

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.

Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates—Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain stamps if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not published.

Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 17, 1915.

THE TARIFF. There is evidence of an agitation in connection with tariff matters, both in the United States and Canada.

Such a scheme has been advocated on several occasions on both sides of the line, but it never has come to fruition.

Behind it is the hope that the tariff may be taken virtually out of the control of the representatives of the people and relegated to a bureau which would be operated on a confidential basis.

Those who favor a tariff commission say on its behalf that it would be well to have the tariff "taken out of politics," and that Parliament would still have the power to reject any schedule which the tariff commission might put forward.

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other hand it was strongly corroborated. It would have been well if certain people who were so eager to condemn Premier Norris and place him in the same boat with the discredited members of the Roblin government, had waited until the evidence was heard. They then would have been able to brush aside the innuendoes and view the case in its true light.

From the very first, it has been pointed out by the Liberals that the Fullerton "charges" were advanced in the hope that they would so befog the whole situation that the public would come to believe that one party was as bad as the other.

It is hardly credible that they could have expected an investigation before an impartial tribunal. They have been sadly disappointed. The attempt to pull him down having failed, Premier Norris will be in a better position than ever to do his people real service.

Much is expected of him and his government, and there is good reason to believe that they will insist upon a thorough political housecleaning. It will be a happy day for Manitoba when that is accomplished.

FRANCE. At the end of June it was estimated that France had lost 1,400,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. Many of the wounded have by this time returned to the firing line.

Germany's losses have been very much greater, and have undoubtedly passed the 2,000,000 mark before this date.

Although France has been hard hit—its population being only a little more than half that of Germany—the French nation is facing the future with the utmost confidence and determination.

Men who have traveled in all of the principal belligerent countries recently have reported that there is less talk about peace in France than anywhere else.

All the world recognizes the France of today as having outshone its historic record for chivalry and courage.

THE CHILDREN AND RECRUITING. Many a boy and many a girl who marched Wednesday behind their banners through the streets of St. John will remember the occasion in years to come when they have children of their own.

And what account will they then give of us, the grown-ups who lived in St. John and New Brunswick when they made their recruiting parade? Perhaps we shall know a portion of the answer to that question during the next few weeks, and certainly during the next few months we may be able to forecast the whole question tolerably close.

field, all of the proper age. Call it 40,000, and giving the province credit for the enlistment to date for active service in the infantry, the artillery, the mounted rifles, the army service corps, and the ammunition column, and other branches, it would be shown that just about ten per cent of those fit for active service have answered the call.

Some of these have already had their baptism of fire, and we all know how nobly they have acquitted themselves. Their example, and the fact that today they need support in the trenches must sharpen the summons to the other ninety per cent of our young men who have yet to be heard from.

FACING A GREAT ISSUE. In the American note of February 10, dealing with the German proclamation of a war zone, the President of the United States declared that his country could not assent to Germany's submarine blockade and that the United States would "take any steps it might be necessary to take in order to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

After that came the sinking of the Lusitania. President Wilson wrote again, warning Germany, "Manifestly," he said, "submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity as well as of universally acknowledged international obligations."

He called upon the German government to "take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of such outrages." He reminded the German government that any warning which it might give regarding its proposed treatment of merchant vessels could not be permitted "to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American ship masters and American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality."

Germany has not desisted from the practices of which the United States complained, nor has Germany given the assurance asked for by Mr. Wilson. On the contrary, Germany has not only failed to make a reasonable response to the American demands, but with cynical disregard not only of the pride and dignity of the American people but of the rights of all civilized peoples, has played with the whole question at issue for the purpose of gaining time in the hope that those elements in the United States, which, for one reason or another, oppose war, may prove strong enough to control the action of the government at Washington.

The latest note from Berlin, it must be thought, has brought the two nations face to face with war. The President of the United States, if he and his country are to preserve their self-respect, cannot recede an inch from the position and principles defined in the carefully prepared messages with respect to the German submarine blockade, and the sinking of the Lusitania.

So conservative an interpreter of American opinion as the New York Evening Post evidently does not expect that President Wilson will give way.

