

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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## Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 4, 1915.

### THE FRENCH AND THE WAR.

London a few days ago was singing the Marseillaise, and the Tri-color floated from thousands of buildings. The occasion was the celebration of "France's Day," and public meetings were held "to offer a tribute of respect and admiration to the glorious country of France, which, though it had been separated from us by many a fierce rivalry in the past, had never failed to impress the hearts of Englishmen with its lofty and chivalrous ardor." The words are those of Lord Curzon, who was the principal speaker at one of the public meetings.

With singular felicity Lord Curzon brought to the attention of his hearers the tremendous part which French courage and self-sacrifice have played in this war. He explained to his audience how France had suffered from the invasion of the enemy for nearly a year, had seen her population scattered and subjected to nameless horrors, and had lost hundreds of thousands of the flower of her population. She had borne this without a murmur or complaint, or the slightest symptom of hesitation. He admired, even above the gallantry of her soldiers, the generalship of her commanders, and the resolution of her statesmen, the indomitable spirit of her people. They had seen the quick emotions and the light-hearted gaiety for which the French people were famous transformed by this year of suffering into inflexible and indomitable resolve. France had ennobled herself and added to the glories of her glorious traditions. France had been an inspiration to us, as she had been an example to mankind.

Following the example of Mr. Kipling and one or two other national figures who have not hesitated to place before the country the consequences of defeat Lord Curzon said:

"Had we been meeting a year ago," he continued, "we would have prophesied that the friendship between ourselves and France, steadily growing as it has been during the past fifty years, and blossoming as it did into fresh life under the fostering hand of the late King Edward, would have expended into an alliance which rests not merely upon the necessities but upon the deep emotions and convictions of both peoples, and which has now been cemented, as we all know, by twelve months of suffering and sacrifice and tears? Who would have foreseen a year ago that Englishmen and Frenchmen would have been shedding their blood throughout this year on the unconquerable soil of France, and that the symbol of the Cross, the supreme emblem of the religious faith of both our peoples, would have been raised, as I have seen it, on the graves of thousands of Englishmen and Frenchmen, raised almost side by side, and upon which they had consecrated by their heroism, and which they will still redeem by their sacrifice?"

"I think this is due, not merely to the fact that we have been fighting the same enemy, and that the guns which still threaten Calais and Dunkirk are aimed at Dover; it has come about because we are fighting to keep alive the precious flame which has burned in the sanctuary of the hearts of both our peoples for centuries—the flame of liberty. This alliance of ours is an alliance of the spirit as well as of the body, and in this war in which we are engaged, the spirit has put on its armor and gone forth to conquer or to perish. A German victory in this war would mean not only the mutilation and maiming of our national existence for a century to come, but the occupation of our territory, the crippling of our resources, the disappearance of our colonies, the subjugation of our peoples for a generation under the iron heel of the conqueror, and it would mean the extinction of all that makes life worth living for our two peoples, besides dealing a heavy if not a fatal blow at the cause of morality, of humanity, and of civilization for all mankind." (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of his address he spoke of the reasons why the British Empire should be ready to equal the sacrifices made by France and to match her spirit of endurance until victory crowns the aims of the Allies. And, looking ahead, he saw in the years to come a hard and fast alliance with France, to forward all the nobler purposes of civilization. "May I not assure her," he said, "that we who are not at all behind her in the spirit and the endurance with which we mean to face these issues, like her and with her are resolved to endure to the end? We will not take our hand from the plough until the furrow, long and bloody though it be, is driven through to the end. We were with France side by side at the start. We will be with her at the finish, and we will not be satisfied with any premature or uncertain gain. Then when all is over, when we have won the price of our common exertions, it is too much to hope that this alliance between our

peoples, born as it was in the stress of a common danger, consecrated as it has been by the blood of our two peoples, and vindicated, as we hope it will be, by the results we shall have obtained, may remain a permanent factor in the history and life of the two peoples? (Cheers.) Those whom war has joined together peace most not be allowed to put asunder. If that should be, as we hope, the result of all we are now going through, it will indeed be compensation for all that both nations have suffered, and it will be the supreme vindication of our efforts, and we hope it will be our final reward." (Cheers.)

