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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 31, 1915.

BULGARIA'S AID.

In refusing to allow Germany and Austria to send munitions of war through Roumania to Turkey the Roumanian government gave strong proof of its friendly attitude towards Great Britain and her allies. This has now been followed by similar action on the part of Bulgaria, King Ferdinand having assented to a ministerial decree a few days ago forbidding the passage of war supplies to Turkey through his country. Viewed in the light of Premier Asquith's outspoken remarks in the House of Commons to the effect that Great Britain was preparing to give financial assistance to one or more neutral countries which were likely to be drawn still closer to the Allies, this step by the two Balkan states is highly significant.

Military observers agree that no harder blow has been struck at Turkey than this cutting off her supplies, and the prediction is made that Austria will attempt to force a passage to the Turkish border. Such an effort would result in disaster to the enemy, for the slightest offense in this direction would bring a declaration of war from both Bulgaria and Roumania. It will not be surprising if these nations lose little time in entering the conflict anyway, for it must be plain to them now that their only hope of gain is in actively opposing the Teutons and their ally. There is every indication that the newly elected parliament of Greece looks at it in that way, so far as Greece is concerned, and its attitude undoubtedly is having a tremendous influence with Roumania and Bulgaria. The latter, military observers believe, will throw in its lot with the Allies in spite of certain railway concessions that Turkey is reported to have made to the Bulgarian government.

If Bulgaria should enter the war on the side of the Allies it would be in a position to put between 800,000 and 1,000,000 first-class soldiers in the field. While the population is only 4,400,000, about 2,600,000 less than that of Roumania, a very large proportion of the male population is trained to fight and the women are ready to take the places of the men in all kinds of domestic work. The Bulgarian navy, of course, is of little importance, as it consists only of a torpedo boat or two and a few small steamers. But it would not be the military strength of Bulgaria that would mean so much to the Allies; it would be the ease with which allied forces could pass over Bulgarian territory to the Dardanelles that would count most. With such a passage at their disposal the British and French soon would be in possession of Constantinople.

WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Royal Commissioner Chandler is to reopen his court of inquiry in Fredericton this morning. It may be supposed that he will take this occasion to make an announcement of the decision which he promised Mr. E. S. Carter in regard to investigating Mr. Carter's charges as to the collection of money from brewers, hotel keepers and holders of liquor licenses in this city and county.

It has been represented that the government has given Mr. Chandler a free hand, and that the Premier and the Attorney-General were determined not only to welcome but to facilitate the probing of any charges in any way affecting the local government and its administration. Such at least has been the tenor of their public utterances. They have not lived up to these utterances, of course, and we now find in their official mouthpieces, the Standard, an editorial announcement that the Chandler inquiry is not to be opened for the purpose of allowing Mr. Carter to produce the evidence which he says will be forthcoming if that opportunity is given to him. "Nothing of the sort can be done," says the Standard editorially. Why not? Do the Premier and the Attorney-General, in making this announcement, speak for Mr. Chandler? Is he bound by the Standard's cocksure decision? Perhaps that point will be made clear after Mr. Chandler's own view has been publicly recorded.

The Standard weekly argues that the collection of money from licensees under the Crown is not a matter within "the administration of departments of provincial services." On the contrary, the matters which Mr. Carter has dealt with in his charges are within the department of the Provincial Secretary, and it must be very clear to everyone that the holders of brewers', hotel keepers' or retailers'

licenses ought not to be any more subject to blackmail than the holders of timber licenses under the Crown. If the money was collected as "counsel fees," or for charity, or for some other high and noble purpose, the sooner the country has the names of the collectors, the amounts collected, and the disposition of those amounts, the better for all concerned.

As for the foolish argument that Mr. Carter ought to put forward something more than "his unsupported word," that is precisely what Mr. Carter asks an opportunity to do. He has offered to make his charges in a formal way, and to produce evidence to prove them. And the public is now waiting for Mr. Chandler's decision as to whether or not his court will be open for that purpose.

After that decision is given the matter will have advanced another step toward complete exposure. In certain panic-stricken quarters—and we are referring now entirely to politicians and their hangers-on and not to men engaged in the liquor business or any other business carried on under the sanction of the province—a frenzied attempt is being made to keep the lid on. For the benefit of anxious gentlemen engaged in the work of suppressing the facts we wish simply to say that they are merely wasting their time. By one process or another the facts must come out. The graceful thing for the government to do is to open the door of Commissioner Chandler's court for the hearing of the evidence. The public must have the complete story.

