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## Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 15, 1915.

### THE UNITED STATES.

The American official at Washington who expressed a fear that the entry of the United States into the war would cause a reduction in supplies of ammunition to the Allies was not, it may be feared, thinking about the Allies so much as he was about American trade. He was thinking less about American honor than the American dollar. Whatever may be the military impotence of the United States, her fleet could be made very useful around the English coast, and by preventing the shipment of material to neutral states, but destined for Germany, she could do something towards crippling the Germans. The press of the United States sees the issue clearly, and while there is no disposition to embarrass the government, the duty of that government to take vigorous action is clearly pointed out. In England yesterday Mr. Winston Churchill pointed out that the resources of the British Admiralty were not such as to enable them to provide destroyers and escorts for mail and passenger boats. The American navy might at least give some assistance in this direction. Mr. Bonar Law, referring directly to the United States, expressed confidence that the government would be guided "not merely by the monetary interests of the country but by feelings as to what is due to a great nation among other nations of the world." Whether the confidence of Mr. Bonar Law is well or ill placed will be more apparent after to-day's cabinet meeting at Washington.

### MUST BE CRUSHED.

A recent article in the London Daily Mail is of special interest in view of the continuous revelation of German barbarity. The writer says that the German people have always been destroyers, and that the last German sack of Rome, less than four hundred years ago, was so barbarous as to be almost without parallel. Reviewing the history of the race, the writer comes to the conclusion that the spirit of the Germans to-day is essentially the spirit of their forebears, who were short tunics made of skins. Hence he concludes: "To talk of taming the Germans through Leagues of Peace or Leagues of Love is to ignore the whole story of mankind. We might as well offer buns to a python. Whenever that periodical stirring of the Germanic peoples has come they have drenched half the world with blood. Of no other European group can the same thing be said. They have now broken out again, as they have done with unfailing regularity ever since the Stone Age. What is to be done with them?"

"I believe the instinct of the man who goes to the recruiting office and learns to shoulder a rifle represents the only answer. We cannot destroy them any more than Rome could, and we cannot destroy their militarism. We can only hope to give them such a thrashing that it will be generations before they again seek to fulfill their tragic destiny, and the only way to chasten them and so bring to a temporary end of their world wars is to carry the war into German territory. Lord Kitchener may never have said the words ascribed to him, but it is entirely true that until this war is being waged on German soil the Allies will not even have begun the real task imposed upon them."

This writer fears that it will be harder to end the war safely than to wage it victoriously, and that at a later period, though not perhaps again in our time, there may be another eruption of Prussian militarism; and the only safety at present lies in reducing Germany to such exhaustion that she will think long before taking up arms again. This view has become a conviction in the minds of people throughout the world, and is strengthened every time there is a fresh revelation of German barbarism.

### MR. THOMSON'S DREAM.

Mr. E. W. Thomson writes to the Montreal Journal of Commerce suggesting a coalition government for Canada as the best way out of present difficulties. He asks: "What wise Tory or wise Grant would not applaud the Rt. Hon. Premier did he invite Sir Wilfrid Laurier and any three or four colleagues whom he may choose to join their experience and wisdom to the cabinet?"

Mr. Thomson would have Sir Robert Borden invite Sir Wilfrid Laurier to share with him the responsibilities of leadership, and thus unite the people

and keep them united till the war is over. We wonder what the Hon. Robert Rogers would say to this suggestion—or any seeker after place and patronage in the government ranks? It is to be feared Mr. Thomson's suggestion will not receive serious consideration either from Sir Robert Borden or his colleagues. What they seek when they talk of having the elections brought on at an early date is not a blessed unanimity for the benefit of Canada, but another term of power for themselves. So far as the conduct of the war is concerned, there is now only one party in Canada. The Liberals have not put a straw in the way of the government so far as its war policy is concerned, and it is quite useless to expect that the Liberals will approve of the domestic policy of the Conservatives. Neither is there any need of an election at the present time. Nobody has asked for it except the Hon. Robert Rogers. No doubt Mr. Thomson means well, but he has not surveyed the situation with sufficient care.

