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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 19, 1915

THE END OF TURKEY.

Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that a British submarine had passed through the Dardanelles to the Sea of Marmora, where it torpedoed two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport, is one of the most significant announcements since the war began. It means that a British ship of war has at last penetrated the straits, which the Germans and Turks declared were so strewn with mines and so well guarded by forts that they could never be forced. If one submarine has passed through the Narrows and up to the opening beyond, others can do so, and it is safe to asume that by this time others have gone in. And if submarines can go through, it will not be long before the larger warships will follow the mine sweepers and traverse the Narrows, reducing the forts on either side.

The allied commanders at the Dardanelles have had no doubt from the beginning that they would sooner or later force the straits. After the loss of three or four of their cruisers, they saw that a land force was needed, and no time was lost in putting a formidable army ashore. The story of the bravery of the Australians and New Zealanders, who swept back the Turks in the face of a murderous fire over an open beach, has already been told, and it was clear to all that with such gallantry and determination on land the allied fleet would be able to progress rapidly, pounding down the numerous forts as they steamed slowly but surely towards Constantinople.

While the official announcements regarding the recent operations at the Dardanelles have been guarded, it has been evident that the land forces have carried many lines of trenches at the point of the bayonet. Led by German officers, the Turks have fought desperately, but they must now realize that they are fighting a losing battle. They are bringing up well-trained reinforcements, but they have not the staying power of their foes. The Allies can bring such tremendous forces to bear against them that the end of the Turkish Empire, already falling, is inevitable.

MORE GERMAN SAVAGERY.

That men, women and children have been deliberately butchered by the orders of the German general staff in Belgium for the purpose of striking terror in the hearts of the people, is the emphatic declaration of the special committee of the British government headed by Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington. This committee included besides Lord Bryce, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, H. A. L. Fisher, vice-chancellor of Sheffield University; Harold Cox, and K. E. Digby. It was appointed by Premier Asquith in January and was given a wide scope, with instructions to investigate and report on "outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war." The report which has just been submitted, constitutes the most severe arraignment thus far made of the German military offences in Belgium, and finds Germany guilty of barbarities "unparalleled since the Dark Ages." The committee sums up its most important findings as follows:

"That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages: that in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women ill-treated, and children murdered; that looting, house burning, and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German Army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burning and destruction were frequently where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorisation; that the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children, as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the white flag."

Lord Bryce and those associated with him say further that, sensible as they are of the gravity of these conclusions, they conceive that they would be doing less than their duty if they failed to record them as fully established by the evidence. They declare that murder and pillage prevailed over many parts of Belgium on a scale unparalled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries. The committee therefore hopes that the disclosures will not have been made in vain if they touch and rouse the conscience of mankind, and it "ventures to hope that as soon as the present war is over, the nations of the world in council will consider what means can be provided and sanctions devised to prevent the recurrence of such horrors as our generation is now witnessing."

In explaining the character and significance of the wrongful acts done by the German army in Belgium the committee draws a distinction between two classes of outrages—individual acts of brutality, ill-treatment of civilians, plunder and the like—which were very widely committed, and the gravest charge of all against the German army—the killing of non-combatants carried out to an extent for which no previous war between nations claiming to be civilized, as part of a deliberate plan in Louvain, Aerschot, Dinant and other towns. The killing, the committee finds, was done under orders in each place. Some of the officers did it reluctantly, and said they were obeying directions from their chiefs. The same remarks apply to the destruction of property. House burning was part of the programme; and villages, even large parts of a city, were given to the flames as part of the terrorizing policy.

The committee draws attention to the assertion of the German government that it was justified in having these atrocities committed as its troops had been fired on by Belgian civilians. In answer to this Lord Bryce and his colleagues say:

"The German government justifies its severities on the ground of military necessity and have excused them as retaliation for cases in which civilians fired on German troops. There may have been cases in which such firing occurred, but no proof has ever been given, or attempted to be given, of such cases, nor of the stories of shocking outrages perpetrated by Belgian men and women on German soldiers."

