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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

THE RUMOR AND THE REALITY.

Coincident with the rumor that Germany is prepared to make overtures looking to early peace, comes the report of additional advances in the price of foodstuffs in German centres. While the stories of peace overtures are officially denied, there is much in the economic situation in Germany and Austro-Hungary to lead to the belief that if peace proposals are not being prepared for Germany is, at least, in a very serious way for even the necessities of life, and that economy must be even more rigorously practiced in the future than it has been in the past.

The greatest menace Germany can face at this time is that of hunger. Inability to feed her civil population will breed strife and dissension despite the stern insistence on obedience to Prussian military law. German armies, well organized and splendidly equipped, have already more than met their match on the battlefields and that they have managed to hold out so long is in no small degree due to the fact that the civil population has been subordinated to the soldier on every occasion. In a food shortage it is the civilian who suffers, the soldier is always fed. That very fact is now liable to add to the difficulties Germany is likely to experience.

A people ground under the heel of militarism as the Germans have been, forced to subordinate every impulse, every desire to the demands of the man in uniform, cannot be expected to contentedly endure hardship for the sake of that man especially when there is no prospect of success attending his efforts. Patriotism is engendered by love, never by fear. Love of country springs from liberty, never from oppression. So it may be that the civil population of Germany, with all their loyalty and love for the Fatherland, is rapidly tiring of this struggle from which they can see no result save disaster.

Germany's military greatness has been attained as the result of the expenditure of time and money. The time has been taken out of the lives of the German people. Under compulsory service they have been forced to devote to military training years, which, if left to their own devices, they might have turned to the furtherance and upbuilding of their commercial and industrial life. The money necessary for the vast and comprehensive military equipment, provided on a scale so lavish as to astound the world, has been wrung from the pockets of banker, merchant, manufacturer and peasant. Year in and year out the process continued until the Prussian authorities succeeded in building a wonderful military organization but at terrible cost.

And now, when that organization has received its first great testing, the people who paid for it all are confronted with the probability of years of grinding debt and poverty. Small wonder that every German newspaper, pretending to lead public opinion, is warning the people to prepare for hardships ahead. Small wonder that leaders of thought in the Kaiser's kingdom, who have not been carried away by the lust for blood and aggression, are solemnly reflecting on the future and what it may bring.

It would be folly to imagine that Germany is already beaten, or near to it. Under ordinary circumstances many months must elapse before that wonderful organization is conquered. But it is equally absurd to ignore the plain signs of the times, and one of the most persistent of these points to a great upheaval in the industrial and commercial heart of the German Empire which may do more toward peace on any terms than the successes of the Allied armies.

A WAR TIME ELECTION.

It was reported in despatches from Ottawa a day or two ago that Sir Robert Borden had made a proposal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the life of the present parliament should be extended until six months after the expiration of the war. It has not yet been stated whether the proposal meets the approval of the Liberal leader or whether he will put politics above patriotism, as he did in the matter of the naval debate, and delay giving a plain business like reply to a fair proposition.

If the attitude already adopted by some of those closest to him can be taken as a criterion of Sir Wilfrid's action it is quite likely he will consider the premier's proposal, first from the effect its acceptance or rejection might have on the success of the Liberal party, and secondly in its bearing on the best interests of Canada as a whole. Touching on this point the Toronto News says:

"The Montreal Herald, one of Hon. George P. Graham's organs, declares that the proposal to extend the life of Parliament in order to avoid a war election requires mature thought and solemn and serious consideration." No doubt. The time approaches when control over Parliament will pass to the Opposition. Then, whatever the circumstances or conditions, the Government will have no choice but to appeal to the constituents. The Opposition will have time to prepare for an election, while day by day some of the more brazen Liberal newspapers will profess a lofty abstention from party controversy. It was declared that a war-time election, precipitated by the Government, would be a crime against the nation. Apparently a war-time election, precipitated by the Opposition, will be a constitution at necessity and a high observance of the basic principle of democracy."

A CHANCE FOR CANADA

In the practical closing of the North Sea to fishermen as the result of the war there seems to be a fine opportunity for the Canadian herring fishermen to supply the demand of foreign markets. Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is already looking into the matter and will take the necessary steps to advise the Canadian fishermen of the new market awaiting them under particularly favorable conditions.