GERMAN "CONFIDENCE."

The leading journalists of Great Britain and of Germany have been exchanging broadsides with respect to the future course of the war. Many persons in this country have remarked from time to time, in the press, or in conversation, that "Germany seems very confident." Official Germany is bound to express the utmost confidence, because official Germany knows that the whole future of the German Empire has been staked on one mighty throw of the dice, and while the odds are very great against German success, the official classes see that, for the present at least, the only thing to do is to profess a confident belief that Germany can practically defeat the world. A few of the German journalists have thought it necessary to warn their countrymen against jumping at conclusions. Thus Maximilian Harden recently warned his countrymen that "England is awakening and will not slumber again, except in death," and Major Morath, military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, very recently spoke of the French army as "tremendously improved compared with 1870. Then, he said, 'they (the French) carefully avoided hand-to-hand fighting with the German infantry, but now they positively seek it with an impetuosity which proves their will to conquer.' He said, further:

"The French army seems still to be well in hand, and as, together with the English, it is superior to us in number and in units, it follows that the labours of our brave armies in the West are above all praise. It is upon this toughness in maintaining what we have won in the West that our offensive in the East depends, and we must never forget that the Anglo-French spring offensive, which was so often advertised, has come to the West."

It is not yet possible to see whether great importance must be attached to the English scarcity of munitions and to the increasing difficulties of recruiting. Hitherto one can only note the fact that the expenditure of ammunition by the enemy remains unlimited, and that they have always been able to find the necessary reinforcements to make good their great losses. We shall also be wise not to doubt that England will succeed in organizing properly the production of munitions. Presumably England was also able, by all sorts of means and devices, to maintain the present strength of the British Armies in France. But the determination of the moment at which the trench warfare is to be turned into open warfare may be regarded as being no longer in the power of our enemies in the West.

This gives one the impression that this German military critic would have been even more frank and even less hopeful, had he dared, or been permitted by the censor, to record his real views fully. Nevertheless the German military caste, have almost uniformly prophesied and kept on prophesying complete victory for the Kaiser. To these German broadsides British editors have recently replied, not in any boastful or vain-glorious spirit, but as men expressing the settled and solemn determination of a great nation finally aroused to a full realization of the issue and consecrated absolutely to the work of victory without regard to the sacrifices involved.

"We need no German," says the London Times, "to tell us that the military task of the Allies is harder than we once hoped it might be at this hour; but when the Germans imagine that, on this account, we and our Allies shall presently perceive the prosecution of the war to be futile, their misreading of our character is as gross as the criminality of their onslaught upon the liberty of Europe."

And, further: "Maximilian Harden may believe that we may presently slumber in death; but we know that we have both the will and the power to live, and the fixed determination to fight that we may gain the right to live in a world freed from the intolerable German menace. Never in our history have we been faced with deadlier peril, but never have we confronted peril with a sterner resolve to overcome it. In our past wars there have been internal bickering and feuds. Even during the Napoleonic wars, which most closely resemble the present struggle, prominent politicians and strong sections of the public opposed the national enterprise. We have today agitations and discontent; but not with the war. All effective criticism, all desire for change, is directed against failure on the part of our public men and public departments to prosecute the war with the needed intensity, and against the insufficiency of the measures hitherto taken to secure national organization. The people of Great Britain and the British

peoples overseas are determined that this war shall not only be prosecuted, but that it shall be prosecuted with a single eye to complete victory. Their temper is such that they will brook no dallying and suffer no proved incompetence, but will hold those responsible for the conduct of the war strictly accountable for shortcomings."