Dealing with a statement by the German chancellor that Belgians had committed outrages on the German soldiers, the committee says:

"No evidence whatever seems to have been adduced to prove this, and though there may be cases in which individual Belgians fired on the Germans, the statement that 'the whole civilian population of Belgium was called out,' is utterly opposed to the fact."

Lord Bryce's report, startling as it is, will not astonish the world to the extent that might have been expected had the Lusitania massacre not occurred. The savagery in both cases was much the same.

MR. ROGERS' METHODS.

The Standard asks its readers not to accept the resignation of the Roblin government as an indication of weakness in the Conservative party at Ottawa, and is inclined to place the full blame for the serious state of affairs in Manitoba upon ex-Premier Roblin. This plea will convince no one. Hon. Robert Rogers must share the guilt. He was the leader of the conspiracy to plunge Canada into an election, in order to cover up his own sins and the sins of his party in Manitoba. The disgraceful revelations of graft in that province and the determination with which Mr. Borden's minister of public works sought to divert public attention from the wrong-doing, will no doubt be looked upon by the people of Canada as positive proof that Mr. Rogers ought not to be entrusted with power and responsibility.

It will be interesting to see just what his own party will do about it. If they want to know whither Mr. Rogers' leadership tends, they have only to look to Manitoba where the Roblin government, discredited and disgraced, has received its death-blow from public opinion. It was in Manitoba that the unsavory political system, the party methods and theories of Hon. Robert Rogers were given the fullest expression, and he was a partner with Premier Roblin and his colleagues in the political depravity from which Manitoba has so long suffered. Mr. Rogers has made a mess of things in Manitoba and there is every reason to believe that the whole west is up in arms against him and his methods. What he has done in the west he will do in Ottawa if Premier Borden continues to give him time and opportunity.

One specific charge against the Roblin government was that in certain caissons in connection with the erection of the new parliament buildings, the contractor had represented that there were 35,996 yards of concrete, and payment had been made on that basis, whereas there were in reality only 25,599 yards. The illegitimate profit altogether in connection with this concrete work was estimated at $320,905.40. In a general statement the undue profits made by one firm of contractors was estimated in all at more than $850,000.

For fifteen years Premier Roblin and Hon. Robert Rogers have autocratically ruled Manitoba, but their downfall in that province has come at last. When the time comes the electors of Canada will show what they think of the Manitoba scandal, the Flemming scandal in this province, the war graft disclosures, and other proof of Conservative wrongdoing. The people will not stand for that sort of thing.

THE AMERICAN DEMANDS.

The American note to Germany was not couched in threatening language but it plainly told the Kaiser's government that expressions of regret, unaccompanied by a guarantee to discontinue the nefarious submarine warfare, will not be satisfactory to the United States. President Wilson has courteously but firmly told Germany that she must apologize for what she has done, must agree to make reparation, and must give the United States the guarantee which his government demands as to the future conduct of the pirate submarines, or take the consequences. Now that the note is in the hands of the German government, interest, of course, centres around the question as to what Germany will do. Some of the Washington officials profess to believe that she will back down, basing their hope on the case of the Gulflight, in which it is said Germany is prepared to admit the full responsibility, to express regrets, and to afford damages without first instituting a prize court action. Germany, these officials say, appears willing to do this in the case of all neutral vessels destroyed by submarines; but in doing so she is clearly taking back water, for in February she declared that she would not be responsible for neutral vessels destroyed in the war zone by her underwater craft. Her statements on February 18 and May 11, Washington officials point out, show the change which has come over the spirit of the German dream. The February note said:

"Neutral vessels which, despite this ample notice, which greatly affects the achievement of our aims in our war against Great Britain, enter these closed waters, will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences."

On May 11 the German view of the matter was as follows:

"Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarines or aircraft, on account of an unfortunate mistake, the German government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor."