The people of Great Britain, and, in fact, of the whole Empire, are to-day wholeheartedly committed to the course so eloquently outlined by Lord Curzon. And while the war has not been without gravely discouraging features in some of its phases, nowhere among the Allies has there been either serious doubt or hesitation. In short, after a year of war, the present situation, as one neutral observer describes it, "is not so discouraging for the Allies as the present superficial military position might seem. The ultimate resources are theirs; and if determination is not lacking—as there is not the slightest evidence that it is—they will be the lords of their fate." And of the fate of those mad nations whose unbridled ambition has made them the outlaws of civilization.

### TRANSPORTATION.

It is not singular that although St. John is vitally interested in the completion of the Transcontinental and Valley railways, and that while these projects are being managed by public servants who are spending public money, still the public has no idea as to what the Minister of Railways, or Mr. Guelius, or the politicians, have in store for this city and province? It is announced in the Press that a committee of Board of Trade men who had a hurried interview with Hon. Mr. Cochrane and the general manager of the Intercolonial are to make report of that conference to the council of the Board of Trade today. Probably their report will deal rather with things which have not been done, although they should have been done, and with the indefinite character of the whole situation, instead of with any definite progress.

The time surely has come, when these more or less private conferences should be succeeded by a general meeting of the Board of Trade, at which a frank statement of the whole case should be made. As has been said before, two ministers of the Crown recently communicated to a few members of the council of the Board of Trade certain facts and opinions which may have a very direct bearing upon the future of St. John and the province. This information, while interesting enough to individuals, should certainly be passed along to the great body of citizens who pay for public improvements and who make and unmake ministers of the Crown and general managers of railways.

It is much to be regretted that the public is too tolerant of officials and ministers who are sometimes disposed to act as though they believed certain large interests were their private property or their private enterprises instead of being the property and enterprises of the whole population for whom they are acting temporarily in the capacity of directors. The Mayor and commissioners, and the president and members of the Board of Trade should be courageous enough to demand all of the information necessary to a clear public understanding of the whole transportation situation, and if they should not hesitate to place before the citizens the latest developments, theories, excuses, and proposals, recently confided to a small circle by representatives of the Dominion government and the local administration. When are they going to do it?

### THE LIQUOR CHARGES.

The Conservative Chatham World says:

"Mr. E. S. Carter charges that calls were made on St. John liquor dealers for money, when the liquor legislation was pending last session, on behalf of the government. The Standard says he is a liar. But that is no answer. Mr. Carter makes a charge, and that charge should be investigated. Money was collected from the lumbermen when the renewal leases were pending, and money may have been collected from the liquor dealers when amendments to the liquor law were under consideration. If any money was paid it was given to the government agents for government campaign purposes, and not given with the idea of influencing the vote of any private member of the Legislature."

The investigation which the government and Mr. Chandler have declined to grant would have shown, undoubtedly, on what representations the money was collected, and to whom it went. Evidence would be forthcoming to show not only why the holders of licenses paid, but what they believed they would effect by doing so. Some of them, undoubtedly, were told by men professing to know that only the payment of money could save them from prohibition or from drastic legislation.

The facts, and all of them, must be brought out, in spite of the refusal of the government to permit Mr. Chandler to hear the charges, or to enlarge the scope of his commission, if that be necessary, for this purpose. It is very much in the interest of the temperance people, and of all licensees under the Crown, and of the public at large, that all of the facts should be produced. And they will be produced.

