

EDITORIAL NOTES

A "PAX ROMANA" FOR GERMANY

Berlin's supreme confidence in a successful outcome of the Kaiser's war has been badly shaken since news of real conditions at the front has found its way among the masses of the people. The German press is making great efforts to allay the feeling of alarm that is beginning to pervade the populace. Some of the comments of the Berlin papers are extremely interesting. The "Berliner Tagblatt" says:

"While the victories of the first few weeks spoiled us, it is difficult to make people understand that defence under certain circumstances is just as good as attack. The real thing is going on and re-inforcements are getting nearer, while our opponents get very tired by constantly attacking, the prospects of the German army are better than those of the French and English."

It will be noted that there is little reflection in this soothing journalistic appeal of the cock-sure spirit which has been characteristic of public opinion in Berlin for years past. That the awakening has set in is also proved by a number of references in German newspapers to the prospects of peace. It is significant indeed to find Berlin journals discussing the possibilities and conditions of peace at this early stage of a war which their own aggressive foreign policy has provoked. The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" makes a semi-official declaration, in which it states that Germany will not agree to stop the war, before it has earned, by fighting, certain guarantees which it requires for the future.

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" writes:

"Germany does not only fight for an honorable peace. It fights for a peace which assures for it, for a generation at least, a certain peaceful place in Europe and in the world. It demands this, not on paper treaties, which the experience of this war shows are not worth the paper they are written on, but by facts."

The Socialist Democratic "Vorwaerts" endorses these pacific views, and adds: "We wish only that a peace which includes a guarantee of continuity shall crown this war."

If all this is not humbug, it is the acme of self-deception. If Germany is so much concerned about peace, why did she so determinedly set about breaking it? The logic of these newspapers is as if a ruffian should knock an unoffending citizen down, to have the satisfaction of picking him up again. Germany not only provoked war against the other nations of Europe, but she was the prime aggressor, in the sense that her declaration of war against Russia, France and England preceded any over act of hostility on the part of any of these nations. It was her dishonorable violation of the treaty of Belgian neutrality that brought her into immediate conflict with Belgium. There is therefore not much reason or logic in the position taken by German newspapers that the national objective is—and has been—peace. Germany's aim at present is to get out of the labyrinth of national and international difficulties in which she finds herself entangled, as a result of her stupid diplomacy and arrogance. With no prospect of winning over the nations she bullied into war, she naturally wants peace. We all want peace. But the kind of peace the allies should extend to Germany, is a "pax Romana."

—Ex.

GERMAN FINANCES AND THE WAR

A recent issue of the Revue des deux Mondes, the great French review, contains a passage on the origin of the war which is worthy of attention. The future historian, it says, "will understand that the present war was a financial arrangement made on the eve of bankruptcy, as much as it was the result of megalomania or a craze for fighting. Financial Germany was in great difficulties its colossal operations had always been enfeebled; it had schemed too much, risked too much, made too large advances in goods and money to customers of doubtful credit, both in Germany and throughout the world; it had accustomed its buyers to prices and transactions which did not leave the necessary profit to the manufacturer or to the German capitalist, and it was necessary to do something drastic to bolster up the financial edifice which was tottering to its foundations. And so it was to

give to Germany in debt the huge sums in the Bank of France and an indemnity, quite as much as to satisfy the threats and swagger of the military party, the pan-Germanists, and the dreamers of a greater Germany, that William II. was driven to declare the present war."

THE JUDGMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Dread of public opinion will always have some influence to restrain even the least civilized nations from savagery on the battlefield, says the Mail and Empire. Though flagrant violations of the rules of war may be committed, the guilty State will do everything possible to obtain acquittal at the bar of public opinion, whose verdicts in such matters are never revoked and never forgotten. By all the parties to the present war it is evidently believed that the abiding opinion of mankind in regard to alleged crimes of the campaign will be the public opinion now formed in the United States. As if by tacit agreement they all seem to look to the United States to reflect the moral reprobation humanity at large and for all time will stamp upon these crimes. The immortality of ill-fame that will attach to Germany for the foul deeds of her soldiers is now written, so that he who runs may read, in the current opinion of our neighbors.