The words with which The Times brings to a close the editorial from which we have quoted are especially worthy of thoughtful reading, not only because they will express the purpose which should fire, and at last is firing, all of the white men of our mighty Empire, but because they carry home to everyone the vital nature of the issue with which we are face to face in such a way as to stiffen the resolution of all who dwell under our flag. These are the closing words:

"Men, rifles, ordnance, aeroplanes, ammunition, and all the requirements of modern warfare must be poured forth in ever-increasing volume. Our military, naval, and diplomatic action must be more fully coordinated with that of our Allies, and everything subordinated to the one supreme end of victory. We know that we are engaged in a contest in which the reward of success is life, and the penalty of failure death. We know that we hold in trust not only our own existence and that of our Allies, but the very liberties and welfare of mankind. German confidence is great; ours is greater, for it is based on certain knowledge and on indomitable resolution. Adversity was needed to arouse us from the careless slumber in which we were sunk a year ago. It has come, and has roused us. Should greater adversity be in store, it will but rouse us yet further, till we have shaken all sleep from our eyes, and can gaze undimmed towards the clear horizon beyond the clouds overhead. Germany may continue to mislead our purpose. Not to do so would be to recognize her own inevitable discomfiture. It is our business so to acquaint ourselves that she may recognise it; but, be her awakening soon or late, when people will come to rue the day when, in rapacious arrogance, she stirred us to effort and impelled us to conquer."

THE FACTS MUST COME OUT.

There are two odd circumstances in connection with Royal Commissioner Chandler's announcement yesterday that he is not going to investigate the liquor license charges because, as he says, his jurisdiction does not extend to such matters. The first odd circumstance is that the Standard—the organ of the Premier and the Attorney-General—foretold the Royal Commissioner by twenty-four hours. It said editorially on Monday in effect what Mr. Chandler said yesterday. It would have been the decent thing not to anticipate the verdict of the court in just that way. The other odd thing is that the government leaders, after loudly professing their willingness to have "every suspicion of wrongdoing" investigated have now taken refuge behind what is at best a poor technicality. If the Commissioner's powers are not already broad enough the government could widen them in ten minutes. But the government leaders are frightfully anxious to keep the lid on—for reasons which the public already guesses and which it will learn in detail later on.

For all the facts must come out. The government was flirting with both the temperance people and the liquor men last spring, and suddenly someone conceived the bright idea that while there really was no intention to introduce prohibition or other drastic legislation, a bluff in that direction would make it easy, by hold word to "shake down" the license holders. And the scheme was put through. To-day, on the eve of further revelations, agents of the shaking government are still talking prohibition—merely with the idea of terrorizing the licensees in silence or denial. And it will not "work."

These men gave up thousands of dollars. For what? On what representations? Who collected it? What became of it? The public must know all the facts. The closing of Commissioner Chandler's door does not mean that the scandal can be hushed up. It will have to be brought out in another way. And when the facts are made known, as they will be presently, the people of New Brunswick will understand fully why the administration and its agents and hangers-on have been so desperately opposed to a free and full inquiry under oath.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Almost equal to the number of all of the men, women and children living in the province of New Brunswick is the list of British casualties made public yesterday by the Prime Minister. Those killed, wounded, and missing, in the army and navy, up to July 19, numbered 380,998.

On June 9 Mr. Asquith made it known that the total British casualties, excluding the naval division, up to May 31, had been 259,000. The new figures show that in the army alone the casualties between May 31 and July 19 have reached the tremendous total of 68,920. By comparing yesterday's list with that made public on April 11, it is learned that the British have lost, killed, wounded, or missing, by land and by sea, 182,442 men during the last fourteen weeks, or 15,000 a week. To this casualty list during the last few months Canada itself has made a heavy contribution, and it is too much to hope that this contribution will not be very much heavier during the next few months, and possibly within the next few weeks.

As has been said in order to make clear the terrific nature of the losses, twelve months of war have cost the British Empire in killed, wounded, and missing, a number of men almost equal to the total population of New Brunswick. And yet we must remember that only a few months ago the British army in actual service in France and Belgium

was by no means large as compared with the German, French and Russian forces.

Also, it must be remembered by everyone in Canada that these men who went early to the war, and a large proportion of whom gave up their lives there or were seriously disabled, were fighting not only for civilization and the liberty of the world, but actually for the lives, liberty and entire future of the Canadians here at home. The publication of the list provides a fresh and poignant reason why every New Brunswicker of active service age who has not yet put on the King's coat should set about doing so.

WHO WILL SPEAK OUT?