Many charges have been made against the local government, and in most cases abundant proof has been forthcoming when there was a chance to bring it out under oath. When the Dugal charges were made the first denials were quite as fierce as they have been in the present case, and the government press used up

columns of adjectives denouncing the accusers. But the charges were true, and were proven to be true. The public is keeping that in mind. It knows this: government's record, from the stamper and railway blackmail down to the full story of the liquor collections too.

### NOW COMES MR. GUTELIUS.

While it is not so stated publicly as yet, citizens will hope that, if the committee appointed Friday shall succeed in securing the presence of Mr. F. P. Gutelius at a Board of Trade meeting, here to discuss transportation matters, the doors will be open to all members of the Board and to the press and public as well.

In looking forward to this meeting which probably will be held in the very near future, it may be recalled that there now have been several "confidential" meetings with respect to the transportation situation, the Valley Railway and the Transcontinental. The record of these meetings is not a very promising one. First of all, the Board of Trade set out to secure by ordinary inquiry in official quarters, certain badly-needed information with regard to these railways. The information was not to be had. Ottawa, Fredericton and Moncton replied indefinitely, if at all. As this, clearly, was not satisfactory to the general public, the Board of Trade council adopted certain resolutions which were afterwards approved by the full Board.

These resolutions asked, courteously enough, for information which was already long overdue; yet the publication of the resolutions was followed by childish attacks upon the Board of Trade, or certain members of it, by partisan newspapers which were unable to notice the beam in their own eyes in their anxiety to remove imaginary notes from the eyes of those they were criticizing.

The resolutions produced no result for a time, but eventually they caused visible anxiety in government circles, with the result that Hon. Mr. Hazen and Hon. Mr. Baxter reluctantly consented to sit down behind closed doors together with a few members of the Board of Trade council, and confide to them privately certain facts, opinions, or theories, regarding the transportation situation. Under the circumstances the councillors of the Board of Trade did not feel justified in passing this information along to the Board itself, or to the public, although why these councillors received secret information in their representative capacity is puzzling enough.

Such is the history of the case up to Friday, when, at another meeting of the council of the Board steps were taken to arrange an interview with Mr. Gutelius in this city, presumably for the purpose of opening up the whole matter and reviewing the situation in all of its bearings. Now, Mr. Gutelius is not a diffident man, but a rather straightforward one, who does not shy at responsibility and who has some reputation for "speaking out in meeting." Therefore it is not necessary at all, on his account, to have this meeting behind closed doors. Furthermore a secret session should not be necessary to protect members of the Board of Trade from Mr. Gutelius, inasmuch as the matters to be discussed are essentially public in their character, and not private, it should be understood and arranged to have the meeting public in every sense.

Reference has been made on other occasions to the information "confidentially" given to certain gentlemen by the ministers of the Crown a week or two ago. That information ought not to be longer withheld from the public. If it should be found that there still is a disposition to resort to methods of secrecy we must suppose that there is some member of the Board of Trade council sufficiently courageous and public-spirited to take the bull by the horns. When the people are paying the bills they have the right once in a while to see the wheels go round.

### SIGNS OF SEDITION.

We in the Maritime Provinces have heard only a little about the activities of a disaffected element in Montreal which has been making considerable trouble, just as we have heard little about the contents of German-American newspapers, either published in western Canada, or introduced there in great numbers from across the border. Evidently in Montreal a small circle has been making considerable outcry against Germany, and if we may judge from an outspoken editorial in the Montreal Herald, the time has come when some definite action should be taken vigorously to discourage activities which, in time of war, spell one form of treason. The Herald says:

"The noise at the present time started by an agitation against conscription. Those raising the outcry against conscription moved on to denounce recruitment of any kind. The cries originate from those in our country and not of its some who have enjoyed the protection and hospitality of a country too prone to welcome the stranger, too careless to notice what he says. Unfortunately the noise has been taken up by others less responsible, and shouted by others who are probably paid for creating trouble. These people do not represent the sentiment of Montreal or any part of Canada, and what they say will have little influence in this country. At the same time it will make choice reading in the Berlin newspapers and that is just what it is intended for."