When the Red Cross had been repeatedly fired upon by German soldiers, when many non-combatants had been slaughtered about Liege, and when the hands of the Germans were stained with the Louvain massacre and with the barbarities of Charleroi, it was to the Washington Chamber of Commerce the Belgians made their appeal, as it was to the British government they made their appeal when their neutrality was outraged. France has not formally brought her arguement of the German butchers before the Washington Government, but in making known to all men the atrocities of which she accuses them, she, like Britain, desires that Government to take particular note. As for Germany, she fairly clutches at the skirts of the United States for judgment in her favor. In her Ambassador at the American capital she has an unscrupulous, but rather foolish, counsel. By him sweeping denials are made and ridiculous counter-charges are invented, and all are strongly pressed upon the attention of the American Government and people. The Kaiser evidently feels that the judgment now formed in the United States will stand as the irrevocable judgment of history.

The United States may well feel proud of the great respect thus shown for its conscience and humane feeling. High honor and responsibility are thereby thrust upon it by its fellows in the family of nations. They do not expect it to issue official reports upon the several cases laid before it, but they know that the decision of the American democracy will find sure and speedy, if informal, vent. The Government does not pronounce, but that true spokesman of the American people, their press, does pronounce unmistakably and unsparingly against the Bazouks of the German army.

Why is the United States looked to as the impartial referee? It is one of the great powers. It is perfectly neutral. It is completely detached from the parties and the causes at issue. But it is not chiefly on these accounts that the belligerents put the case in its hands and ask it to keep an eye on the field. It has won the confidence of the Allies, and its countenance has come to be dreaded by Germany, because in recent times it has given signal proofs of its own sense of honor and sentiment of humanity. Its good offices in promoting peace between Japan and Russia, and its efforts to establish arbitration for the settlement of all controversies between nations were actuated by good will towards its neighbors. Its action in abolishing the canal tolls exemption in favor of its own ships was prompted by regard for national honor.—Sydney Post.

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN REGIMENT

The government has assented to the proposal, submitted by a delegation of prominent French-Canadians, wife of President Taft's ambassador to Japan in 1912. In Korea the government has been reorganized, courts have been established, the laws revised, trade conditions improved and commerce increased. Agriculture has been encouraged by the opening of experiment stations, railroads built to the towns, harbors dredged out and light-houses erected. Similar progress has been made in Formosa, where Japanese methods have prevailed over smallpox and other plagues. The headhunting Malays of the mountains have been surrounded by an electrified fence which is gradually being drawn closer and in time will relieve the island of this incubus.

UNITED STATES TRADE DECLINE

An analysis of the trade returns for last month shows that the United States export trade to Germany has practically ceased since the outbreak of war, while that to France and Great Britain, where shopping has not been so seriously interrupted, showed only a comparatively small decrease. The volume of United States export trade to Belgium and Argentina, on the other hand, suffered very heavily, the reason being that these two countries like the United States itself, depend largely on foreign nations to carry on their merchant shipping. It is noteworthy however, that practically all the export trade loss the United States have suffered has been in manufactured products. The export of foodstuffs has practically maintained the level of a year ago. If the war continues for the next twelve months, the commercial outlook for the United States will be extremely serious. If August's ratio of decline is maintained, it will mean a trade decline for the ensuing year of over a billion dollars—the equivalent of the total import and export trade of the Dominion of Canada.