The Toronto News presents an argument in favor of having the general elections that the heavy burden involved by the war ought not to be laid upon the few who constitute the Canadian cabinet. It asks if they alone are to determine that 100,000, 200,000, or 300,000 men shall be enlisted, or whether the national debt shall be doubled, or what burden of taxation shall be laid upon the people. The Toronto Star neatly answers these questions by a reference to the Asquith government in England, which has vast responsibilities, and has met with some strenuous opposition in raising its war taxes, but is not clamoring for an early election. On the contrary the proposal is made in England that the election shall be postponed. So far as Canada is concerned the country is united, and has given the government a free hand. What more could Premier Borden and his colleagues ask?

### THE CRUCIAL TEST.

If the United States does not declare war against Germany, or take some decisive action against that country for the crime of murdering American citizens, we may expect President Wilson to hand Cuba back to Spain, and apologize to that country for not having endeavored by purely peaceful means to convince the Spaniards they were in the wrong. Also we may fairly expect President Wilson to recall the American troops from the Mexican border, apologize for the occupation of Vera Cruz, and assure the Mexican people that however many American citizens they may kill in the course of their joyous revolutions they need entertain no fear of intervention. What is a nation's honor? For what does its flag stand? Dignity or dollars? President Wilson talks of humanity. What relation is there between humanity and wholesale murder? Is the world to feed back into barbarism without a protest from the government of an "enlightened" nation? Surely not, if President Wilson and his advisers fail to speak, there are other voices in the great republic, and it will not be shamed and humiliated without protest.

### THE LOCAL CRISIS.

It has been quite apparent from certain signs and portents of late that in the opinion of certain distinguished patriots in the neighborhood the present grave crisis in the affairs of the British Empire called for some action on their part. Such a call, tinged as it did at their very heart-strings, could not but produce some results, and therefore we find that on Monday evening G. C. Earle Logan, Mr. J. A. Barry, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Mr. T. B. Carson and Mr. George M. McDade foregathered with other choice spirits at a hostelry on the Loch Lomond road, and devised a plan to steady the tottering Empire on its legs again. The community will breathe more freely, and there can be little doubt that the news of the meeting at Mayall's will divide attention in London with that from Washington and from Rome.

Mr. Logan occupied the chair. He might have said that they were assembled to consider ways and means of uniting Canadians even more strongly than at present in the great task imposed upon this country by the war, but substituted the remark that he was sure the electors of Simonds would do their share to bring victory to the Hon. Mr. Hazen and his colleagues.

Mr. Barry, who is an authority on naval matters, discussed the Borden naval policy and the emergency. He pointed out that the Liberals had full knowledge of the fact that an emergency did exist. Naturally his hearers would at once perceive that the Liberals had failed in their duty, in not telling Mr. Hazen about the emergency; for they thus permitted him in his ignorance to put the Rainbow and Niobe out of commission at the very moment when, if the rescaly Liberals had told him about the emergency, he would have had those two cruisers fully manned and equipped, and ready to do at a moment's notice what was so well done by certain other cruisers in the early stages of the war.

Hon. Mr. Baxter felt very deeply that the electors of Simonds should do something worthy of enlightened patriots in this crisis, and he therefore suggested that they get ready to elect himself and his colleague whenever the provincial elections are held. Mr. Baxter was also grieved over the manner in which the Liberals had hindered the government at Ottawa in its great task of sustaining the Empire. He described as "irregularities" those little facts about war supplies which were brought out before the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa, and which caused Sir Robert Borden to read Messrs. Foster and Gardiner out of the Conservative party, and also caused Mr. Foster to resign his seat in parliament. Being a military man him-

self, Colonel Baxter might have made some reference to the complaints now being sent to Ottawa from all quarters concerning the failure of the government to supply the soldiers in training in various parts of Canada with the necessary equipment, but he refrained. At the same time he did not either affirm or deny the rumor that German prisoners are treated with exceptional consideration, and have no complaint at all to make as to lack of equipment for their comfort and convenience. Perhaps to have done so would have "hindered the government in its war measures."

