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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1918

ISER AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE

Thoughts on the Meeting Out
Punishment After the War

(Toronto Star.)

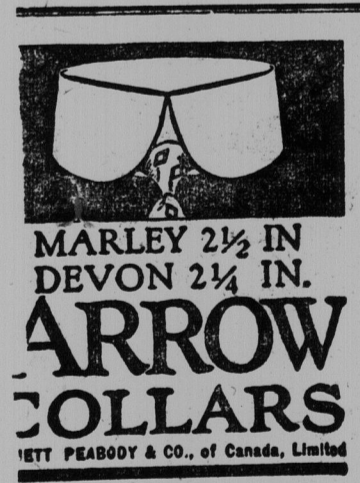
There is a great deal of discussion as to the amount of responsibility that is borne by the German people, and as to whether any distinction can be drawn between rulers and ruled. The fact is that no matter what are held as to responsibility the fact is that the German people as a whole cannot be punished in any measure as their rulers. Their pride may be wounded by unconditional surrender, but the relief is far outweighed by the mortification after how severe the terms may be. The loss of power, pride, and respect would be a loss without compensation.

The people, however, will not escape punishment for any guilt that is involved in their rulers and carrying out their orders. The war has exacted a enormous toll in men slain, wounded, maimed, and for constructive element. German commerce has been cut off from the sea, its industries which it can no longer expect to be blackmailed extorted from the countries they have attacked. The German people will never be able to recover their position, industrial, commercial, and financial, which they held before the war. The war itself is their punishment. Any idea of vengeance will for them be preference to a continuance of the war. Those who expect to see Germany quickly to its former position forget that the world outside Germany has been moving, and will continue to move. Great Britain, in France, in the United States, and in Japan new national industries have arisen through the cutting of German imports. The United States has built up a great mercantile empire, and we may be sure that it will allow the carrying of its immense growing trade to fall into German hands. Germany has been driven out of Eastern Asia, and we can depend upon Japan never to allow German influence in that quarter to be restored. A dream of a great Asiatic empire Germany has been dispelled. It is vain that the Allies will not allow many to retain its influence in Russia.

The general result will be that Germany will not be in a position to build a great fabric of industry and commerce by force of arms. Not only its commercial travelers will be cut off, but they will have to beg for trade and to be the advance agents of great commercial empires with fleets of armaments able to back their demands. Germany will be humiliated and ruined. That will be a galling punishment for the Pan-Germans. It will be so severe a punishment that the masses, many of whom will be sent to the front, will be allowed to pursue their employment and earn enough to live.

A humble, commonplace existence be open to them, and obedience to national law and order will be as palpable as obedience to the Kaiser. Not much of the glory of which Bernini and his school speak falls to the workmen and peasants. The using of the paths of glory will be no consolation to them, while they will benefit the assurance that they will not be spelled to risk their lives in insane military projects. The more securities permanent peace we exact the more benefit the masses of the German people, whether we desire to do so or not. Secure peace founded upon an unconditional surrender to the Allies will benefit the whole world, and we cannot cut the German people from sharing its benefit. The distinction between ruler and people will not be made by it. It will come automatically and inevitably as the result of the conditions in which we will insist for our own safety.

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SPORT NEWS OF THE DAY; HOME AND ABROAD

DEMPSEY MAY BOX WILLARD.
Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, Salt Lake City heavyweight, has notified James W. Coffroth, boxing promoter, that Dempsey would willingly oppose Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, in a bout for the United States War Work Campaign Fund.

Dempsey, his manager said, would either spar or fight Willard any number of rounds, in New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago. These three cities were mentioned by Kearns as the only logical places for a bout between the two heavyweights.

Dr. George J. Fisher, director of the Y. M. C. A. athletic work for the soldiers, informed Promoter Coffroth that he would do everything in his power to bring George Carpenter heavyweight champion of Europe, and Jimmy Wildie, English flyweight titleholder, to the United States for the campaign bouts.

Promoter Coffroth despatched a telegram to Willard informing him that New York was the logical place for a bout, and advising that the only dates available are Nov. 16 and 28 at Madison Square Garden.

THE TURK.
Jockey Leaves Big Estate.
New York, Oct. 25.—An estate of approximately \$800,000 was left by the late Richard C. Doggett, one-time jockey, who died on Oct. 10, according to the application of his wife for letters of administration.

It was said that Doggett, who lived in Brooklyn, had personal property valued at about \$800,000 and realty worth approximately \$400,000. The heirs are his widow and four children.

—BUY VICTORY BONDS—
MANY DEAD IN TYPHOON.

Heavy Property Damage Caused in Southwestern Japan.
Tokyo, Sep. 24.—(Associated Press.)—Belated reports filtering in from Southwestern Japan show that a typhoon early in September caused a considerable loss of life and an extensive damage to property. The corpses of 278 persons were washed ashore on the coast of Iwami, on the sea of Japan. They were those of the inhabitants of the coastal districts of Takatori prefecture who were drowned in the storms and floods. Some 170 persons lost their lives in other places and a large number of people were injured.