It is quite true that these persons do not represent Canada or Canadian sentiment. But that is not sufficient. If pro-German agents were at large in Canada, they, too, would not represent Canadian sentiment, and yet no one would hesitate to say that they should be dealt with summarily. There are various ways of "giving comfort or aid to the enemy."

A recent visitor to The Telegraph who came lately from western Canada tells us that in parts of Alberta newspapers printed in German are freely and wide-

ly circulated, although they contain the most grossly distorted accounts of the issues and happenings of the war and are bitterly anti-British in sentiment and purpose. There is some division of opinion in the western provinces as to whether such newspapers and those responsible for them should be dealt with by the Dominion or the provincial authorities. National affairs are distinctly within the province of the Federal power; but no mere doubt as to jurisdiction should be permitted to prevent or delay the suppression of such poisonous sheets as those referred to.

### "HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

Just as there is no zeal like that of a new convert, so among partisans there are no virtues like the virtues of a new leader. The Conservative press throughout the country, but particularly in Western Canada has been "trumpeting to the skies of late the shining merits of Sir James Aikens, a good looking and pleasant gentleman whose walk of life has fallen in easy places, and who regards the large corporations and the "interests" generally with a beaming benevolence that is famous. Students of character who have gazed long and earnestly upon Sir James' facial scenery have been wont to find therein some lurking suggestion of the expression to be seen on the face of the cat seated near a pan of cream and waiting until such time as the other occupants of the room have departed.

Nevertheless it is with some sense of shock that one discovers in the western newspaper indications that Sir James is not Sir Galahad, and that in his desire to reform Manitoba, and particularly his political opponents in that troubled territory, he prefers the "resources of civilization" to the white sword of righteousness. At all events, one would draw some unhappy inference from a consideration of Sir James' case to be found in the thoughtful editorial pages of the Manitoba Free Press. We quote:

"No prophetic powers were needed to pick Sir James Aikens as certain to be the new leader chosen by the Manitoba Conservatives in convention. He has been in training for the position, under Mr. Rogers' tutelage, for the past year. When Mr. Rogers tried last fall to induce Sir James to resign his seat from the premiership of Manitoba and seek refuge in the senate chamber at Ottawa, he had Sir James Aikens in leash for the position. Sir Rodmond, however, upset the arrangement by refusing to transfer the seat to Mr. Rogers. The story of his activities in this respect will, we hope, be told to the electors before election day. Sir James Aikens has now taken the leadership of the party by arrangement with Mr. Rogers. His declaration of the honor before Sir James offered him was part of the play; it deceived nobody. Sir James Aikens is in every way a suitable leader for the rump of the Roblin-Rogers party. The Liberals, in the battle about to open, will welcome him as the champion of the reactionary forces, which are trying to regain power by counterfeit pretensions and under false flags."

Thus when Sir James thunders against political wickedness those that have ears in Manitoba can detect another voice saying: "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

### OUR MEN IN CAMP.

Copies of The Telegraph containing an account of the embarkation and departure of the 26th Battalion were sent to many officers and men of the regiment, and one officer in a private letter dated at East Sandling on July 18 tells how much the papers were appreciated and then goes on to speak of the review of the 2nd Canadian Contingent on the occasion of the visit of Sir Robert Borden on July 17.

"Yesterday," he writes, "was a great occasion. The whole 2nd Canadian Contingent was reviewed by Sir Robert Borden, Major General Sam Hughes and Major General Steele. It was, truly, an inspiring sight. For an hour and a quarter there was an unbroken procession in its platoon formation the infantry battalions marched past a saluting point. And it made one proud of Canada and her citizen soldiery. The sun shone brightly, and all the bands played for that wonderful 'march past.' The files, thirty abreast, every man in line and in perfect step, the sparkling of the sun on the blue steel of the bayonets formed a never to be forgotten scene for Canadian eyes and stirred to the depths Canadian hearts. I would like to say that our 26th Battalion was second to none in that great march past. I am proud that I can say I am a Canadian, and somehow prouder to say I am of New Brunswick."