Mr. Carson was glad to inform the assembled patriots that Mr. Baxter had brought great strength to the provincial government. Whether it was Mr. Baxter's strength or his weakness that led to the whitewashing of Mr. Fleming, Mr. Carson did not say. He was also too modest to indicate to what extent his own strength had been exerted in that notable transaction. Mr. Carson found that more than the Empire was in danger. The Dominion government, he said, might be forced to bring on the elections. This remark was not quite in harmony with one of the resolutions adopted, which asserted that the government would be justified in holding an election at an early date. Apparently then, the government may be forced to do what it is eager to do and ought to do. This does not appear to be very clear, but no matter. Mr. Carson was also deeply impressed with what Mr. Hazen had done for St. John, and if he did not mention that \$100,000 deposit which Mr. Hazen handed back to Cammell, Laird & Company, it was no doubt because it had slipped his memory for the moment.

Mr. McDade was especially happy in his remarks. Not only was he able to praise Mr. Baxter and Mr. Carson and Mr. Hazen, but every member of the Borden government. He was sure that if an election were held the government would be returned with a handsome majority. While grieving over the sad state of the senate, Mr. McDade did not explain why a number of senate vacancies have not been filled, but why should he explain? Why should any Conservative orator explain anything?

The gentlemen who risked the dangers of the highway to Mayall's were not, however, the only ones moved to a deep sense of the gravity of the present Imperial crisis. In the North End of the city Hon. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Tilley and Mr. W. Frank Hatheway dwelt upon the danger to the Empire of an election being forced on the people of Canada by the rascally Grits. Evidently it is a serious matter. Sir Robert Borden is helpless. He is the premier of Canada, but he cannot prevent his opponents from forcing the elections upon him. How grateful he should be that he has Mr. Logan, Mr. Barry, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Carson, Mr. McDade, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Tilley and Mr. Hatheway on the watch towers, to give warning of the impending danger, and to prevent the villainous Grits, whose sons are dying on the battlefields of Flanders, from dismembering the British Empire.

### WHO IS TO BLAME?

The Toronto Mail and Empire (Conservative) is not satisfied with the dilatory manner in which shells and other war munitions are being turned out in Canada. It points out that the constant appeal of Sir John French, Lord Kitchener and Mr. Lloyd George has been for more munitions, and yet that only now, after nine months of war, are orders for shells being given to manufacturers in Western Canada. The Mail and Empire asserts that Canada could do much more than she is doing and that the need is most urgent. Why, it asks, is there not a systematic organization of our industrial resources for shell production? It adds:

"The labors of the present Shell Committee, of which Colonel Bertram is chairman, seem to be principally devoted to distributing shell orders to manufacturers seeking the business. Instead of leaving shell contracts to be placed on an individual basis, why should there not be government guarantees to manufacturers against loss if they installed munition-making equipment, providing they turned out shells on a capacity basis? Trained mechanics should, if necessary, be drafted from plants now in successful operation to the present Shell Committee enlarged could readily proceed on such a system to enlarge our munition-making capacity perhaps to double or treble what it now is. There would then be no difficulty placing of contracts in Western Canada for the first time after nine months of war."

### CANADA AND THE WAR.

It will be necessary to recruit more men in the province of New Brunswick. It is perfectly clear that the Germans are not to be driven out of France and Belgium and defeated in their own country without long and severe fighting and heavy losses. In this fighting and in these losses Canada will share, and it will be necessary to keep up the work of recruiting for months to come. It is desirable that the ranks should be filled up rapidly, in order that the men may receive as much training as possible before they are sent to the front. This province must contribute its share, and no time should be lost in conducting a vigorous recruiting campaign. It will not be long before the soldiers who have been longest in training here will be sent to the other side, and their places must be taken by others in the provincial training camps. Further great sacrifices must be made before this war is brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The news that comes from Ottawa is of a somewhat disturbing character. It is that there is trouble over army supplies, and that the government by its use of the patronage list has not secured the best and most satisfactory results. It is alleged that the new purchasing board has as yet made very little, and the revision committee made before the Public Accounts Committee made before the board in the manner in which the business was done before this board was appointed. Obviously, if men are willing to offer their lives for the country, the government of the country should see to it that they are so trained and equipped as to be able to sell their lives as dearly as possible. It would be much more to the credit of Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues to be giving attention to this matter than to be making preparations to plunge the country into a bitter political campaign.