Hon. Mr. Cochrane has come and gone, and it is commonly known that he shed little sunshine upon St. John with respect either to the Transcontinental or the Valley Railway. The Minister of Railways and Canals could not build a new intercolonial elevator in St. John in a day, but since the last one was destroyed the department has given no indication of any real intention to rebuild, and it now would be impossible to make any provision for the storage of grain on this side of the harbor short of a year or two. To transship grain across the harbor means to encounter a stiff super-tax by the C. P. R., which in turn means, under the circumstances, that St. John will be for some time at a fatal disadvantage with respect to shipment of grain by way of the National Transcontinental Railway. Without any desire to present a gloomy view of the situation it is necessary nevertheless to recall the fact that no steps have been taken, even of a preliminary character to build passenger and freight depots, immigration sheds, or other facilities here for the Transcontinental, should some traffic come by way of Moncton, except that the Courtney Bay work is going forward and may be completed by the end of 1917.

This is one of two matters the courageous consideration of which should produce action on the part of the mayor and commissioners and on the part of the president, officers and members of the board of trade, which was re-organized and expanded in a remarkable way a few years ago with the idea that it would be a centre of influence and activity, vigilant with respect to spurring government authorities to action if they gave any evidence of an inclination toward lagging or neglect. When the mayor and commissioners took office under the new form of civic administration it was clearly understood by everybody that they would be expected not only to administer the ordinary business of the city smoothly and efficiently, but that they would conduct themselves like men believing in a Greater St. John and would display independence, courage and enterprise in connection with every matter bearing upon the prosperity of the city which had honored them with its confidence.

Because the board of trade and the mayor and commissioners have, and must recognize, the responsibilities thus set forth, we are bringing to their attention not only the situation in connection with the National Transcontinental at St. John, but the circumstances in which St. John finds itself with respect to the Valley Railway. A short time ago two Ministers of the crown met in conference certain members of the council of the board of trade and communicated to them in private some new and remarkable views concerning the Valley Railway, its route and its future, and also concerning the outlook for through traffic which might arise from the opening of the new Transcontinental. There is the best reason for believing that the information, or the views thus communicated privately to councillors of the board of trade should have been laid before a general meeting of the board within a day or two and have become public property. The members of the council of the board of trade are interested in transportation matters as private citizens, but they received this information in their capacity as board of trade men, a representative capacity which carried the understanding that they would pass the facts along to the larger body and through it to the public generally. If some suggestion of secrecy was made by the Ministers who attended the conference that suggestion was highly improper and ought not to be binding.

Now, the question is, is there one man, or are there several men, among the city commissioners and the board of trade council with courage enough to speak out plainly in these matters, to make public all the facts in connection with the new and somewhat strange situation which has arisen in transportation matters, and call for either a public meeting or a joint meeting of the city commission and the board of trade in order to take steps to guard St. John's interests? Just here it may be well again to refer to the representations made at the time when the city introduced commission government and the understanding then arrived at that our citizens were entering upon a new era and were creating representative bodies which would be constantly vigilant and courageously independent in standing up for the city. Who is the man, or who are the men, to lead the way?

SEA POWER.

The naval correspondent of the London Times, in discussing probable changes in the batteries of Germany's heavier vessels of war since last autumn, is disposed to think that some 14-inch guns may have been installed, although he believes the replacing of turrets and the strengthening of decks and hulls would occupy too much time to permit of any very extensive increase in the offensive power of the German ships. Supposing, however, that Germany actually has succeeded in placing heavier batteries on board some of her first line vessels, the Times expert says the increase in the

number of modern British battleships and battle cruisers during the last few months has been sufficient to leave the British a very satisfactory margin of power.

The Times publishes a list of the Allied vessels which have taken part in the operations at the Dardanelles, beginning with the Queen Elizabeth, and comparing her battery with that of other British vessels, and with French and Russian vessels, in the matter of striking power. Only a few years ago the Lord Nelson and ships of her class were regarded as the most powerful afloat and as real triumphs of naval engineering. Yet an examination of The Times list shows that the weight of one broadside from the Queen Elizabeth's eight 15-inch guns is 15,000 pounds, while the weight of one broadside from the Lord Nelson's four 12-inch guns would be only 5,800 pounds, or but little more than one-third of the Queen Elizabeth's weight of metal. The battleship Majestic, one of those lost in the Dardanelles by a mine, threw only 3,400 pounds of metal at one broadside of her heavy guns, yet not many years have passed since the Majestic was thought fit to lead the line.