"In insisting so solemnly upon this principle (the right of Americans to the freedom of the seas) let it not be imagined that our government is magnifying a technicality. While the right that we are expressly asserting is that of American citizens, while the crimes against which we are expressly protesting are crimes committed against such of our own people as have chosen to exercise a technical right, the essence of those crimes does not reside in that circumstance. The violation of international law and of established principles of humanity consists in the killing of non-combatants, in the killing of Americans; the fact that some of them have been American citizens, while the crimes against which we are expressly protesting are crimes committed against such of our own people as have chosen to exercise a technical right, the essence of those crimes does not reside in that circumstance.

Without in any way desiring to "crowd the mourners," we venture delicately to suggest to those persons who cried out that the Board of Trade, or someone connected with it, was guilty of partisan activity in pressing for information on these subjects, that the best thing to do now in order to satisfy public opinion regarding matters which are essentially of public and not of private concern is to give the people a full and frank statement with respect to the questions here presented. And soon.

THE MANITOBAN. A word about the Manitoba scandals and those in New Brunswick. The day before the exoneration of Premier Norris the Independent Conservative Ottawa Citizen, in the course of a strong editorial, said:

was broken by it; but, when the evidence against him, and against others, was becoming daily more damaging, a scheme was concocted to try to make it appear that the accusers of Mr. Fleming had made overtures for a corrupt settlement of the whole matter. This scheme was blown up in court by sworn testimony, and its authors were covered with confusion. They had, in the language of the Citizen, "endeavored in the last extremity, to make some small political capital out of the very depths of the degradation into which their party had sunk."

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In the course of his letter Mr. Sproul intimated that "An Englishman" might well be at the front instead of employed here in criticizing New Brunswickers.

In justice to "An Englishman" it should be said that he is known to this newspaper, and while he is a good patriot, he is not physically fit for active service. His letter, like that of Mr. Sproul, was no doubt useful in causing people to think more seriously about every aspect of recruiting.

NOTE AND COMMENT. The scandalous inferences which Mr. Rogers' friends in Winnipeg wished the public to draw from certain "charges" made by a Conservative lawyer named Fullerton have been thoroughly dispelled by the white light of truth. It is easy to believe that Mr. Fullerton never expected his "charges" to be investigated.

King Decorates Capt. J. H. Parks. London, July 14.—Five Canadian officers who were recently honored with titles by the king were presented to his majesty Monday and received the insignia of their respective orders. They are: Brigadier-General Currey (British Columbia), companion of the Order of the Bath; Lieutenant-Colonel Leckie, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Major Harold Matthews and Captains John Parks and Thomas McKillop, who were created Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

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What the public wants to know is: When is the Valley Railway to be completed from Grand Falls to the City of St. John, and by what route? When is a satisfactory connection to be made between this port and the National Transcontinental? At what point is a connection to be made between the Valley Railway and the Transcontinental—and when?

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ing its maximum. Now, quite apart from the fortunes of battles, which may momentarily divert the course of war, victory must sooner or later gravitate to the superior side. Victory must ultimately rest with Great Britain and her Allies if the young men of the Empire do their duty. The great need just now is men—men and ammunition. The latter is being turned out at a pressure that is constantly increasing. And there must be no let up in recruiting; for victory for German arms would mean the dimming forever of the lights of freedom and righteousness. That is why delay is dangerous.

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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 our letters. Unassigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of plain paper, otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired. If it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Editor.)

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SIR MAX ATTKEN. Canadians Occupied Twice Failed To Encounters—Clever

London, July 18.—The branch at general headquarters of the British army in the field, as published in the following by Sir Max Attkin, Canadian officer, serving with the army in the trenches, when he writes "I send you here a bit of work it is couched almost in phrases, but now and then, it perturbed some personal anecdote, but the trenches, when the war is in its second year, are not so much a stage of operations as they were in the first year. The Canadian division, which was not shattered, retired into the trenches, and the British line in readiness for operations. During that time the British line in readiness for operations. During that time the British line in readiness for operations.

On May 17 the remade infantry advanced towards the trench. The attack followed. It was a tragedy, when the British line in readiness for operations. During that time the British line in readiness for operations. During that time the British line in readiness for operations.

The companies were told to dig in, and connect their wire to the trench. The British line in readiness for operations. During that time the British line in readiness for operations. During that time the British line in readiness for operations.

On the morning of the 18th the British line in readiness for operations. During that time the British line in readiness for operations. During that time the British line in readiness for operations.

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