### AMERICA'S NOTE TO GERMANY.

In demanding from Germany an accounting for the series of violations of American rights in the war zone, not only financial but moral, and a guarantee that there will be no repetition of unlawful practices by German submarines, President Wilson is following the only dignified and honorable course left open to him by the destruction of the Lusitania and the massacre of a large number of men, women and children of the United States. In view of the deliberate attacks of the German submarines upon American vessels and the premeditated murder of United States citizens on the high seas it is hardly to be expected that Germany will accede to President Wilson's demands. Germany is not likely to promise to discontinue her murderous attacks on neutral citizens and ships as she has already announced that such is to be her policy and she has gloried in the terrible slaughter of innocent women and children when the Lusitania was sent to her doom without a moment's warning.

Germany's admission and her satisfaction indicate that her answer to Washington will be in the nature of a rebuff. The United States' demand for compensation for the sinking of an American sailing ship has been met with an offer of reparation; but an offer coupled with the qualification that the German prize court shall be arbiter. This qualification has been repudiated by the United States government. A German ship has dropped bombs upon the American steamer Cushing whose nationality could not possibly have been in doubt. Another American steamer, the Guilford, was torpedoed despite the fact that she was conspicuously displaying a very large American flag, and still other attacks have been made upon American vessels on the high seas. All these, however, are obscured by the Lusitania massacre, and it would now seem that President Wilson and his government have decided that American official patience is exhausted and that our neighbors will no longer calmly submit to the insolent insults from Germany. If Germany refuses to grant the American demands it is difficult to see how the United States can avoid declaring war upon her at once.

Editorial comment in practically all the important American newspapers is decidedly in favor of war upon Germany unless the demands of the President's note to the German government are met in every particular. Foremost in this stand are the great independent dailies, such as the New York Evening Post, the Boston Transcript and others of that class, who are noted for their sanity at all times. These newspapers take the ground that Germany is a nation gone mad and that the killing of the passengers of the Lusitania was nothing short of a cold and deliberate massacre. For this outrage on humanity they declare Germany must be made to pay. Under the heading "The Outlaw German Government" the New York Post says:

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erican vessel or the lives of American citizens on the high seas by the commanders of German vessels of war would be a neutral right for which the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German government to strict accountability, and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas. Flatter language has seldom been used in our foreign correspondence, and we welcomed the opportunity at the time to praise the President for the firmness and frankness with which he gave Germany full and fair warning. Subsequently, and with studied insolence, the German government repeated its murderous threats through American newspapers, and by the massacre of Friday last made those threats good.

"Before our government proceeds to the fulfillment of the pledge with which the solemn warning of Feb. 10 was concluded, there remains only the duty of ascertaining officially whether the German Admiralty accepts responsibility for the action of the commander of the German submarine whose torpedoes sank the Lusitania and caused the loss of American lives. A few hours should suffice to supply the President with that remaining bit of evidence, with the receipt of which the case of the United States against Germany would be complete. Absolute disavowal, abject apology, ample reparation and satisfactory assurances that the crime will not be repeated can alone save Germany from war with the United States, if the United States is to retain its right to a place in the family of civilized and self-respecting Powers. Our people today are standing by the President in the passionate hope that he will stand by them by his standing up for the nation."

The world will await with intense interest Germany's reply to President Wilson, and if that reply is a rejection of his demands, the action he will take. That his action will be a declaration of war against Kaiser's government seems certain. If that course is taken the moral effect upon the other neutral nations will be very great, for aside from Austria and Turkey, Germany has no real friend on earth.

### A QUESTION OF SHIPS.

The managing director of a large British shipbuilding company said a few days ago that at the present rate at which German submarines were destroying British steamers it would take twenty-six years to wipe out our merchant marine even if no additions were made to it in all that time. Now comes the information that British shipyards are creating new tonnage faster than it is being destroyed. During the period since the German submarine "blockade" was begun more than 15,000 vessels have arrived at and sailed from ports in the British Isles. A comparatively small number of these ships have in any way been interfered with by the German pirates.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce raises the question whether or not Germany will succeed in regaining her old trade or a considerable part of it when the war is over. Will her interned ships be available at once for service, he asks, and be put into successful operation on a basis much the same as in the past? While these questions cannot be answered until the war is over, or at least until the terms of peace are announced, it is reasonable to suppose that the latter stages of the war may make a good deal of difference in the situation. If Germany keeps up a policy of murder that she has already entered upon, it is more than possible that she will be allowed to retain no ships and that she will be denied a great many privileges that the Allies might have permitted had she conducted the war according to the law of nations.