The best of the French battleships which have been engaged at the Dardanelles are of the Gaulois type, the primary battery consisting of four 12-inch guns, and the weight of one broadside being 3,850 pounds. The only Russian vessel which figures in the list is the cruiser Askold, which has twelve 6-inch guns, the weight of the broadside being only 623 pounds, or about one-third of the weight of a shell from a single gun of the big "Queen Bess."

WHEN THE GERMANS JEERED.

Lord Mersey is regarded all over the world as a man of judicial temperament whose very great knowledge of marine law and of the rules of justice and fair-dealing entitles his words to the greatest respect. A few days ago he handed down his judgment in the case of the British steamer Falaba, of Liverpool, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on March 28, with the loss of 104 lives. In the course of his very impressive judgment Lord Mersey found that the commander of the submarine not only intended to destroy the ship, but was determined also to sacrifice the lives of its passengers. The opportunity given to the men and women on board of getting to the boats and saving their lives, Lord Mersey said, was "grossly insufficient." And he added:

"There was evidence before me of laughing and jeering on the submarine while the men and women on the Falaba were struggling for their lives in the water, but I prefer to keep silent on this matter in the hope that the witness was mistaken."

Lord Mersey did not discuss the question whether the submarine was within her rights in sinking the passenger steamer, but he assumed that in any event the German commander was bound to give the men and the women on board a reasonable opportunity of saving their lives. This was not done, and, as one of the leading English journalists says, "Lord Mersey was driven to the conclusion that the captain of the submarine desired and designed, not merely to sink the ship, but, in doing so, also to sacrifice the lives of the passengers. At the time the torpedo was fired the crew and passengers of the Falaba had not left the ship in the boats, and those on board the submarine were well able to see the position of affairs. The only other craft in sight at the time of the attack was a steam drifter, the Ellen Emma, which was at some distance."

Lord Mersey acquitted everyone on board the British ship of implied charges of failure of duty and incompetence, and said that full responsibility for the loss of lives must rest with the officers and crew of the submarine. After the firing of the torpedo the submarine remained close by the Falaba, but the Germans "made no effort to render assistance in saving life."

Yet German leaders and German newspapers complain that Great Britain is acting unfairly in shutting off German supplies. These apologists for Germany try to forget the helpless women and children who have been murdered by German soldiers and sailors, just as they attempt to ignore the frightful crimes committed in Belgium.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. Flemming could not keep the lid on. Neither can his political heirs.

Ontario is going to provide 600 machine guns for the Canadian soldiers. Let New Brunswick do as well in proportion to population.

Warsaw is not Paris, nor can it be taken as something just as good—Brooklyn Eagle.

It now begins to look as though it cannot be taken at all.

After a trying journey through the northern wilds by dog team a Calgary man rowed 850 miles in an open boat to enlist. His deep sense of loyalty to his country and his unselfish action ought to give the young men of Canada who have not yet answered the call of duty something to think about.

Lloyds shipbuilding returns show that seventy-four steamers of 147,964 gross tonnage were launched from yards in the United Kingdom during the quarter which ended June 30. Many more ships are being constructed than the Germans are sinking with their submarines. The attempt to cut off Britain's sea commerce has proved a hopeless failure.

It is an encouraging statement that Mr. Lloyd George is able to make regarding the work of his department since he became Minister of Munitions. As a result of his activities the output of war supplies in Great Britain has been increased tremendously, and more establishments with large capacity are now

being equipped. The Minister's assurance that in a few weeks the supply of shells will enable the British forces to "clear the way through to victory" is significant. The great drive in France and Belgium soon ought to be under way.

Premier Asquith pays a fine tribute to the fighting spirit of the Russians. They are worthy of it. The strategy of the Grand Duke and the stubborn resistance of his armies have surprised the world. And they have been fighting in the face of tremendous odds. With proper equipment they again will carry the battle into the enemy's territory.

According to the Economist European the cost of the war to the Allies during the first twelve months will be \$10,000,000,000, and to the Austro-German group \$17,400,000,000. It says: "The total of \$17,400,000,000 averages almost exactly \$48,000,000 a day. The highest estimate before the war was \$60,000,000 per day. The present average daily cost is, however, much above that figure."

