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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 27, 1916. WAR COMMENT.

A feature of this morning's news is a telegram giving extracts from Mr. Frank H. Simonds' article in the New York Tribune of Sunday, in which he predicts events of outstanding importance on the western front, beginning with a German retreat from much of northern France in order to shorten the line which the Allies are daily hammering with blows of terrific weight.

The German thrust at Roumania was checked last week, but leading observers admit that it somewhat postponed the day of doom for Bulgaria. Thus, the Toronto Globe's war editor says: "The decisive victory in the Dobruja, announced from Bucharest this morning, marks the failure of the last German offensive on any of the principal fronts."

Germany's unofficial bids for peace do not mean that the war is nearly over. They do mean, however, that German leaders despair of hiding the whole truth from the German people much longer, and are preparing their public for a gradual confession of the fact that Germany not only cannot dictate terms but must submit to conditions which will blast all hopes of a "great Central Empire."

The fact that Carleton county endorses Mr. Smith at the bidding of Mr. Flemming, and welcomes Mr. Flemming's proposal to continue as a party leader and bid again for higher honors, will, of course, be regarded as a measure of Carleton county; but it will nowhere be regarded as meaning that the province is of the same mind. In the sober judgment of most men, whatever their politics, the elevation of Mr. Smith to cabinet rank, and the brazen parading of Mr. Flemming as a figure of honor and prominence in the government organization, has done the administration more harm throughout the province than anything since the Dugal exposures.

artillery fire has greatly increased in volume, and in reply to it the Germans have been compelled to expend their ammunition on an unprecedented scale.

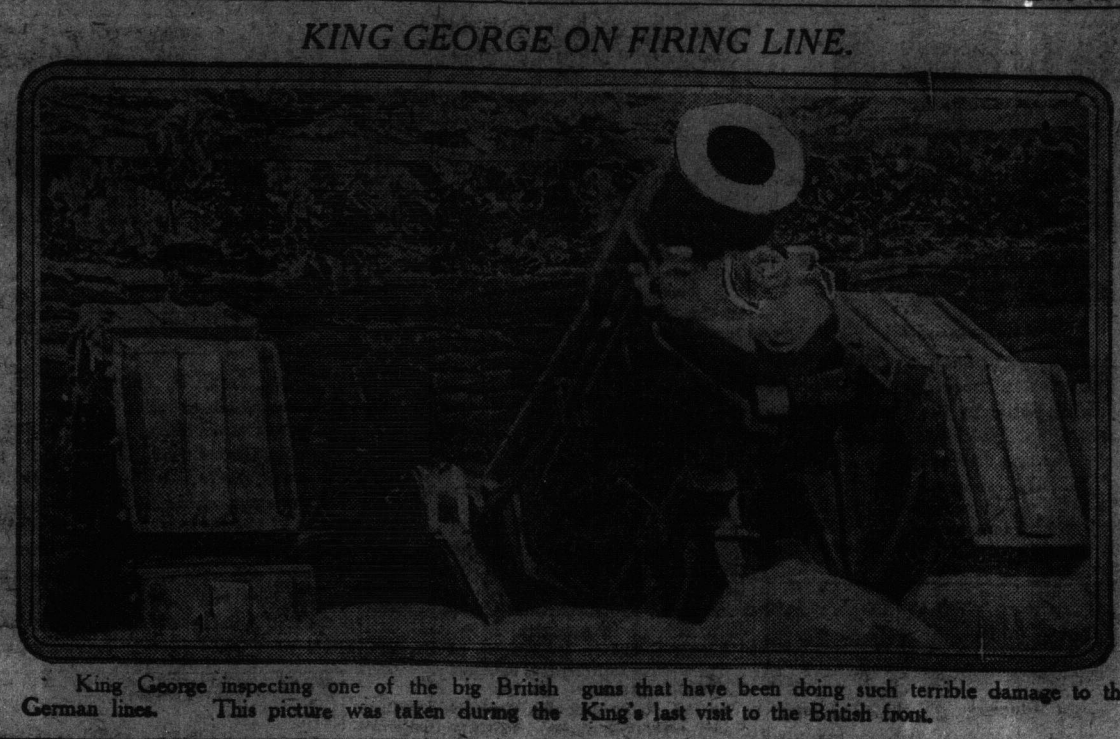
Germany is able, no doubt, to fight long on the defensive. How long the resistance may last no one yet knows. The progress made by the Allies up to the end of November will throw much light upon the question. How is Germany regarded today by neutrals? What is to be her fate? The New York Tribune attempts to answer these questions:

"It is the grim realization of the justice that is daily marching onward, the daily price in German life that is being exacted for the German crimes, it is the understanding of the ever mounting misery of Germany, the ever widening application of the lash to German backs, which makes the thought of this European conflict tolerable in the present hour. Terrible as is the toll that is being taken of all that is young and strong and brave in European manhood, there is still the solace of knowing that at the end of the sacrifice there will be the achievement, that the foul German cancer will be cut from the flesh and bones of civilization."

And, in conclusion: "Never in human history was there a more terrible judgment awaiting a nation than that which awaits the German, when at last the guns and the men of the Allied armies have accomplished their task, which is but beginning."

Carleton county has endorsed Smith and Flemming by a majority that is "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door" but which, in the words of good Meredith, is enough. But Meredith is recalled, died of his wound, whereas the opposition party will be up and dressed and on the job as usual after the skirmish of yesterday in Carleton county, the more determined to beat the government overwhelmingly in the general election, comes. For the voice of Carleton county's majority is not the voice of the province. That was heard in Westmorland. The figures of yesterday's polling mean that Carleton county is out of tune with the times, that its benighted partisanship and the size of its circle of electors upon whom money could overcome conviction, combined to make the constituency deaf to the call that has been answered so ably in British Columbia, in Peel, in Manitoba, in Westmorland, and in many another riding where discredited politicians failed to buy from the people a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The business of bringing about the downfall of the shaken and discredited administration becomes more than ever a pressing public duty in the light of yesterday's vote. The work must be pressed forward, without halt, with the resolution and the vigilance and public spirit of which the task is worthy. In many a county to-day men will say to themselves, and to their neighbors: "Flemming and Smith, and those who



King George inspecting one of the big British guns that have been doing such terrible damage to the German lines. This picture was taken during the King's last visit to the British front.

defend and support them for reasons we know, cannot continue to rule this province beyond the date of the next general election. The gross evils that have been exposed will be repeated and perpetuated unless the present regime is wiped out at the first opportunity. The mere reckless of the vicious government party will accept yesterday's vote as a new license to hunt in the old preserves. The present regime must be broken and banished from power and influence, not merely for the benefit of any other party, or to satisfy the ambition of individuals, or in order that the spoils may go to the "outs" when they become the "ins," but because this fine province desires and demands a decent and honorable administration of its affairs by men soundly devoted to the public welfare. The loss of a skirmish only means that the opposition must go on with the fight, with fresh vigor and resolution, never halting until the present circle of loot and graft is down and out and a courageous and unfettered Royal Commission is asking some of the big and little boodlers to "give it back."

THE SITUATION. An exchange of views between the Maritime Baptist and The Telegraph has resulted in a distinctly clearer understanding as to the attitude of the Baptist journal toward certain outstanding public questions. In the issue of September 20 the Maritime Baptist again refers to editorials of its own end of The Telegraph regarding recent resolutions of the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance, and with respect to its own comment upon those resolutions it says: "In no sentence did we suggest or imply that support should be given to one party or the other."