The Canadian herring fishery is a vast source of wealth. Herring abound in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, while the Great Lakes contain the fresh water herring which could also be turned to account in the new markets. Statistics from the Marine and Fisheries Department show that the herring ranks fourth in value of Canadian fish, being surpassed only by the salmon, lobster and cod. In the year 1913-14 the catch of herrings in Canadian waters totalled 2,484,219 cwt. and their market value was almost \$3,200,000. With a market so extensive as that formerly served by the North Sea fishers unable to get its normal supply there is every reason to expect a greater demand for the Canadian article.

FRANCE'S NEW PREMIER.

A change of government is not an uncommon thing for France, and it is not to be supposed that the ministry led by Premier Briand will depart in any notable degree from the policies ably carried out under the rule of Premier Viviani. Reviewers familiar with the situation express the opinion that Briand's elevation to power is little more than a temporary preference for him on the part of the French people. An interesting phase of the situation is that the selection of Briand has been received with much satisfaction outside of France where the general verdict is that he is what is popularly known as "a big man."

Briand is not an untied man. He has already served his country well, and his acceptance of a position second only to the Presidency is another testimony to the power the right sort of man can achieve under a system of popular government such as France enjoys. Born of poor parents Briand became a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies. Of his later career a reviewer says:

"Briand accepted the portfolio of Public Instruction from Sarrien, and from Clemenceau the portfolio of Minister of Justice. As Minister of Public Instruction he drafted the most important legislation in France for a generation, namely, the bill that banished religious instruction from the schools; but instead of trying to destroy the Church, he sought to effect a reconciliation between Church and State. Therefore he won the enmity of the extreme Socialist, who regarded him as a leader. His greatest work, however, was his handling of the strike of the railway employees of France."

"When it seemed that their strike would paralyze the railways of the country Briand suddenly called them to the colors. They became not railway employees, but soldiers, and as soldiers they were ordered to perform the duties of train hands. They could not refuse. They obeyed, and the strike was won. Then Briand introduced a series of bills embodying the principle of compulsory arbitration, but before he could carry out this programme, an ill-assorted alliance of extreme radicals and extreme Conservatives drove him from office. He cheerfully resigned, and did not hesitate to co-operate with Premier who followed him. Denounced by Socialists as a traitor, and by Clericals as a Socialist, he steered the middle course of statesmanship. His partisanship had been lost in patriotism, or as is sometimes said, responsibility had sobered him. In any event, he had proved his ability to handle domestic problems of the first magnitude. He is no experiment. France turns to Briand because it knows him well."

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CELEBRATING FETE DAY OF BELGIAN KING

A statement from the Lord Mayor of London to officials everywhere.

Premier Clarke gave out the following communication last night in reference to the celebration of the fete day of the King of the Belgians: "Lord Mayor of London, who is chairman of British national committee for relief of Belgians, has sent the following appeal to all high commissioners and agents-general of overseas dominions, and in due course it has been transmitted to me by Right Honourable Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada."

"Fete day of the heroic King of the Belgians falls on Monday, the 10th November, and as chairman of the national committee for the relief of Belgium, I appeal to the people of the British Empire to celebrate the event in a manner that will afford King Albert the greatest satisfaction. I appeal to the whole of three million destitute Belgians in Belgium on fete day of their beloved monarch. Six pence will keep one Belgian alive for one day, therefore, I appeal for three million six pence to enable us to keep alive on the King's fete day every one of his subjects who is without food. Canada has responded nobly to the cry of these starving Belgians, and I feel certain this special appeal for six pence per day will meet with ready response."

"In forwarding the telegram the Prime Minister says: 'The appeal is for a most worthy object, and it is commended to your best consideration and to such action as you may think desirable. The message having been transmitted to me as Premier of Canada, I feel it my duty to commend it to you as Premier of your province.'

