The goods have been delivered.

Further along on the list of patriots Sir Wilfrid came to Sir Charles Doherty and Mr. Pelletier. Mr. Doherty was a judge, but resigned, as his friends said at the time, on account of ill health. He gets his full pension as a retired judge. His health, if it was too poor for his judicial duties, was robust enough to permit him to enter the cabinet and draw two more salaries, one as a minister and the other as a member of the House of Commons. He denies the ill health story, but not the pension and the salaries. Likewise Mr. Pelletier, too ill to continue in the cabinet, he is still strong enough to become a judge.

He is said to be rich, yet recently post office funds were asked for subscriptions to be paid to him.

When this was made known yesterday Mr. Borden said that government employees might refuse to contribute without endangering their official heads. Ever generous!

The country will laugh at the scene in the House yesterday—but it will not soon forget the salient facts brought out concerning this group of eminent Conservative patriots-for-revenue-only.

WATCH THIS BILL. The municipal councillors Wednesday decided to send to the Legislature the bill giving the board of valuers power to compel any or every resident of the city or the county to file a sworn statement of property, real and personal, and of income from every source. This bill, the principal provisions of which are republished in today's Telegraph, was amended somewhat by the councillors at their meeting, but the amendments by no means remove its objectionable features.

There is no valid excuse for giving any board like the county valuers any of the powers of a court, or entrusting them or their sponsors with a loaded gun. They have no business with such a weapon; it might become a dangerous or oppressive weapon under certain circumstances.

This scheme was launched without the knowledge or consent of the people of this city, though they pay nearly ninety per cent of the taxes of the city and county. These oblique movements for the alleged purpose of taxation reform are suspicious. The bill should be killed in the Legislature, but it may go through unless this city makes its objections known in no uncertain way.

What is wanted is a proper investigation of the whole question of assessment and taxation, instead of tinkering the present system or giving dangerous powers to the county valuers. It is astonishing that this bill met with no effective opposition at Wednesday's meeting. In justice to Mayor Frink it should be said that he was absent, having been called out of town.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"The old flag and an appropriation" is still a popular slogan on the government side.

Forty British and French aeroplanes and seaplanes aided German positions in Belgium again yesterday, and with success. The Zeppelins of Germany remain in hiding.

British soldiers are pouring into France and Belgium now. They will continue to go in an increasing stream until the work is done. In all the world's history there has been no summer like that which is soon to come.

Sir Edward Grey's note to Washington on neutral shipping is courteous but firm. Great Britain is not going to throw away its supreme advantage as the leading naval power in the crisis of the greatest war of all times.

Mr. Flemming is still leading the hosts of righteousness in Carleton county. He continues to speak well of himself, and in this martyr-like attitude he has the sympathy and support of the whole Conservative machine.

The first of the frequent reports from Sir John French which the government promised was made public Tuesday. It tells of stiff fighting to which the army is standing up nobly. Sir John says reinforcements have been prompt and of excellent quality, and he speaks a good word for the Princess Patricia's first Canadian regiment to go under fire.

The German plot to make trouble between Great Britain and the United States over the submarine "blockade" now seems much more likely to lead to dangerous tension between the United States and Germany.

MR. VENIOT AND THE STANDARD: A CHALLENGE.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—My attention has been called to an editorial in the St. John Standard of Feb. 11, in which Mr. Turgeon, M.P., and myself are held up to the public gaze as being disloyal.

So far as the reference to Mr. Turgeon is concerned I will simply say that the attempt to impeach his loyalty, by misquoting his remarks, will fall far short of the mark not only in this county, but wherever he may be known. No more loyal representative ever sat in parliament than he. His active work in regard to the second contingent in this county is too well known for me to attempt a defense of scurrilous attacks made upon him.

While I do not intend to show that I am a disloyal, I will not take up your valuable space to refute it. I will simply say that when the cowardly informant of the Standard (and the editor of that paper) will have given to the empire of their flesh and blood for the defense of liberties now enjoyed by them, they might have been questioning the loyalty of those. Were there a stain of disloyalty in my make-up I would not today be casting longing eyes to the past history of those contingents in the camps of the empire, to see if any have had come to all that my wife and myself cherish most dearly.

While I do not take pleasure in utterances that only have their existence in the muddled brain of its informant, I have never uttered one word of condemnation of those Conservatives who are loyal and patriotic were limited to the grant that they could make out of the motherland. Can a greater traitor to the empire be found than he who seeks to make profit out of the dire needs of the British army?