But it does not seem probable, in view of the deliberate manner in which United States' citizens have been sent to their death that Germany will agree to President Wilson's demand and promise to drop her pirate warfare. It is possible that the German people, if they are allowed to read the American note, may bring some pressure to bear upon the government, which now appears to be intoxicated with the blood of its victims, to listen to common sense and reason, but in view of the horrors in Belgium that may well be doubted. Certainly it is not to be expected that anything short of absolute accession to the United States demands will be considered by Mr. Wilson. In expressing this view the Boston Transcript, one of the sanest of American newspapers, says:

"The eyes of the world are upon the United States today. We are dealing with a Government charged with the wholesale murder of our citizens. We cannot afford to dicker over the terms. The nation's self-respect is at stake. It is no time to count the cost of our course. A naked question of right and wrong is not a matter for academic discussion. Germany must not mistake the calmness of the country for cowardice, nor expressions of hope that Germany will back down as father to the fear that Germany may fight. Americans want no war with Germany, but they were never further from shirking war, however heavy its cost. Nor should the reiteration of these stern facts be discouraged in any quarter, least of all by the press. Germany long since turned a deaf ear to the language of lenient diplomacy, and the only hope of forcing German acceptance of American terms lies in letting the full force of an outraged public opinion find complete expression and adequate reflection in the course and the communications of our Government.

"Now is not the time to consider any niceties of international law in connection with the enormity of Germany's crime. Americans need no pettifogging lawyers to point them to the broad highway that separates civilization from savagery. Yet for those cold blooded controversalists who daily kill the spirit of the laws of nation and humanity by a blind savagery to its text, and for those timid souls who in this crisis are searching for some legal justification of our imperative demands, there is ample authority in The Hague conventions for holding Germany to a 'strict accountability' for the Lusitania massacre. Neutrals traveling on belligerent merchantmen are specifically guaranteed by those treaties exemption from arrest, the supposition being that all of the signatory Powers were civilized and that therefore the lives of neutrals so situated would be regarded as amply safeguarded by those tenets common to the code of Christian civilization."

President Wilson has done well. His note to Germany is more courteous than that country deserves, and if the Kaiser has not the good sense to give attention to the advice he is receiving from America, the president will receive the unanimous support of his people in any action he may take to make Germany respect the rights of the United States and of humanity.

ALLIED GAINS.

The German reports of substantial gains on the Eastern front appear to have been given out for neutral consumption, in the hope that it would influence Italy in the important action she must soon take regarding her international status. An official despatch to the Russian embassy at Washington points out that the glowing assertions sent out from Berlin were pure fabrications, although it is admitted that the Russians were forced to readjust their lines—and with heavy losses. But if the Russian losses were severe, it is declared, the Austro-German casualties were enormous. It is doubtful, therefore, if the enemy will make much more headway towards the East.

Meanwhile the Allies are steadily continuing their policy of "nibbling" at the German front through Belgium and northern France. One observer explains that although the entire gains registered since the advancing French and British were halted last September by the German lines of defence on the Aisne are infinitesimal so far as extent of territory is concerned, it must be remembered that the campaign is not primarily designed with a view to the recovery of ground, but is aimed toward the goal of reducing the German supply of men. Men Germany cannot replace, while the Allies have a large number, still untrained, which can eventually be placed on the battle line. And for that reason this writer concludes that in the end if the Allies are willing to pay the price—and there seems to be no reason to doubt this—Germany must be overwhelmed. Consequently, every engagement which results in equal losses for both sides is really a success for the Allies, irrespective of whether they advance, stand fast, or even retire.

But not only have heavy casualties been inflicted on the Kaiser's forces in France and Belgium during the last few days, but the operations there have resulted in the capture of measurable sections of the German defence lines. Last night's Paris report tells of material advances along a wide front. It is freely believed by British military experts that reinforcements, and that the important reinforcements, and that the substantial advance already made will be pushed home.

MORE MEN NEEDED.

More men are needed from Canada on the fighting line, and the call has come again to New Brunswick. That the response in this province will be prompt and generous cannot be doubted when one bears in mind the short time required to fill to overflowing the ranks of the 26th Battalion, which at the proper time will give a good account of itself in the trenches. Recruiting is now starting in earnest for the 55th Battalion and later in the summer these men will follow their comrades-in-arms to the front.