"In submitting the telegram and the comments of the Prime Minister to the people of the province, I would suggest that each city, town and municipality decide for itself the form in which the contribution may be made, recognizing that New Brunswick has heretofore responded most generously to every request for relief and assistance during the progress of the war. I am satisfied that in response to the appeal now sent out for aid to accomplish in the future the most worthy and commendable object which is sent forth in the message of the Lord Mayor, their hands will not be withheld. Individual contributions and collections may be forwarded to the office of the provincial secretary-treasurer at Fredericton acknowledgment will be duly made and the sum raised duly forwarded."

"(Gen. J. Clarke, Premier, November 5, 1915.)"

OPERA HOUSE

Partello Stock Company give two performances of The Two Orphans at the Opera House today, the matinee starting at 2:15. "Dot," that clever dog actor, will positively appear at both performances.

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the coming week, the company offers Virginia Brown's great drama of city life, "Little Lost Sister," dramatized by Edw. E. Rose, from the sensational book of the same name. There will be the usual matinee on Wednesday. For the last half of the week, "Mrs. Nixes of the Cabbage Patch," is announced.

An Auto for 50th.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Mr. Wilkins was sitting on his front steps smoking a cigar this afternoon, and he said, Heer, Benny, do you want to make yure fortune. Yes, air, I sed, and he sed, Well, take this sent and go around and get me a papir, and take this utir sent and buy a Ford for yureself, and remember, Im in a hurry, so the sooner the quicker.

Yes, air, I sed. And I went around and got the papir and I was wawking back with it and sum fat man thawt I was trying to sell it, and he sed, Heer you are, boy, heer you are. Starting to hand me a sent, and I sed I jest bawt this papir for sum man, and Im taking it eround to him awn his frunt step.

O, well, how would you like to sell it to me for 2 sents and go back and get yure man anuthir wun, sed the fat man. Wich I sed awl rite and he gave me 2 sents and I gave him the papir and went awl the way back to the papir plase for anuthir wun, and I was awlmost awl the way home with it and a skinnie man wisseled at me, saying, Heer you are, boy, papir. This is sum man's papir, hes setting awn his frunt step waiting for it.

I sed, O, go back and get him anuthir wun, heers an extra sent for yure trubbl' sed the skinnie man. Hes in a hurry, I sed. Then heers an extra sent for yure trubbl' and an extra sent for his hurry, sed the skinnie man. And he gave me 3 sents and I gave him the papir and went back and got anuthir wun for Mr. Wilkins with wun of the 3 sents, hoping nobody elts woodent try to buy it awl of me awn akount of Mr. Wilkins being in a hurry. Wich nobody elts tried to, and I peeked eround the cornir and Mr. Wilkins was still sitting awn his steps looking down the street with mad expression awn.

Maybe he thirks I awt to bin back before, I sed. And jest then a little kid stopped and looked at me peeking eround the cornir, and I sed, Hay, kid, wunt to make a sent. Wich the kid sed he did, and I sed, See that man setting awn the steps with a segar take this papir up to him. Wich the kid did, and I went home by the back way with my 3 sents profit.

ed by Nova Scotia to procure band instruments for the 6th Battalion. Of the amount subscribed, however, that given by clubs has been reserved by the chapter to defray expenses of shipment of the automobile to the other side. The report of the contributions for the month of the chapter show considerably good work done by the ladies.

Has Enlisted.
W. L. Craft, who has been employed with Hall & Fairweather has joined the 104th Battalion. Last night C. B. Black on behalf of the staff presented Mr. Craft with a wrist watch, and Mr. Cross on behalf of the firm gave him a sum of money.

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How often in a day do you want to know what time it is? Just that often you have need of a Watch.
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Refuse Deals, Plank, Scantling and Boards.
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Sold by All Grocers

Interesting For Boys and Special Sewing
In Aid of the Red Cross Society
This week I am letting you have a want you all to enter for the prize, as given to the above society, and the prize greatly comforted by your efforts. Here a face cloth measuring ten inches by ordinary cheese cloth, hand stitched around the edges. Then pin the above not later than Wednesday, November 11th.

"Names Wanted"
How many correct names of boys which begin with the letter "D," such as "David?" Write out as many of these using only one side, fill in the following:
UNCLE
TH
not later than Wednesday, November 11th. After that time, may compete the greatest number of proper names, Watch, or other article of similar value.