Our reverend brother appears to think that none but a prejudiced mind could have taken any other meaning from his former editorial. Be that as it may, it is well to have the record clear and to know that the Maritime Baptist was not attempting in the course of its strong advocacy of the temperance cause, to suggest that it is necessary to save the present discredited administration in order to safeguard the cause of true temperance. We welcome such an assurance, and we feel certain that it will be welcomed very widely in this province. If our own comment upon our contemporary's first article was more forcible than the circumstances warranted—a point upon which we still entertain some doubt—our purpose at that time may perhaps be illustrated well by a story which is doubtless well known in the sanctuary of the Maritime Baptist. It deals with a famous grapple between a man and a bear. As we recall the story, subject to correction from better authorities, the man, when the contest was nip and tuck and the issue hung in the balance, uttered the prayer: "Good Lord, if you can't help me, at least don't help the bear!" It was The Telegraph's intention to suggest to the Maritime Baptist if it felt unable to give any outspoken support to the provincial opposition it should at least refrain from helping the bear.

Reports from the front, telling of the heavy fighting and the severe losses encountered by Canadian troops, the conviction in Great Britain that many more men will be necessary, and the opening of a campaign here to raise a killed battalion, should keep the public mind active in regard to the recruiting problem. Canada has raised, since August, 1914, almost 370,000 men. Of these it is expected that 800,000 will have been sent to the front, or to Great Britain, before the beginning of winter, while 60,000 or 70,000 will remain in this country until the early spring. The military authorities are undertaking a new campaign, described as an attempt to mobilize the man power and resources of the Dominion, in order to provide 180,000 additional recruits, and to enlist them with as little disturbance to industry as possible. It is the declared intention of Sir Thomas Talbot, the new Director General of National Services, to inaugurate a recruiting campaign which will complete Canada's half-million of men and still leave the business, commercial and farming activities of this country reasonably well equipped to meet the needs of the people. Munition factories must be kept going at high efficiency. The railroads, shipping, agriculture, and many other enterprises must not be weakened too greatly by the enlistment of men essential in carrying them on. In many occupations female labor will be substituted extensively for male labor.

problem remains to be seen, but the men must be raised and we must not be too critical of the plan proposed, because any such scheme is necessarily imperfect and a great deal must depend upon the spirit in which the people themselves meet the needs of the hour. It has been decided that outright conscription is impracticable. The government's substitute for conscription, therefore, must be given a fair trial, and Canadians everywhere must lend themselves to the work of securing recruits in addition to subscribing to patriotic causes and striving by personal sacrifice and by personal effort to care for the dependents of the men who are fighting for us overseas.

Here in this city and province we are confronted at the moment by Lieutenant Colonel Guthrie's campaign, about to open, for the raising of a killed battalion, and by a call for a considerable sum of money to bring our province's contribution to the Patriotic Fund up to par. Here is work in which everyone, men, women and children, can in some measure assist. The recruits and the money must be found. Both are available, and both will be quickly provided if our people look their duty squarely in the face. The province has raised much money and many men, and yet it has not done enough. In fact, in some districts the contributions in both men and money have been far below the Canadian average.

In this morning's despatches a spirited account of the conduct of Canadian troops in the recent fighting is given. The country knows that the gains made by our troops in the face of stubborn resistance have cost heavily in casualties, but it must be sensible of a strong feeling of pride as it reads the official account of the dash and valor with which our men carried out their part in some of the stiffest fighting of the war. The ranks of these regiments which have been now a long time in the battle smoke are growing thin. New battalions must go forward to take their place. It is anticipated in Great Britain that a tremendous effort will be necessary next spring in order to break the enemy's resistance finally. In order that the requisite number of Canadians may be raised and made ready for the final phase of the campaign the greatest recruiting activity is now necessary. A regiment like the Killies, offered by men who have distinguished themselves at the front, should be filled up in this province with record-breaking rapidity. And these stirring tales of the conduct of our Canadians in the fierce fighting of this autumn should speedily open the purses of all those who are able to contribute to the Patriotic Fund.

These are duties which every individual should recognize and should not postpone. Never in our history had we any causes like these. Fight, or work, or pay. Some can do all of these; nearly all can do one of them. And for all the word is "Now."