—BUY VICTORY BONDS—
That will be a happy day when we will be able to say the flu flew—London Advertiser.

WORDS THAT COME BACK

(Toronto Globe.)

The insistence of President Woodrow Wilson that the Allies cannot discuss peace terms with a government representing "the military masters and monarchs autocrats" of Germany, and that a government representing the people must conduct the negotiations if unconditional surrender is to be avoided, has directed attention to the attitude of Bismarck in 1871, when France lay prostrate at the feet of the Prussian autocrat begging for reasonable terms of peace and for an armistice so that terms might be arrived at.

The Ottawa Journal points out that Dr. Moritz Busch, for twenty-five years

in official and private intercourse with Bismarck, who was to the apostle of "Blood and Iron" in the Franco-Prussian war that Karl Rosser is to the Kaiser in the present war, tells in his "Bismarck—Some Secret Passages of His History," how the chancellor treated French peace proposals. In 1871, he tells us, Bismarck gave him notes for an article in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the chancellor's own semi-official organ, as follows:

"The first condition upon which the chancellor of the federation insisted in speaking to the various persons who have desired to negotiate with him respecting peace was the election of an assembly representing the will of France. He addressed the same demand to the emissaries of republics, the imperialists, etc. He desires to grant all possible facilities for thus consulting the wishes of the population. The form of government is a matter of entire indifference to him. But we can deal only with a real government recognized by the nation."

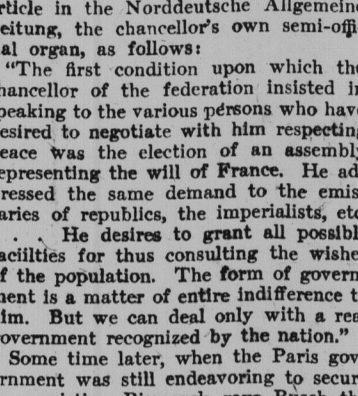
Some time later, when the Paris government was still endeavoring to secure an armistice, Bismarck gave Busch the following sketch from which to prepare an article for the press:

"We are carrying on war not with a view to a permanent occupation of France, but to secure a peace on the conditions which we have laid down. For that reason we desire to negotiate with a government which represents the will of France, and whose declarations and concessions will bind France as well as ourselves. The present government has not that character. It must be confirmed by a national assembly, or replaced by another government. A general election is necessary for that purpose."

And again, following the convention of January 28, 1871, concluded between

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Bismarck and Jules Favre, Bismarck dictated the following:

"... Germany has secured the right to see that a public authority is established which will possess the attributes necessary to enable it to negotiate peace in the name of France. If Germany is denied the right to negotiate peace with the whole nation the armistice convention would thereby become null and void."

The Allies rest their case on the Bismarckian statement: "We can deal only with a real government recognized by the nation." The present government of Germany is the creation not of the people or of their parliamentary representatives, but of the Kaiser, who, of his

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Get from any druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with syrup, using either plain granulated sugar syrup, clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, as desired. The result is 16 ounces of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made, and saves about \$2. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

This Pinex and Syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the phlegm, stops the nasty throat tickle and hoarse the sore, irritated membrane so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough and for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma, there is nothing better.

Pinex is a most valued concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations to break up severe coughs.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Lincoln, Me., Oct. 30.—"Fix the Germans quick," said Edgar Esgotta, a native of Poland, who has been in this country about six years, and as he spoke he passed to his chief, Supt. F. C. Shibley, of the Eastern Manufacturing Company's pulp mill here, \$1,500 in bonds, the amount of his savings, which he said he wished to put into Liberty bonds. Esgotta was born in Ocrino, Poland, forty-five years ago. His parents are dead, but he has one sister in Poland and three brothers in this country.

Esgotta gets \$8.25 a day now, though two years ago he received only \$1.75. He works on the blow pits, washing the pulp and sluicing it out to the screens. Esgotta is not married. He has

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Polander at Lincoln Lenses All for Liberty.

Edgar Esgotta, Pulp Mill Worker, Invests \$1,500 in Bonds That Will Shackles the Kaiser.

Lincoln, Me., Oct. 30.—"Fix the Germans quick," said Edgar Esgotta, a native of Poland, who has been in this country about six years, and as he spoke he passed to his chief, Supt. F. C. Shibley, of the Eastern Manufacturing Company's pulp mill here, \$1,500 in bonds, the amount of his savings, which he said he wished to put into Liberty bonds. Esgotta was born in Ocrino, Poland, forty-five years ago. His parents are dead, but he has one sister in Poland and three brothers in this country.

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And, in the meantime, Canadians had invested \$425,000,000 in the Victory Loan 1917. Besides that they had bought \$60,000,000 worth of provincial and municipal bonds.

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