Who, a few years ago, would have thought such a scene possible? Who could have imagined then that the day was soon coming when the Canadian casualty list in the world's greatest war would reach 10,000 or 20,000, and that fresh troops on their way to the battle-front, or finishing their training in England, would stream past the saluting point stepping out like veterans for more than an hour by the clock? The man who writes the letter from which we have taken a paragraph or two is not only proud of the 26th Battalion, but prouder still of the Canadians who have already gone through much fighting at the front. He expresses the firmest evidence that the 26th will acquit itself with distinction and that this province will yet send thousands more of its sons to strike for the good cause.

There is still some uncertainty at East Sandling as to whether the 26th is going to Flanders or to the Dardanelles, but the regiment is eager to go wherever it is most needed, and it will soon be in the fighting. With the 26th about to start to the front, with the 48th already at the first stage of its journey, and with the 64th soon to be mobilized, the mind goes back to that month early in the war when we cheered in the streets our first detachment of infantry to go for foreign service, our signallers, and our stalwart artillerymen. There is scarcely any one now in the province who does not have in mind many a good chap whom he knew well and who is to-day in Flanders, or on the way there, if indeed he is not already in the casualty list. These letters which come from the regiments somehow have a more intimate appeal than the more formal despatches. They serve to remind us how real is New Brunswick's participation in the war already, and how certain it is that other units will be formed and sent along to back up the men to whom we bade good-bye only a few months ago and who are already veterans. Through the whole story there runs constantly the thought that in the hour of danger to the whole British family the British Empire has given magnificent proof of its unity, of its sterling courage and of its complete determination to see the great fight through to the end, and to win. Young men of active service age should never miss an opportunity to read the words which come overseas from our men who have already seen the flash of the enemy's guns, who glory in the work they are doing, and whose hand beckons those who have not yet put on the good khaki coat of the King.

### FULLERTON CHARGES DISPROVED.

The Royal Commission which investigated the charges made by C. P. Fullerton, a Conservative lawyer of Winnipeg, against Premier Norris, of Manitoba, has declared that the charges were false. No other verdict was expected, for Fullerton was unable to produce any evidence to support his statements. It was contended by the Liberals that the Winnipeg lawyer was acting for people higher up who saw in the charges, believed though they were, a means of diverting public attention from the sensational graft disclosures in connection with the Parliament buildings. That scheme was doomed from the first.

The commissioners were unanimous in their finding. With respect to the charge that the Liberals were willing to drop all election protests on the receipt of \$50,000 from no such agreement had been made, nor were they able to find that there was any foundation for the statement that an understanding had been reached between the two parties to the effect that the resignation of the Roblin government would cause the investigation into the Parliament buildings scandal to be curtailed. When it came to a question as to the veracity of J. H. Howden, attorney-general in the discredited Roblin government, or of Premier Norris, the commissioners had no hesitation in declaring in favor of the latter, basing their "acceptance of Norris' statement upon the respective characters of the two men as revealed by the evidence."

Although there never was anything to indicate that those behind the Fullerton charges were telling the truth the verdict of the commission is a triumph for Premier Norris, as it effectively disposes of the insinuations and talk of "deals" by which Mr. Rogers' friends hoped to detract from the disgrace into which their leaders had plunged them. Their attempt to discredit the new Premier has given him increased strength. The political housecleaning in Manitoba must go on. Nothing that Mr. Rogers and his lieutenants may do will stop it.