A WARNING FROM THE WEST. The Borden government came into power in 1911. By the end of 1912 it began to show signs of losing its grip on the country. The provinces, one by one, began to throw off conservative rule. How long will it be before Ontario, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick follow the example of the other six provinces? Not long, thinks the Independent Liberal Manitoba Free Press, but as the popular breeze begins once more to fill the Liberal sails the Free Press deems it well to warn the Liberal party that mere success at the polls is not enough. The words are timely. The Free Press says: "Six out of the nine Canadian provinces now have Liberal governments; and all these governments seem to be strongly rooted in popular regard. The number is likely to be increased once the people of New Brunswick are given an opportunity of choosing between the Clarke government and the Opposition. In Prince Edward Island the Conservative government is weak; in Ontario the Hearst government is daily losing strength. "Such is the record. What is the explanation of the extraordinary reversal of the popular current that was flowing so strongly in one direction four or five years ago? It is idle to represent these disasters as the result of ill-luck or mischance. They spring from some common cause, from some uniform discontent. It certainly is not the case that there has been any great rallying to the Liberal party as a party. Perhaps it would not be far from the fact if we were to say that these knockdown blows are the result of a general breaking away from party ties. The Conservatives have suffered and the Liberals have gained to date because, upon the whole, the Liberal programmes are the more progressive. But it would be a great mistake for the Liberal leaders to assume that they are the darlings of the Canadian people. As a matter of fact, they are on trial; and they will in turn be visited by condemnation if, in the

language of the day, they do not make good. The Liberal party need not fear damage from any "breaking away from party ties" if its leaders show courage, and vision, and capacity. They must insist upon a high standard of public duty if the flow of voters is to continue to run from the Conservative to the Liberal standard, and if they are to attract and hold the constantly increasing number of men who look less to the party label than to the aims and the results achieved by parties. Undoubtedly there are in each Canadian party not a few men who should be on the other side. The growth of the New Liberalism should, and undoubtedly will, attract fresh strength, just as inevitably it will drive from the party certain elements which are either blindly reactionary or confessedly opportunist. The war, its experiences, and its problems, will impose a tremendous tax upon political leadership in this country. The party that is most progressive, that develops the greater courage and that best lives up to its guiding principles should rule. That party should be the Liberal party. The opportunity is great. To win at the polls should not be difficult. To deserve long tenure of office by public service of a high order measured by standards of increasing severity—that is the goal to be sought.

A LEGACY OF SUNSHINE. More power to Mr. J. D. O'Connell, and may his example spread. The Telegraph recalls Mr. O'Connell as an old-time political opponent, and on that account it is all the more a duty and a pleasure to record, and to commend very heartily, his action in adding to his will a public provision for an annual picnic for the children in the orphanages of this city and county for all time. It is not enough to say that it is a warm heart that such thoughtfulness and generosity flow from, to do what Mr. O'Connell is doing is to introduce a measure of sunshine into many young lives while he is on earth, and after he has gone the long journey his good work will still go on year by year, without ceasing. He is one of those who knows that it is far better to spend money in helpfulness as we go along the road than to spend it in erecting monuments for ourselves or for others after the race is run. He will have an enduring monument, because his good deed will be recalled by generation after generation of children to whom he bequeathed innocent pleasure. Many another man of means, taking thought of these matters, recalling that there is little enough sunshine in the world at best, and that too many lives are fated to be grey, remembering, too, that on our last journey we require and shall carry no gold or silver, might well so devote his wealth, or much of it, as to benefit those to whom the world has been unkind. Many men so do, of course; but many more might well so do.