New Brunswick's sons are playing an important part in the struggle against the German menace, and we may well believe that they will continue to do so until the day of peace. There are hundreds of young men of military age throughout the province who will not fail to hear the call and avail themselves of the opportunity to go to the aid of our troops on the battlefields of France and Belgium. The whole Empire is ringing with the news of the Canadian bravery at Ypres and hundreds of thousands of people throughout the world are looking to Canada with new interest. But we must not stop there. Our duty has only begun. The government at Ottawa should make greater efforts to raise and equip more regiments so that there may be no delay at a time when every man available is urgently needed by Sir John French. The allied offensive has begun and there is a piercing cry for men and more men. Canada might have had a hundred thousand men ready for the battle lines if the recruiting had been kept up.

The 55th Battalion is to be commanded by an able staff of officers and no doubt its ranks will be quickly filled. The young men of this province who are free to go will not ignore the summons. They are not shirkers.

THE WAR.

The official reports from the battlefront tell a story of British and French gains which will no doubt force Germany to rush troops once more from the Eastern theatre of war, even at the risk of easing the pressure on the Russian lines. Evidently the allied armies have inflicted on the enemy a serious check, particular mention having been made of the success of the British troops in carrying trenches of importance in the face of stubborn opposition. That strong reinforcements have joined the armies under General Joffre and Sir John French since the setback at Ypres is apparent, and there now seems to be a determination to push home every attack made on the Germans. The London announcement that the German line over the greater part of a two-mile front has been broken is significant and possibly indicates what may be expected when the Allies begin their drive in earnest.

With the readjustment of their lines along the eastern front the Russians are coming back with renewed force and energy. They have sent up reserves to the line of the San, where the Austro-German advance has been brought to a standstill, and they are still in possession of Carpathian ridges of great strategic value. Notwithstanding the fact that an enormous Austro-German force was concentrated in this territory, the enemy has been unable to make headway and, at some points, has been repulsed with heavy loss.

The clear understanding between the allied leaders on both fronts is of tremendous advantage to the great armies that are wearing down the German resistance. So soon as the enemy makes headway in the East the British and French increase their pressure in the West, and Germany is forced to give serious attention to her lines in France and Belgium. Such tactics are robbing Germany of her best fighting men, and her supply cannot last, while the supply of men and money at the command of her opponents is practically inexhaustible.

With the Allies again on the offensive and the combined forces at the Dardanelles gradually pounding their way through the straits, the fighting of the next few weeks should prove of unusual interest and importance.

THE NAMELESS HEROES.

In a remarkable address in London recently ex-Premier Balfour paid a fine tribute to the nameless heroes on the battlefields. In thinking of this great struggle, he explained, one must imagine not only the generals always some distance behind the fighting line, controlling the general conduct of operations, but the work of the men in the trenches, often not knowing what is going on next door to them, intent on the immediate stress and struggle in which they are engaged, perhaps with no one to advise them, and perhaps with little expectation of help from outside—carrying out their own share of the common work, under circumstances of difficulty and danger which one finds it hard to realize. The names of all these heroes can never appear in any written account; their stories are too varied; it is too difficult to get at the facts after a battle.

"If you go," Mr. Balfour said, "as I have had the opportunity of going recently, to the front and talk personally to officers engaged in directing these great deeds you get an impression which it is very hard to convey to others, hard to put into words even to oneself, of the marvellous courage and endurance, the cheerful and serene heroism which is now being shown by our men at the front. Measured by every broad test of war, that heroism stands out under a splendid illumination. We hear of battalions losing a proportion of their numbers which would have been thought impossible in previous wars. What is important is to leave aside the statistical view of the war and to try and feel the individual courage and heroism of the man who doesn't know at the moment whether his side is winning or losing, who only knows he has a job before him which he has to do at all risks and does it."

Mr. Balfour's tribute to the nameless heroes is well deserved. When the historians have completed their record of this war it will be found that not only the great generals will be praised for the victories achieved but that the nameless heroes upon whose work ultimately depends the efficiency of everything that is done at the front will be given their full share of the honor and credit.