### MANITOBA'S FINANCES.

One of the first acts of Manitoba's new government, after Sir Rodmond Roblin and his colleagues had been forced from office, was to appoint a reputable firm of chartered accountants to report on the financial condition of the province. The findings of these experts have just been made public, and they show that the late government, in addition to its other unwelcome legacies, left a shortage of \$1,096,000, the actual deficit of the province last year being \$1,400,000 instead of \$126,000 as contended by Roblin. They also show that the public debt was in excess of \$27,000,000 with contingent liabilities of an equal amount. More than \$9,000,000 of the borrowed money was spent on public buildings. The situation, as revealed by the accountants, is startling and in itself enough to seal the fate of the Conservative party in Manitoba so long as the Roblin-Rogers organization is behind the party leaders or in any way associated with the party movements.

In its analysis of the preliminary report of the auditors, the Manitoba Free Press presents the following facts:

"Just how far removed such a showing can be from the actual facts is illustrated by the figures for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1914, as contained in the published Public Accounts. These show an apparent deficit of \$139,000; but the actual deficit was larger than this by no less than \$1,293,686. The actual deficit last year, therefore, was \$1,432,686. To prevent the actual state of affairs being known, bills aggregating a million and a quarter dollars had been held over for payment during the present fiscal year. Among the unpaid accounts were these: Construction contracts, \$271,467.17; good roads, \$201,951.96; unpaid interest, \$126,899.89; school grants, \$282,555.72; attorney-general's department, \$276,989.47; public works department, \$276,248.34. Between Nov. 30 and May 15 these outstanding were reduced considerably, but the Roblin government went out of office, leaving unpaid accounts to the amount of \$1,012,699.59.

"The floating debt of the Province—that is, liabilities other than stocks and bonds—at May 15, is given as \$1,056,894—made up of revenue accounts payable, unpaid accounts and cash overdraft. This amount is, in effect, the net shortage left by the Roblin government to its successors. By borrowing this amount of money and putting the amount in the public accounts as a liability, assumed to meet the deficit of the Roblin regime, the Norris government will start with a clean slate. The analysis of the public debt shows that nine million dollars of the money borrowed has been spent in the construction of public buildings. Against this there are assets in the form of public buildings of the face value of ten and a half millions, which is likely to be reduced upon appraisal. It is, therefore, established that the claim so constantly made by the late government that its claimed surplus of several millions was represented by buildings erected out of surplus earnings had no actual foundation in fact."

In connection with contingent liabilities it is shown that in addition to this public debt the province has guaranteed the principal and interest on C. N. R. securities to the extent of \$25,502,878 and of municipal debentures to the value of \$1,268,000. The government is also responsible for the rentals payable to the Northern Pacific for the lines leased by that railway corporation to the Province and released by the Province to the Canadian Northern. The Free Press goes on to say:

"The balance sheet of the Province as at May 15, 1915, shows total assets of \$48,243,424, and total liabilities of \$29,761,102—leaving a net capital surplus of \$18,482,322. Included in the assets are the book values of Provincial buildings, telephone system, elevator system (all subject to appraisal), and the school lands fund held at Ottawa, only the interest upon which (at 8 per cent.) is paid to the Province for educational purposes. The book values of the property assets of the Province are: Provincial buildings, \$10,649,600; Telephone system, 10,473,874; Elevator system, 1,166,456. The audit has revealed a practice by the Government which has been most unfair to the drainage districts. As money was raised for drainage purposes they were deposited in banks and held until required; but the interest which accrued upon these deposits instead of being placed to the credit of the districts was gathered in by the Province as ordinary revenue. The sums of which the drainage districts have been robbed amount for the whole period of the Roblin Government to about \$200,000. At the close of the last fiscal year the Government had borrowed no less than \$3,074,222 from consolidated revenue fund for capital account. This amount was all repaid out of the proceeds of the debentures sold in February, except \$337,977, which is still owing on account of expenditures upon the Parliament buildings."