I refer to the reference to what it calls my "misrepresentations" touching provincial politics, do not affect me in the least, knowing as I do, the source of the information. But for the information of the public I may say that on the occasion referred to, I dealt only with such facts as I could substantiate before an impartial tribunal. I will not by insinuation) the names of certain government officials who had made false affidavits touching certain accounts, I made sure of not knowing that they could prove it. When I read in that meeting the copies of padded pay sheets and named the individuals, all known to those who hear me, I did so because I have the positive proof of what I stated. When I gave the date, the numbers and amounts of checks issued to individuals who never gave value for the work credited to them, I was prepared to stand by what I advanced.

And while I am on this subject, I wish to say that I have in my possession copies of the evidence of a systematic effort to rob the province of large sums of money, and if the attorney-general, who has promised to have each department of the government investigated, will grant me the privilege of producing witnesses and being represented by counsel when he opens such an investigation before an impartial tribunal, I will undertake and guarantee to prove every statement I may have made during the last two years touching graft in connection with the provincial administration. Let the Standard's friends accept this offer, and then the public will be able to judge whether the charges I make are warranted or not. I am sure that the Standard's friends will accept this offer, and then the public will be able to judge whether the charges I make are warranted or not. I am sure that the Standard's friends will accept this offer, and then the public will be able to judge whether the charges I make are warranted or not.

admirable ambulance trains and motor ambulances. Right up at the very front, he said, there are motor kitchens and motor ambulances of all kinds. Nevertheless, on the actual firing lines they would not be able to dispense with the old horse ambulance, for while a motor can get into a ditch it cannot get out of one, but a horse ambulance can.

SPEAKING OF TRUCES. "A party truce does its duty when it prevents purely partisan conflict but it would become a shield for the betrayal of the public interest if it prevented legitimate and courageous criticism."

So says the Montreal Star editorially in discussing the situation at Ottawa and the request for information made by Liberal members. Political opponents of Hon. Wm. Pugsley will do well to note the language in which the Montreal Star sets forth the need for letting the people know just how their money is spent. The Star says there are "unpleasant rumors as to demands upon the public purse at this critical time by huge corporations which cannot but breed disgust."

As to reports in circulation concerning the purchase of war material, the Star says:

"Nor can allegations as to grave scandals in the purchase of war material be dismissed by any talk of a fractured party truce."

The Star has frequently criticized Hon. Wm. Pugsley. The doctrine it preaches at this time, may well serve as a warning to those politicians and those newspapers on the government side who raise a partisan outcry against any proposal to inquire into the expenditure of public money merely because it arises on the Liberal side of the House of Commons.

Conservative Organ Has Once More Waked Up the Wrong Passenger—Some Direct Charges Requiring Investigation—The Party Truce.

The Liberal leaders at Ottawa, and the Liberal party throughout the country, have made it clear that they are in favor of granting promptly and from time to time any sum of money, however great, which may be necessary in order to place the full strength of Canada at the disposal of the Empire during and until the end of the war. And they are as ready to provide men as they are to vote money. But they do not propose to be influenced in the slightest degree by Conservative newspapers and politicians who attempt to silence proper inquiries by waving the old flag. It is better to have that understood from the start.

While I do not intend to show that I am a disloyal, I will not take up your valuable space to refute it. I will simply say that when the cowardly informant of the Standard (and the editor of that paper) will have given to the empire of their flesh and blood for the defense of liberties now enjoyed by them, they might have been questioning the loyalty of those. Were there a stain of disloyalty in my make-up I would not today be casting longing eyes to the past history of those contingents in the camps of the empire, to see if any have had come to all that my wife and myself cherish most dearly.

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As to violation of the political truce, I may say that the guilty ones in this county are not to be found in the ranks of the Liberal party. That truce was violated on Oct. 14 last by the Conservatives who, in convention at Carleton, roundly denounced the Liberals. Is it possible that the Standard believes that its friends can revile the Liberal party at public meetings and still keep the truce? Why should it denounce Liberals for denouncing their party against these attacks? If one were to believe the Standard, the Conservatives are the only loyal subjects in Canada.

Yours,

J. VENIOT.

Her Comment.

Boogs—"I see Prof. Pugin says that the telephone will be improved so rapidly that in a pretty soon a New Yorker can take down the telephone in his apartment and talk with his daughter in Paris, or his mother in London."

Boogs, with the usual snif— that means, I suppose, that he wouldn't care to talk to his wife, no matter where she was."

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found that although

burgo has been doing

potatoes are being ship

because of the war, and

the difficulties of

even the modified r

United States governm

Ontario and Quebec

crusps of their own, a

made shipments to th