For the second time since the operations at the Dardanelles have begun a British submarine has wormed its way through the mine-strewn narrows to Constantinople. On both occasions considerable damage has been done to enemy ships and stores. Some day larger warships will go through. It is a heavy task the Allies have undertaken at the straits but sooner or later it will be crowned with success. Meanwhile daring submarines are crossing the Sea of Marmara to give the Turks a sample of what is to follow.

The advance of the Germans in the East has been firmly halted and at some points they have been placed on the defensive. The Russians are making them pay dearly for the ground they have gained. Italy, too, is striking hard, and it is highly significant that the Italian artillery fire is stronger than anything the Austrians were able to produce in Galicia. The loss of Gorizia will be a severe blow to the enemy. On the whole, the war news last night was more favorable to the Allies than anything that has come over the cables in the last two weeks.

Speaking of the Gloucester inquiry, the Conservative Chatham World observes cheerfully:

"The evidence that is wormed out of unwilling witnesses by Commissioner Chandler shows that a very large percentage of the bridge appropriation for Gloucester County was stolen by the men in charge of the work. And yet the Standard says there is nothing in the charges, that the accused are innocent, and that nothing has been shown except some irregularity in the keeping of accounts."

The Standard, not knowing what else to do, continues the foolish policy of suppressing some of the evidence and denying that the testimony supports the charges. Everybody knows better, of course.

The Standard, by personal abuse of Mr. E. S. Carter, evidently hopes that it can divert public attention from the grave charges he has made. That sort of tactics will decide nothing. Mr. Carter is quite able to protect his own reputation, and will not fall to do so. But what the public wants to know is why, under very suspicious circumstances, money was collected from the brewers, hotel-keepers and holders of liquor licenses, who collected it, what representations were made, and what ultimately became of the money. If anybody connected with the Standard believes a way out of the dilemma can be found by personal abuse of Mr. Carter he will very quickly discover the character of his mistake.

While the world is waiting for Berlin's reply to President Wilson's last note, considerable interest attaches to the attitude of the more responsible American newspapers. The New York Evening Post, one of the best of American journals, in commenting upon the position of the German-American press and in weighing the probable result of Mr. Wilson's last message, says:

"Amid the mass of newspaper comment upon the note to Germany, it is interesting to observe the utterances of the German-American press. They are not all in the same tone. A few complain that the President is seeking to force a war upon Germany. But other German-American editors believe that the President has yielded something, as the German government has also done, and that the difficulty can be got over by further concessions. All will hope so. But it is plain that the concessions on the main principle will have to come from Germany. On that, our government is committed irrevocably. There it stands. It can do no other. What the result is to be, it is for the German government to decide. Its answer will be awaited by Americans hopefully, but with a steadfast determination to stand by the right, as God gives them to see the right."

Referring to the insolence of the German press in its comments on the latest American note the New York Journal of Commerce gives some plain reasons why the sympathy of the United States is with the Allies. It points out that the claim of Germany's rulers that the war was forced upon them is "not merely incredible but preposterous," and adds:

"It is for the sake of the Germans and the German nation as well as the rest of mankind that Americans hope for the defeat of the Hohenzollern rule. It seems strange that those of German blood who have from choice become subjects of the American form of government are not able to understand this. It is hard to believe that many in Germany itself are utterly incapable of understanding it and will not have their eyes opened to it when the rage of battle subsides."

Without giving away military secrets Premier Asquith made some statements in the House of Commons Wednesday which will be read with intense interest throughout the Empire. He assured the country that the government's confidence in the ability of the Allies to force the Dardanelles was undiminished and that

British and French were working together with good results in the western theatre of the war. The Premier also referred to the glorious achievements of the navy, which is much stronger to-day than it was when war was declared. His dismissal of the submarine "blockade" as a menace which "is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury on British trade" is fully justified by the facts, and the knowledge that British sea commerce is being carried on with practically the same freedom as in times of peace must be going to the savage Admiral Von Tirpitz and his associates. But Mr. Asquith was careful to add that this is a war of endurance and that a great duty has been cast upon British people everywhere. Recruiting must be kept up, there must be a greater supply of munitions, and money must be given freely so that every requirement may be promptly and efficiently met. There must be no shirkers if Britain is to come out of this struggle victorious and with honor.