### THE MANITOBA RESIGNATION.

Following startling disclosures regarding payments in connection with the construction of the new parliament buildings in Manitoba, and other charges against the administration, the government of that province headed by Sir R. P. Roblin Wednesday placed its resignation in the hands of the lieutenant-governor. So complete was the evidence secured by the opposition of wrong-doing on the part of the Roblin administration that the Premier—Mr. Rogers having failed to cloud the local issues by bringing on a general election—preferred to give up office and hand the reins of government over to their opponents rather than to continue to face the music before the royal commission which had been appointed to inquire into the whole matter.

The downfall of the Roblin government has been practically certain for some time. The strength of the political parties in the Manitoba legislature was 29 Conservatives and 21 Liberals. Since the elections last June things in Manitoba have been in a bad way and it was very plain that the tide was setting strongly against the government formally headed by Premier Roblin but actually controlled by the well-known gentleman who occupies one of the most important positions in the Federal cabinet and whose sole desire was to plunge Canada into the depths of acrimonious political strife in order to cover up the sins of the Conservatives in his own province and give Mr. Roblin and his colleagues a further taste of power. Had Mr. Rogers been successful in this patriotic effort, had not the Liberal party and the better element of the Conservative party throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion voiced the strongest possible terms their opposition to any deal that would further hamper the great work in which the Empire is now engaged, the Dominion elections would have been brought on and public attention would have been largely diverted from the serious situation in Manitoba. This is what Mr. Rogers hoped for in order that he might stand a very much better chance of saving his own seat and making a stronger showing generally.

Frank Roblin's statement to the public following the resignation of his government is not a happy one. He freely admits that the withdrawal of a large share of public confidence in the 1914 elections clearly indicated to him that the life of his government was short, and he does not attempt to deny that serious "mistakes" have been made, notwithstanding the fact that only recently the Premier and his colleagues declared in the legislature that all their actions had been honest and aboveboard and that they had nothing to conceal.

This startling development in Manitoba together with the result of the charges in our own province against Premier Fleming who was found guilty by a royal commission, and the serious state of affairs in British Columbia, say nothing of the revelation of colossal graft on the part of Conservative contractors doing business with the Federal government, places the Conservative party in Canada in an unenviable position. It is no wonder that the Minister of Elections wanted a contest before the full measure of the misdeeds of the Roblin-Rogers public and before further damaging disclosures were made of war graft at Ottawa. The Manitoba resignation, however, will no doubt still further delay the elections. It is a sad feature of a disgraceful story of wrong-doing by Conservative politicians.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Will the Prussian eagle scare the American bird of its perch? The legislation making women eligible as directors of the Orphan's Home could be duplicated with profit in connection with some other boards of directors of local institutions.

Premier Asquith: "We trust that neutral nations are growingly realizing that the issues involved in this war affect the whole civilized world and the future of humanity."

There is a slight increase in the St. John tax rate this year. As the rate has been considerably higher in former years the burden will not be regarded as unduly heavy in this very exceptional year.

With fuller details of the Lusitania horror the resentment against Germany grows deeper, as does the determination that ample vengeance shall be meted out for this great crime against humanity.

In view of the Austrian assertion that the Russians have been utterly defeated and a hundred thousand prisoners taken, there will be great anxiety for full and accurate information on the subject.

It may be hoped that the appeal of the Red Cross for four hundred contributions for the Second Canadian Contingent will meet with such a response that these articles may be sent forward with the least possible delay.

A leading Danish newspaper says: "The torpedo that hit the Lusitania also hit us, and wounded the feelings of the whole world." One by one the neutral nations are being awakened to a sense of what the triumph of Prussian militarism would mean for the world.

"With joyful pride we contemplate this latest deed of our navy. It will not be the last." This is the comment of a great German newspaper on the destruction of the Lusitania and the cold-blooded wholesale murder of women and children. Could madness farther go?