Mr. Balfour clearly displayed two essential and very sharply contrasted characteristics of the war. The hugeness of its use of men and the perfection of discipline and preparation which the German army in particular showed at the beginning of the struggle had astonished humanity, and yet he felt that at the bottom, and in spite of all the new elaboration of the great military machine, the parts were greater than the whole and that it was still individual wills and characters, not only of the leaders but of the rank and file, that won and lost battles, Germany today, Mr. Balfour declared, was a disappointed nation. It was an unquestionable fact that her position at present is incomparably less favorable than the Germans hoped it would be at the time of their triumphant march through Belgium, and incomparably less favorable than it might easily have been had the chances of war inclined by a hair's breadth to the other side. Not only had the inclination of these military forces gone, on the whole, our way, but it was perfectly clear that both materially and morally the relative position of our enemies was far less strong than it was at the beginning of the operations.

"I remember," Mr. Balfour said, "talking to an American military correspondent who was in Belgium when a certain section of the German army marched through the streets, where his lodgings were. I remember his vivid description to me of that endless tramp hour after hour—I think it lasted for thirty-six hours—battalions of infantry, regiments of cavalry, batteries of artillery, all spick and span, all coming out as if on parade, absolutely disciplined, in perfect order, verything in its place,—and whenever he pulled up the blind to look out, whether by day or night, he saw this sort of military nightmare going on unchecked, unchanged, apparently irresistible. Well, it very nearly was irresistible. To a certain point it was irresistible; but it has been resisted, and when a tide of invasion is checked and thrown back as this has been, depend upon it whatever happens the Germans never can pursue the same course or reach the same results as those who initiated the war had once almost a right to expect."

Germany today faces a crushing defeat. Her policy of murder and piracy in Belgium and on the high seas has made the Allies still more determined to end forever the Prussian spirit of hate and savagery. There will be no let up until Germany has been broken and humiliated, but the task is not an easy one. Until the final consummation is reached, the efforts of the Allies, great as they are, must not only not relax, but they must be increased; and in these efforts Canada must be prepared to do her full share.

PATRIOTISM BEFORE POLITICS.

Now that Hon. Robert Rogers has been openly rebuffed and humiliated and has made such a failure of his attempts to bring on the general elections for the purpose of covering up the mis-deeds of his party in Manitoba, Sir Robert Borden should assure the people of Canada that, unless very exceptional circumstances should develop, there will be no general elections until the close of the war. The government of Canada should make no further mistakes and should devote its entire energies to raising and equipping the men so urgently needed at the front. In the patriotic work which should demand the full attention of the government at the present time Sir Robert Borden will be given solid support by all classes, but they will not stand by him if he allows his Minister of Elections to make political advantage out of the sacred issues of the war.

The Standard and other partisan Conservative newspapers of its class mistakenly assert that the Liberal opposition to the general elections at a time when there should be no party strife, was due to fear of the results. In point of fact, the Liberals were not afraid, and had the support of a large number of prominent Conservatives, who strongly sided with them in their protest against a political contest at this time. The majority of Mr. Borden's cabinet were also opposed to an election and the events of the last few weeks have proved that they were able to convince the premier that the people of Canada were not willing to have the country thrown into political and business chaos at such an important time, even to save the Hon. Robert Rogers.

The electors are beginning to know Mr. Rogers for what he is, and sooner or later they will eliminate him from the public life of the Dominion. His reputation as a man "who knows how to win elections" is one that will not last. It has already been shattered in Manitoba.

Reports from all over Canada indicate that a phenomenal agricultural yield may be expected next autumn. This is a year of wonderful opportunities for the farmers.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Italian cabinet has resigned. We should soon know just what that means. Presumably Italy will now lose no time in making her international intentions clear.

* * *

Flemming in New Brunswick and Roblin in Manitoba. Will Sir Richard McBride be the third Conservative Premier to fall by the wayside within a year?—Toronto Globe.

* * *

Premier Salandra, of Italy, is to remain at his post, the King having refused to accept his resignation. This is taken to mean that Italy is soon to join the Allies against Germany and Austria.

* * *

When Chile accepted the British apology for the Dresden affair, Germany threatened her. Now Chile has asked the Kaiser's government to apologize for the language it used. Germany's real troubles are only beginning.

* * *

The whole civilized world cries out in horror and condemnation of the German cruelty in Belgium as revealed by the commission headed by Lord Bryce. To use the words of the New York Herald, "on horror's head horrors accumulate."