As an illustration of the reckless expenditure on public buildings it is pointed out that the Province spent \$776,891 on old Agricultural College buildings and \$3,855,886 on a new Agricultural college building. Up to May 15 the payments on the new Parliament buildings had amounted to \$2,128,497. Brandon insane asylum represents a capital expenditure of \$1,886,147; the Home for incurables at Portage la Prairie, \$464,810, and the Industrial Training School at Portage la Prairie, \$369,475.

The tax payers of Manitoba have been shocked by the revelations of graft and wrong-doing in connection with public contracts, and this further revelation of mismanagement will not tend to increase their confidence in the men who have placed the province where it stands today. The complete exoneration of Premier Norris, following as it does the blowing up of the Roblin administration, is the finish of the Conservative party in Manitoba for several years to come.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The armies of the Allies are continuing their good work, and many German centres of military importance have been materially damaged. Meanwhile we hear little about the Zeppelins.

In connection with the claims of the "reorganized Conservative party" in Manitoba it is interesting to note that more than half of the candidates in the field for election as supporters of Sir James Aikens were also out for election one year ago as supporters of Sir Rodmond Roblin. They are now pledged to support a great many measures which a year ago they declared were unnecessary.

The British press and British statesmen once again have made it clear that there is to be no peace while Germany remains strong enough to menace the freedom of the world. There must be no doubt on that point. Great Britain and her Allies have entered this struggle to shatter for all time the Prussian ideal of military domination—and none will turn back until it is accomplished. It is serious business, but it is for the rights of humanity, and until those rights have been secured there must be no thought of peace.

In reply to a subscriber's question The Toronto Star has this to say about enlisting and "the draft":

"Bell Street Reader: A boy under 21 (or over 21) cannot be 'made to enlist.' 'Enlist' means 'to enter voluntarily the military service by formal enrolment; to authorize the placing of his name on the muster-roll of recruits.' If he were forced to enter the army he could not be said to have enlisted. It would be said that he was 'drafted' into the army. For, so far, in Canada her citizens are free to enlist or not as they please; but there is a conscription law in the Dominion statute books which can be put in force at any time by the Governor-General-in-Council if the voluntary system does not bring in enough men."

Sir Ian Hamilton's last report from the Dardanelles has produced an excellent impression in London. Some of the leading English reviews which formerly confessed to some doubt as to the outlook at the Dardanelles now boldly express the view that success is in sight and that the English and French will take Constantinople before very long.

"The power of the Allies to control the world's ocean-borne commerce is beyond all question," says the Toronto Globe. "The Navy, the organ of the British Navy League, states in its July number that at the end of 1915 the British navy will be nearly double the

size of the total navies of Germany, Austria, and Turkey combined, and nearly two and a half times greater than the German navy alone. Taking the entire naval forces of Britain, France, Russia, and Japan, and leaving Italy out of the calculation, the fleets of the Germanic powers and Turkey have less than a third of the strength of those that can be brought against them."

Toronto has raised three thousand men in three weeks. Some of the smallpox seem quite willing that Toronto should be "hogtown" when it comes to recruiting.—Toronto Globe.

Compare St. John's population with Toronto, and the number of recruits raised here in the last three weeks with that, 3,000.

The Haytian revolutionists have backed up their anti-American sentiments by killing two marines from a United States battleship. Port au Prince is undergoing one of its periodic reigns of terror, and the death list is growing. Another American battleship has been ordered to the scene and, presumably, enough men will be landed to preserve the peace and protect the people.

Italy is beginning to take a prominent place in the activities of the Allies. She had ample time to prepare and her armies are proving what armies can do when they are fully equipped. She is already taking care of an enormous force of Austrians and Germans and the pressure she is exerting on the Teutonic front will increase rapidly now that the first obstacles, once thought by the enemy to be insurmountable, have been overcome. The Italians are proving their worth both on land and sea.