At first sight it seems strange that a neutral nation like the United States should feel the effect of trade dislocation to a greater extent than Great Britain, one of the principal belligerents. In Britain, however, the "business as usual" motto has taken the form of a patriotic slogan. The very spirit of belligerency is behind it. Public sentiment is being appealed to most effectively to maintain normal conditions in the United Kingdom. In the United States there is not the same opportunity to carry on a similar commercial campaign. But the chief factor operating against the United States is the lack of shipping facilities. About ninety per cent. of the total overseas trade of the United States is varied, and has been carried for years, in foreign-owned ships. Germany has been one of the principal merchant carriers of the United States, and German shipping has been swept off the seas. Britain, which furnished by far the largest carrying tonnage to the United States, now has urged need for all her merchantmen, for transport and supply purposes, as well as for the handling of her own seaborne commerce. As a matter of fact this war is demonstrating once again, not only that sea power is the all-important element of national strength, but that only the nation which develops its own mer-

JAPAN IN THE PACIFIC

One of the attaches of the German embassy at Washington has got into trouble by expressing the opinion that Japan intends to go to war with the United States. The purpose of his remark was, no doubt, to rouse public sentiment against Japan, but the attempt is foredoomed to failure. That the present or any other Japanese government contemplates embroilment with the United States is in the highest degree improbable and never more so now that the opening

THE PANAMA CANAL

of the Panama Canal has placed the American fleet on both oceans. That fleet is much superior in strength to the Japanese navy and this fact alone is to negative the German diplomatist's opinion. Japan has no reason to measure swords with the United States. She has many reasons to maintain a pacific policy.

In endeavoring to wrest Kiaochau from Germany, under the terms of her treaty of alliance with Britain, Japan is getting back at that power for its action in depriving her of the fruits of the Chinese war and removing a menace to her own safety. Tsingtau has been strongly fortified and is within easy steaming distance of the Japanese coast. Before engaging in the enterprise the Japanese Government gave an unasked assurance to the United States that Kiaochau would not be held, but would be restored to China, and the engagement will certainly be kept. Maintenance of the integrity of China is part of the settled policy of the United Kingdom and Japan, as it is with the United States, and a demonstration that it is operative will have a valuable influence on the relations of the three powers vitally interested in the Pacific Ocean.

The internal development that in sixty years has placed Japan among the world powers has been one of the most wonderful of history. Remarkable results, too, have been obtained in Korea and Formosa as shown in a book just issued by Mrs. Anjerson, wife of President Taft's ambassador to Japan in 1912. In Korea the government has been reorganized, courts have been established, the laws revised, trade conditions improved and commerce increased. Agriculture has been encouraged by the opening of experiment stations, railroads built to the towns, harbors dredged out and light-houses erected. Similar progress has been made in Formosa, where Japanese methods have prevailed over smallpox and other plagues. The headhunting Malays of the mountains have been surrounded by an electrified fence which is gradually being drawn closer and in time will relieve the island of this incubus.

chant shipping service and maintains it at such a point of efficiency as to be always able to handle its own commerce, can count on holding its world-trade in times of stress. The government of the United States recognizes this fact more fully now than ever in the past, and it is practically certain, that one good result that will accrue to the United States from the present war will be the building up of an adequate fleet of American owned merchantmen to do the nations carrying trade.—Ex.

A FATAL ERROR

Not only in Europe but in this country and in all other countries, should the outcome of this war be the end of the theory that the way to prevent peace is to prepare for war. That fatal error is at the bottom of this unspeakable carnage. It is a fearful price to pay. But since the nation will not learn at any less cost, then it seems that these hundreds and thousands of brave men must be killed in order that the world may learn. It will be worth the cost if the world learns the lesson. Civilization rests upon the result.—Fitchburg Sentinel.

THE COMMAND OF THE SEA

Not until the war is over, and its various phases may be studied in the light of the fullest reports can it be said with any approach to accuracy what would have been the fate of the French army if the English force had not succeeded in escaping from the enveloping German movement, or, worse yet, if there had been no English force there at all. On the mere face of things either hypothesis would seem to have spelled an irretrievable disaster for the French, though it is to be borne in mind that General Joffre, if he had not had the small, but splendidly efficient English army to depend upon, would in the nature of things have made other and possibly effective dispositions of his battle lines. Yet enough has already appeared to show that the command of the sea which alone made possible the transfer of the British troops to the Continent was of an importance almost impossible of exaggeration. The naval historians will one day be declaring that this war although fought on land, was decided at sea, or with slightly more accuracy, in the shipyards in which England constructed such a fleet that the Germans did not dare to contest with it for the command of the sea.—Springfield Republican.