FALLEN HEROES. The war is brought home to St. John poignantly indeed by the news of the death in action of Captain Fairweather and Lieutenant Brock. To the relatives of these officers who are dead of the field of honor a community fully sensible of their valor and their worth will respectfully address its profound sympathy. They were quick to hear the call of duty, and to meet its every obligation. When living they set an example to thousands of their fellow New Brunswickers. By death that example is made more compelling. Having made many sacrifices in order to serve the great cause, they have now made the supreme sacrifice. Their names will be kept high on the city's roll of honor for generations. In the path they trod many must follow in order that the flag and the cause they served may be victorious and peace and security come again to a war-shaken world. The news that comes daily to darken many homes is a challenge to thousands of our young men who are needed at the front and who are fit to go. The work which brought death to these intrepid soldiers must be finished by others.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Well, let it be hoped that the Dominion will judge New Brunswick by Westmorland rather than by Carleton. The proposal to keep in New Brunswick for another winter a North Shore battalion which was supposed to be up to strength several months ago, and which is reported to be a fine organization, is not likely to help recruiting. Such battalions should be across the water. The Globe, somewhat gingerly it is true, but definitely nevertheless, seeks to bolster up the Clarke-Baxter-Smith-Flemming government by a half-column of characteristic insincerity on the Carleton county vote. But it is not the old Globe that is speaking. It is the new Globe. The difference in quality and in purpose is sufficiently conspicuous to arrest attention. The old Globe would never have tolerated the Clarke-Flemming-Baxter-Smith circle of statesmen. The new Globe embraces them. "There is a reason."

No one doubts that all sorts of frightful arguments were introduced in the Carleton county campaign, but the Globe discovers one which should be inquired into at once. It says the nomination of members and supporters of the old government is opposition candidates and the presence of some of them in Carleton county during the campaign, "made it possible for the government party to meet every attack with the quo quo argument, and to answer charges of corruption and fraud with charges no whit less serious." "Two quo quos" is a new one. Possibly its appearance in this form is a mere typographical slip. At all events that charitable construction must be placed upon it. But the Carleton county campaign had enough horrors without this one.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. We reserve the right to edit letters; otherwise they will be printed as received. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor Telegraph.)

WHY? To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—I have read your issue of Sept. 21 and have noted therein an article regarding the future movements of the 182nd North Shore Battalion. This article declares that the battalion will winter in Sussex.

Now, at the first place, Mr. Editor, this is not an officer's duty to do their bit, have been daily waiting for a call overseas after long and tiresome months of training in Canada, during which time every man has put his whole energy to the task of making the whole battalion one of which the North Shore people would be proud, and to say the least they have succeeded nobly in their efforts. The battalion has over 1500 strong and when one sees other units with 500 or 600 men, proceeding overseas it is hard to find a solution for keeping the battalion in Canada another winter. The officers are all men well qualified for the positions which they hold and some have been active service in France and Flanders. It would be indeed to find a finer physically fit body of men in Canada. The battalion having had only about sixty men rejected by the medical board out of the total strength of 1050. The 182nd was a name of which any battalion might be proud, and it was won by their merit and hard work and not through newspaper advertising.

Secondly, the 182nd is a North Shore battalion every man of which was recruited in Canada, and it is hardly to be believed that the three counties of the district, why then should they winter in Sussex or any other place than the North Shore, when we have ample facilities in Chatham alone for the quartering of an entire battalion? If some of those who talk about the men that are doing their bit would do the khaki victory would be more certain.

Thanking you for your valuable space, Mr. Editor, I am, M. H. MICHELI (Chatham, N. B.), Sept. 21, 1916. Bismarck Used to Be Clearer-Sighted. (Manitoba Free Press.) Dear W. J. H.—In these days when everybody is so busy, it is not necessary to explain how the following telegraphic report of a conversation in the Elysian Fields was secured. Winnipeg, Sept. 9. (Times, July, 1914.) Place: The Elysian Fields. Characters: Count Bismarck, Sir John A. Macdonald. Macd.—"What think you, Bismarck, of your great achievement?" Bism.—"Oh, my dear Sir, fifty years ago, as then we measured off the stream of time?"

What says your calmer judgment? What think you. Here, undistracted, undisturbed, remote? Bism.—"Say, now, and then there comes a pang, a thrill, Hot flush of anger, or keen delight. So do our earthly natures cling to us. I may be a stroke of statecraft, fair or foul, Award due praise or blame, rejoice or grieve; But chiefly as the Day draws near my joy increases."