The London Spectator derides the idea that the Germans could make use of Calais, even if they could take it, as a base for successful operations against the British Isles. This English journal says that since surprise is the only thing to be feared in connection with a German attack upon the United Kingdom, German preparations at Embsay are to be feared much more than any German preparations which could be made with Calais as a base. It points out that those persons who have suggested that Dover could be bombarded by the English at very close range with the most formidable ships afloat. And, thinks The Spectator, Calais is beyond the German reach now, anyway, owing to the size and quality of the British and French armies.

Speaking of denials, members of the provincial administration and its agents have been busy making denials for the last two years. They denied that there was the slightest foundation for the Dugal charges, or for the charges in connection with the Southampton railway, or the Valley Railway, or the "patriotic potatoes," or the handling of public money in Kent and Gloucester. In these cases the accused proved their charges to the hilt. Therefore abuse from the government papers is not at all convincing to a public which has been so educated by previous revelations. The Standard which calmly asks Mr. Carter to place his information in the hands of Premier Clarke possibly thinks the people of New Brunswick have forgotten that Mr. Premier Clarke and all of his followers in the Legislature very recently united in whitewashing ex-Premier Flemming. The public knows a little more than the unhappy Standard.

Here is the London Chronicle's answer to those who ask, "Why doesn't Great Britain do something?" "Look first at our Navy's work (for, after all, we are, and must be, primarily a naval nation); but for it the enemy's navies would command the seas; not an ounce of sea-borne munitions would have been available for France, Russia, Italy, and the whole of the large trans-Atlantic supplies, which now roll in both to them and to us, would have rolled into Germany instead. Look again at our Army—fighting in France and Belgium, fighting at the Dardanelles, fighting in the East, and the whole of the large trans-Atlantic supplies, which now roll in both to them and to us, would have rolled into Germany instead. Look again at our very substantial and rapidly-growing contribution in respect of munitions. We do not recall these things in order to start comparisons. They are proverbially to be deprecated. All our Allies have made magnificent efforts; and none of them think of crabbing ours. Why should we crab ourselves?"

### The Elder Daughter.

(Written in Canada.) Your premier sits as an equal there In the homelands' council hall; A token of your unstinted share, At the Empire's call.

To your premier, ere he home depart, Gives London her ancient key,— For new deep place in the Empire's heart That you hold in fee.

You of the whole unvalued frontier And the fleetless lake and stream; Absorbed in your task of the pioneer And your youth's high dream.

With never a foe or a foe to fear, Hands trained but to axe, helm, plow, You (thought the plotters) would fail— Forged!

They are answered now! Mistress, indeed, of your own wide sill— But if scorn, sceptic, spy, Dare doubt you are dutiful daughter still Let Ypres reply! —Boston News Bureau Poet (B. F. Griffin).

### WILL OPERATE P. E. I. FERRY THIS WINTER.

Ottawa, July 29.—The Prince Edward Island car ferry will be in operation this winter, according to Hon. Frank Cochrane who has just returned to Ottawa.

### FROM ALL OVER T

### MARITIME P

(Continued from page 1) to the ground early this morning in Grafton and purchased from Levi DeLoe Smalley, who intended taking this morning's excursion day. It is the general opinion here that the fire started from a load of incendiary origin, and was seen leaving the building after the fire started.

The property was consigned to the fire. The finest on the river. The insurance had been dropped. The loss was on the property of the owner.

At a meeting of the St. John's Rural School this morning, Mr. Houshman was chosen as the Honorary Treasurer. The Hon. Houshman belongs to this county, and last year of the Bathurst schools.

### NEWCASTL

Newcastle, July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Miss Inez Brockton (Mass.), are expected to arrive here on vacation with their mother, C. Brown.

Messrs. Warren and Hays Waltham (Mass.), are expected to arrive here on vacation with their mother, C. Brown.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of S. S., who has been relieving in the Bank of Nova Scotia for three months, left Monday for St. John, where he has overseas service under strong. Mr. Stewart will be among his bank associates he was very popular.