* * *

Premier Asquith's assurance that all male enemies of the Empire in Britain over military age are to be repatriated and all male enemies of military age—17 to 55—are to be segregated has given satisfaction to all classes. Great Britain has hitherto been very lenient in her treatment of aliens and suspects.

* * *

The startling crimes in Belgium and the Lusitania massacre recall with great vividness the striking words spoken by Dr. David Starr Jordan, after reading Bernhardi's "Germany And The Next War." He said then that "Europe will have to crush out Germany as a nest of snakes."

* * *

If the Globe knows anything about an attempted deal to call off the Dugal investigation it should tell what it knows. While the commission was sitting Mr. Carvell and Mr. Carter denied under oath that they had ever heard of such a deal, and Mr. George W. Fowler promptly declared that nothing of the kind had been suggested in any way. If the Globe has any evidence it should produce it; if not, it should be fair enough to cease its insinuations.

* * *

Advices from Washington indicate that the United States government is seriously considering the question of refusing the mails to German publications seeking to justify the sinking of the Lusitania and advising the repetition of such acts, under the provisions of the penal code, making it an offence to circulate "matter of a character intended to incite arson, murder or assassination." The government has been particularly annoyed by Dr. Dernburg's utterances, and it is intimated that steps will be taken to end his activity.

* * *

Hon. T. C. Norris, the new premier of Manitoba, announces that all charges of graft against ex-Premier Roblin and his colleagues are to be thoroughly investigated and that action is to be commenced forthwith against contractors for the recovery of money improperly paid them. All who are found guilty are to be prosecuted. Of course this action on the part of the new government was to be expected. The new premier evidently means business, and Manitoba will profit by the change.

* * *

The loss of the British battleship Goliath at the Dardanelles with more than 500 of her crew will be keenly regretted throughout the whole Empire, but such losses must be expected. The work these ships have to do in forcing the mine-infested straits is most dangerous and we are pretty sure to hear of still further disasters. Like those who met death before them, the Goliath's crew was made up of brave men, and the world will ring with the news of their heroism.

Germany in Distress.

(Montreal Herald).

At this stage of the war it is most interesting to recall a most illuminating page of history contributed by Admiral von Tirpitz. When the German Navy Bill was presented in 1900 that gentleman appended the following memorandum to it:

The German Empire Needs Peace at Sea.—For the German Empire of today the security of its economic development, and especially of its world-trade, is a life question. For this purpose the German Empire needs not only peace on land but also peace at sea—not, however, peace at any price, but peace with honor, which satisfies its just requirements.

A naval war for economic interests, particularly for commercial interests, will probably be of long duration, for the aim of a superior opponent will be all the more completely reached the longer the war lasts. To this must be added that a naval war which, after the destruction or shutting-up of the German sea fighting force, was confined to the blockade of the coasts and the capture of merchant ships, would cost the opponent little; indeed he would, on the contrary, amply cover the expenses of the war by the simultaneous improvement of his own trade.

An unsuccessful naval war of the duration of even only a year, would destroy Germany's sea trade, and would thereby bring about the most disastrous conditions, first in her economic, and then, as an immediate consequence of that, in her social life.

Quite apart from the consequences of the possible peace conditions, the destruction of our sea trade during the war could not, even at the close of it, be made good within measurable time, and would thus add to the sacrifices of the war a serious economic depression.

We commend this declaration to those who are apt to forget what the British navy has done and is doing.

Registar J. B. Jones reported fifteen births last week, eight boys and seven girls. There were fourteen marriages.

MR. CARTER'S REPLY TO THE GLOBE'S INSINUATIONS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—The Globe of Friday, commenting upon the change in the government of Manitoba, takes occasion to revive the slander that there was a "deal" in connection with the Dugal charges—a slander that, while the royal commission was in session last year was referred to nearly every day in its editorial column. The Globe says:

"The Dugal investigations brought out some denials of an attempted deal, but the white light of truth proved a very substantial basis for the allegations."

No statement could be more dishonest or misleading. There was no evidence given showing that there was even an attempt to shelve or withdraw the Dugal charges by any one associated with the making of them. On the contrary F. B. Carvell, K. C., and E. S. Carter voluntarily took the witness stand and swore that they not only had no knowledge of any such "deal" but that they had not even been approached by any supporter or friend of Mr. Flemming with any proposition to withdraw or amend the charges.