The German foreign office expresses "heartfelt sympathy" for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania. The German press glories in the deed and the German people are wild with enthusiasm. The foreign office, as usual, is trying to fool the Americans.

If the United States should prove indifferent to such acts of wholesale murder as the destruction of the Lusitania, why should it trouble itself about the killing of a few half-breeds in Mexico? If there ever was a time when Uncle Sam should wield the Big Stick that time is now.

Every day adds to the conviction that Premier Borden and his cabinet realize the danger of throwing Canada into business chaos at this time. This conviction is likely to be strengthened by the recent events in Manitoba. The best friends of the government are not saying much these days about an election.

Hon. T. C. Norris, the new premier of Manitoba, is well known to the electors of his province. He has been a member of the Legislature for years and is an able and respected politician. He takes command of a ship that has been badly steered, but he has seen the results of poor government and should be in a position to give the people of Manitoba a bold and honest administration.

The German reply to the United States regarding the sinking of the Lusitania is not a satisfactory answer. No charges made against Britain can justify Germany in slaughtering citizens of the United States, who are proceeding on a peaceful voyage on an unarmed merchant vessel. Nor is there any justification for killing the passengers on a vessel carrying war materials as part of her cargo. If the explanation is satisfactory to the United States government it can only be said that President Wilson and his advisers are easily satisfied.

aging nature. On the Gallipoli Peninsula the Allies have occupied important positions and inflicted very heavy losses upon the Turks, of whom such large numbers of wounded have arrived at Constantinople as to cause great depression. In the western arena the French claim to have made further gains, and the Germans are unable to make any headway against the British, French or Belgians along the whole line.

The announcement that Newfoundland may get the St. Pierre Islands from France at the end of the war in return for fishing privileges is of more than passing interest. For more than two centuries the little islands of St. Pierre, Miquelon and Langlade, a short distance off the coast of Newfoundland, have formed a base for the French and fishery on the Grand Banks, but since steam trawlers have come to play such an important part in the work of the fishermen the usefulness of the fisheries has diminished. Therefore it may be that France and Newfoundland may make an exchange that will prove advantageous to both.

Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, expresses the view that if a good crop is harvested in western Canada this year, with the good prices that are likely to prevail, the west may find itself in the best position of its history. He says that a healthy readjustment of conditions is taking place in the west, and that the mortgage situation is generally very good, with only a comparatively small percentage of mortgage payments in default. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has also given an optimistic interview in relation to conditions, not only in the west, but throughout Canada.

### PATRIOTS' ONE DUTY TO PROSECUTE WAR.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley Hopes Patriotic Councils Have Finally Prevailed at Ottawa (Toronto Globe, Monday)

Hon. Dr. William Pugsley, M. P. for St. John, N. B., and former minister of public works, who was in Toronto yesterday, gave his views of the political situation to The Globe. In the course of a short interview he declared: "At the beginning of last week I think the Allies were decided to have an election in June but, owing very likely to the strong protests which were voiced from all sections of the country, from party to party, and the fact that yesterday, is that more prudent and patriotic councils have prevailed and that an election has been indefinitely postponed."

One Duty Is Paramount "With regard to the propriety of holding an election at the present time, I think there can be but one opinion, that it would be nothing short of a crime at a period when it is most desirable that the whole people should be united in making every possible effort for the defence of the empire and also in relieving the various fields which are being raised for the comfort of the soldiers, particularly the wounded, as well as for the comfort of the people at home. There is likely to be a new election brought down. In the hope Tribune says: "The Nelson election. In any event the election was not held. Owing to the war and his friends to war."

Roblin's Farewell. In a statement today, said in part: "At the late session certain serious state affairs were being dealt with. A royal commission to inquire into the war situation or jurisdiction mission is a considerable delay before the government for the contractors of the province and the necessary."

"That I have made quite prepared to admit that I do now, the rest do so in the firm of the smoke of the arm have been so actively engaged in the services I have of some good to the country. Further the government's adjustment could more satisfaction to a new government. It realizes that constitution responsible for the situation in matters of the kind inquiry together with before the royal commission for the contractors of the province and the necessary."