You.

Give me your hand—I have need of it now.
Need as never before,
For the strength that was mine is utterly gone—
A part of my life no more!

I have walked through the Valley of Dead Desires
Tasting the dregs of despair;
I have sought for a sign that should give me peace,
Sought for a sign that was not there.
For some, there is Faith that illumines the Path
But the touch of your hand is the need of me now—
The sound of your voice in song!

Shaken and numb is the soul of me, yet
It shall triumph, if yours be true,
Brain and hands shall create and build
But only for you! for you,
And even that spark of dust, Success,
Shall come, if that be your will,
Give me your hand—with the song on your lips—
And the ache in my heart is still!

All that is worthy in me, is yours—
What if my dream be dead?
Fires of faith still burn in your heart,
Unbowed is your regal head.
Only your love and light in your eyes
Can save me from self-defeat.
I am done with the Game, but your calm, white soul
Shames mine when I think of retreat!

Give me your hand. And the strength that is there
Shall waken my own anew—
I can see the fight and win, by the gods!
But not for myself—for You!

—Everard Jack Appleton.

The Army of the Dead.

(By Barry Pain.)

I dreamed that overhead
I saw in twilight gray
The Army of the Dead
Marching upon that way.
So still and passionless
With faces so serene,
That scarcely could one guess
Such men in war had been—
No mark or hurt they bore
Nor smoke nor bloody stain;
Nor suffered any more
Famine, fatigue, or pain;
Nor any lust of hate
Nor lingered in their eyes—
Who have fallen to their fate,
Have lost all enmities.

A new and greater pride
So quenched the pride of race
That foes marched side by side
Who were fought face to face.
That ghostly army plan
Knows but one race, one rod—
All nations there are men
And one the King is God.

No longer on their ears
The bugle's summons falls;
Beyond the tangled spheres
The Archangel's trumpet calls;
And by that trumpet led
Far up the exalted sky
The Army of the Dead
Goes by, and still goes by.

How Public Ownership Is Fought.

(Square Deal, Toronto.)

Here is one record for a battle for the public ownership of a public utility. The people of Ypsilanti (Mich.) voted to operate their own gas plant. They thought that settled that it was only a beginning. The private gas company refused to sell, and pointed out that the city's charter wouldn't allow the city to operate a public utility. The citizens' supreme court told them they would have to obtain a new charter. The people went to the legislature, and after a long, hard fight got permission to amend the charter. The private gas company then offered to sell for \$227,000. The people voted to build a plant, and the company offered to sell for \$125,000. The offer was accepted, but the money could not be paid until the supreme court passed on the new charter. When that was over, the company raised the price. The city went ahead with its own plant and the private company was forced to sell for \$110,000. This was accepted. Despite the financial stress of the war, the bond issue of \$180,000 was oversubscribed. The fight began early in 1911, and ended in the latter part of 1914. The price remained the same (90 cents), and the first six months indicate that the plant will pay for itself in ten years.

Service.

A poor man served by thee
Shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee
Shall make thee strong.
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.

—E. B. Browning.

Freedom on Trial.

(Winnipeg Voice.)

Freedom of speech consists of the right to differ from the majority without penalty, even if one is wrong. It is easy to grant men right of free speech if they agree with you, but the test comes when you demand the right of free speech for those who differ from you.

A Busy Font.

(Punch.)

Sexton (to young farmer who has called to arrange for the christening of his child): "Doan'te bring 'e Toosday—Vic ar be fishing 'e Toosday."
Farmer: "Well, then, say Monday."
Sexton: "No—no—no—Monday, Font's be full of minnows Monday."

DEFEAT MU IF MEN AND

Toronto, July 28—
"Britain's second wind from the front with his no man living, nor even a serious business this seriousness, she is finding carry it through success towards the struggle in Canada need not find munitions."

The article concludes "Canadian won your sons and you when honor and safety, not them only ties of love to hold easy; no! no! But interests and will whose wives and m dimmed eyes, but complete the sacrifice. Seriously, sob the empire can function of war, and in bitterness and humili the shame and slav tarian will be the p