Macd.—"You are near, think you?" Bism.—"A little more of verbal thrust and parry. Some shrewd adjustments, nothing overlooked. Then all things ready, swiftly well conquer France." Macd.—"What of the British?" Bism.—"They will stand aside. France taken, next we'll crush the horde of Slavs." Macd.—"But suppose the British think themselves Entitled to be heard in the argument?" Bism.—"They do not see what these events portend. Our diplomats have so befogged their large assurances and protestations. They are immersed in trade and dividends. Their Indian Empire and their merchant empire are the main things. Their Irish question, sufragettes, and sport."

Macd.—"Believe, Bismarck, they will play With all their force. Bism.—"What! Fight with Germany! They will not war upon their flesh and blood!" Bism.—"The leaders are Saxon, come what may." Macd.—"You do them too much honor altogether. In bone and blood and brain the race is British." Bism.—"And for the rest, the Cell alone outweighs your Saxon." Bism.—"Well, but what bribe, appeal, or argument Can Britain use to hold her colonies? Your Canada will she not break her bonds, Erect a new Republic in the West, Or grasp her willing neighbor's outstretched hand?"

The Day approaches for the final test! Our Prussian spirit nerves all German hearts; One purpose fills each brain and moves each arm. Your ill-knit Empire cannot hold together. (Exit.) Macd.—"This is the working of the German mind. Its fixed ideas and its goose-step logic. Its method and its movement, true to type!"

It would be interesting to have a report of a conversation at the present moment between the shade of Bismarck, looking down on the results of the vaunted efficiency of German diplomacy and German militarism since his time, and the shade of, say, Lord Salisbury, looking back upon the unforeseen statesmanship which gave Heligoland to Germany, regarding it as a valuable quo quo argument, and to answer charges of corruption and fraud with charges no whit less serious."

"Two quo quos" is a new one. Possibly its appearance in this form is a mere typographical slip. At all events that charitable construction must be placed upon it. But the Carleton county campaign had enough horrors without this one. Proof Positive. Tom—So you really think you have some chance with Miss Coldcast, do you? Jack—That's what. She is beginning to find fault with my necktie.—Indianapolis Star.

AGENTS WANTED. SALES LADIES. RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVE. WE Offer the very best business to agents. Exclusive Cash payments. Agents are valuable. App. Nursery Co., Toronto. WANTED—By Sep. 27. WANTED—By Sep. 27. The First in September. In the beginning of any you can enter at any Catalogue containing full information dress. S. K. BIR. PETRIE—On Sep. 27. CURRIE—At Mr. test, William Currie, leaving his wife daughter to mourn. CUTHBERT—At the inst. Major assistant commissioner West Mount Police C. Shelton. MAGGE—At the inst. Alexander R. years, leaving one of two brothers to mourn. MAGGE—At the inst. James Percy Magee, six children to mourn. AETHURS—Surd Mrs. James L. At the inst. James Percy Magee, six children to mourn. CARD OF. Mr. George McIntyre to thank his friends extended to them in ment and for the bereaved. TUBERCULOSIS. IS TEST. First Samples of Injected. Denver, Sept. 17. "cyanocrop", the best treatment of Tuberculosis by Dr. Koga, of Japan. ment to America—of Dr. Nobuya Koga, physician of Denver. American medicine sample contains all of the Koga solution of a sixth ampule have Nick Captain, a young Dr. Kunitoma. Dr. Kunitoma was Koga's at the Imp. Tokio. He has seen piles of the serum. Captain, the patient, weighs 110 pounds reaction from the first centimetres, the m. scribed by Dr. Koga. his second treatment results are not except sixth treatment. Masfield (Ottawa) The promising (Ottawa) Arthur S. Douglis as a lieutenant in the Regiment. He has red to the Royal F. in London he met the English poet compliment to him a copy of his last Arthur Bournot resp. "To John Masfield, Press Paragraph col today. Toronto, Sept. 21—ings for the week \$46,794,170, against corresponding week.