POEM THAT HAS GONE AROUND THE WORLD. A poem of cheer, so good that it has been credited to various English and American authors, has at last been traced to its rightful author. The first appearance of this homespun classic was in the American Lumberman (Chicago).

### TODAY.

(By Douglas Malloch.) Sure, this world is full of trouble—I ain't said it ain't. Lord! I've had enough an' double Reason for complaint. Rain an' storm have come to fret me, As I do now, the rest do so in the firm of the smoke of the arm have been so actively engaged in the services I have of some good to the country. Further the government's adjustment could more satisfaction to a new government. It realizes that constitution responsible for the situation in matters of the kind inquiry together with before the royal commission for the contractors of the province and the necessary."

Memel—A City of Fire.

Memel, now taken by the Russians, was founded in 1292 by Poppe von Uken, as Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. It was originally known as New Dartmouth, but the name was afterwards changed to Memelburg. It was repeatedly burnt during the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by the Lithuanians and the Poles, and in 1563 it was again almost entirely consumed by fire. The Russians have occupied it twice before, in 1757 and 1813.

Besides being the central point of the Baltic timber trade, Memel is the headquarters of the amber trade. An enterprising German firm undertook the dredging of the mouth and bed of the Kurische Haft, and established their works at Schwant, about one and one-half miles from Memel. It is said that nearly 60,000 pounds of amber has been found there in a season.—Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, May 11.—The sailing of the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania, sister ship of the Lusitania, advertised for May 29, has been cancelled.

# MANITOBA QU

## I. C. Morris Ca the Task—To natives Will Va tration a Safe Sight.

Winnipeg, May 12.—with his colleagues termination of his cabinet morning and at once Sir Douglas Cameron, Norris, leader of the opposition, an administrator as long ago as the end Sir Rodmond Roblin o



SIR RODMOND

tion, no delay is lik It is anticipated that will be as follows: Premier, president of war commission and financial lands—Tobias Provincial treasurer—Attorney-general—A Minister of public Johnson Minister of education Minister of agriculture Provincial secretary— It is said that besides ministers three other officers have resigned, including E. L. Taylor. These seats will be filled in favor of the new government. The new government working majority of There is likely to be a new election brought down. In the hope Tribune says: "The Nelson election. In any event the election was not held. Owing to the war and his friends to war."

Roblin's Farewell. In a statement today, said in part: "At the late session certain serious state affairs were being dealt with. A royal commission to inquire into the war situation or jurisdiction mission is a considerable delay before the government for the contractors of the province and the necessary."

"That I have made quite prepared to admit that I do now, the rest do so in the firm of the smoke of the arm have been so actively engaged in the services I have of some good to the country. Further the government's adjustment could more satisfaction to a new government. It realizes that constitution responsible for the situation in matters of the kind inquiry together with before the royal commission for the contractors of the province and the necessary."

POEM THAT HAS GONE AROUND THE WORLD. A poem of cheer, so good that it has been credited to various English and American authors, has at last been traced to its rightful author. The first appearance of this homespun classic was in the American Lumberman (Chicago).

TODAY.

(By Douglas Malloch.) Sure, this world is full of trouble—I ain't said it ain't. Lord! I've had enough an' double Reason for complaint. Rain an' storm have come to fret me, As I do now, the rest do so in the firm of the smoke of the arm have been so actively engaged in the services I have of some good to the country. Further the government's adjustment could more satisfaction to a new government. It realizes that constitution responsible for the situation in matters of the kind inquiry together with before the royal commission for the contractors of the province and the necessary."

Memel—A City of Fire. Memel, now taken by the Russians, was founded in 1292 by Poppe von Uken, as Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. It was originally known as New Dartmouth, but the name was afterwards changed to Memelburg. It was repeatedly burnt during the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by the Lithuanians and the Poles, and in 1563 it was again almost entirely consumed by fire. The Russians have occupied it twice before, in 1757 and 1813.

Besides being the central point of the Baltic timber trade, Memel is the headquarters of the amber trade. An enterprising German firm undertook the dredging of the mouth and bed of the Kurische Haft, and established their works at Schwant, about one and one-half miles from Memel. It is said that nearly 60,000 pounds of amber has been found there in a season.—Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, May 11.—The sailing of the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania, sister ship of the Lusitania, advertised for May 29, has been cancelled.