In spite of this the Globe returns at this date with the statement that "the white light of truth proved a very substantial basis for the allegations."

The "white light of truth" simply showed that J. B. M. Baxter, smarting under disclosures respecting a certain $500 check, which had been paid to him while a member of the legislature as a retainer by the St. John & Quebec Railway and which when an investigation seemed imminent he returned, went upon the witness stand and confessed that by an arrangement with A. R. Gould he was to receive $2,000 a year for his services, and that the $500 was simply payment for the first three months; that he did return the $500 check and, in addition, while on the witness stand he gave currency to a rumor he had heard respecting a "deal" or arrangement whereby the charges against Flemming were to be withdrawn on certain considerations and that there was to be a payment of $10,000 to Mr. Carter and others for detective services. Mr. Baxter's evidence was simply hearsay; he had no personal knowledge; he had simply "heard" the story. Like the Globe he had no facts but he sought to destroy the effect of the evidence against him and against Flemming by drawing this "red herring" across the trail and thus divert the attention of the public.

It was at this same session of the inquiry, by the way, that Mr. Baxter (now attorney-general of this province) refused to give evidence respecting the authorship of the famous foreshores bill but at this session of the legislature he showed how well founded Mr. Carvell's information was by confessing on the floor of the house that he prepared and furnished the material for the "foreshores" bill.

In the same editorial in Friday's issue the Globe says:

"To quote again the New Brunswick experience, it is well known that investigations are not always as thorough as they might be. The things not proven are sometimes of greater importance than the things proven, and bluster and bravado does not always mean a maximum of effort."

The Globe has shown so much "appreciation" of Mr. Carvell's work in disclosing the condition of political affairs in New Brunswick that of course its terms "bluster" and "bravado" could not apply to him, but it spoke truly about the lack of thoroughness in investigations. Had the books of the Valley Railway been brought from New York much more would have been disclosed; had Mr. Gould been compelled to answer as to his payments to politicians there would have been more facts; had Mr. Corbett and Mr. Berry been told by the government that they must come and give their evidence, many matters would have been cleared up. But these things were not done. The government of New Brunswick lent no assistance to bring out the truth; instead of that Geo. W. Fowler, representing the attorney-general, objected and fought every attempt of Mr. Carvell's to expose the truth. Mr. Teed, representing Mr. Flemming, was expected to block all the evidence he could but the legal representative of the province, Mr. Fowler, had no right to prevent the truth being told.

The Globe has not condemned Mr. Fowler nor the government for thus attempting to block the truth, but it has never lost an opportunity to sneer at and belittle the efforts of Mr. Carvell to show the people of New Brunswick how they were being plundered, and now more than a year after the charges were made its unfriendly and unfair tactics are shown again by its reference to a "deal" which Mr. Carvell's sworn evidence disposed of effectually.

Yours truly,
E. S. CARTER.

Rothesay, May 15, 1915.

Requiem.

(By George Lunt.)

Breathe, trumpets, breathe slow notes of saddest wailing;
Sadly responsive peal, ye muffled drums,
Comrades, with downcast eyes and muskets trailing,
Attend him home; the youthful warrior comes.

Upon his shield, upon his shield returning,
Borne from the field of battle where he fell,
Glory and grief together clasped in mourning,
His fame, his fate, with sobs exulting tell.

Wrap round his breast the flag his breast defended,
His country's flag, in battle's front unrolled;
For it he died—on earth forever ended,
His brave young life lives in each sacred fold.

With proud, proud tears, by tinge[illegible] shame untainted,
Bear him, and lay him gently in his grave.
Above the hero write, the young, half-sainted,
"His country asked his life, his life he gave."

JUST A RUMOR.

It is rumored Sir W. Max Aitken's health has not been very good of late and that he has decided to come back to his native air on the Miramichi. It is also rumored that he would consent to allow his name to be submitted as a candidate at the coming Conservative convention for the county of Northumberland.—Newcastle Union-Advocate.