WANT RAILWAY MEN FOR FRENCH RAILWAYS

London, Oct. 1.—The British War Office has issued a call for 1,000 expert railroad men to assist in the operation of the French railways.

Rev. W. J. Bate in Sermon to Soldiers

Text: "We Have Done That Which Was Our Duty to Do"

The sermon to the Protestant soldiers of the garrison was preached on Sunday morning in St. Andrew's Anglican church by the rector, Rev. W. J. Bate, who took as his text Luke XVII: 10—"We have done that which was our duty to do," and said, in part:

On Sept. 6th, when he had last addressed the soldiers, things had looked dark in Europe, though at no time had we despaired of final victory. The outlook was better now. Many battles had happened since. The Austro-Hungarian army had crumpled up before the Russians and the Germans had been beaten back some 70 miles from the gates of Paris. The strategy of General Joffre had been justified. It had been like that of Wellington in Spain 100 years ago, when France, then the foe of Europe, had been rolled back.

Since Sept. 6th John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, had sung God save England in the British Parliament, and God Save the King had reechoed through enthusiastic Nationalist hosts in Dublin, and orange and green were fighting side by side for the defence of the Empire. The Indian princes had offered themselves, their army and money to the King. After that, could any sacrifice of ours begin to measure up with the sacrifice made by the Hindus? And the Boers of South Africa, enemies only a few years ago, had ranged themselves loyally on the side of Britain. And, last but not least, the Canadian boys were now on the sea, hastening to help the Motherland.

Having put our hand to the plow we are determined, with that grim determination possible only to Britons, to see the thing through.

In the annals of British history there are many brave passages, such as the defence of Ladysmith, Mafeking, Luchuan, etc.

Besides endurance, faithfulness was needed. On the long way to Jerusalem, it was required that the man behind the gun shoot straight, that the man with the cash pour it out when needed, and that the woman with the needle work for the Red Cross society, and that every soul turn out God. If we ceased to be faithful, then good-bye to England. "Not once, nor twice, in our fair island's story, 'The path of duty was the path to glory.' A seemingly impossible task would yield to united effort.

Rev. Mr. Bate then read a letter written from London to a local friend on Sept. 9th. It told of the great enthusiasm with which Britons were enlisting of the Salvation Army band playing the Marseillaise; and of England realizing that if this war went against her she should forever lose her place in the world. But she was not going to lose the war. In the end "we"—the writer was an American—are going to lick them as sure as there is a God in Heaven."

The speaker closed with an appeal to be faithful for the country's sake, for their forefather's sake, for the sake of those coming after.

STOMACH TROUBLES QUICKLY CURED

People go on suffering from little stomach troubles for years, and imagine they have a serious disease. They over-eat or over-drink and force on the stomach a lot of extra work, but they never think that the stomach needs extra help to do the extra work. If these people would take Tonoline Tablets regularly they would be a great big help to the stomach in its strain of over-work. No matter what you eat or drink Tonoline tabs sweeten your sour stomach and stop gas belching in five minutes. The heaviness disappears, and the stomach is greatly aided in its work of digestion.

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Tablets not only promptly relieve all distress, but if taken regularly will absolutely cure indigestion by building up the flabby, overworked walls of the stomach and make them strong enough to digest the most hearty meal. \$1 for a 50 days' treatment.

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Commencing on May 11th, the Str. "Dorothy N." will run on the Redbank route, daily, (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:

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Leave Bell's Wharf, Derby for Newcastle at 6.40 p. m., calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Derby at 10 p. m., returning to Newcastle same night.

Tuesdays will be excursion days from Redbank and intermediate points to Newcastle, return fare 35 cents.

Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Derby, return fare 35 cents.

Excursion Tickets Good for Date of Issue Only

Freight on Saturdays will be held over until the early Monday morning trip.

Str. will be open for engagements for excursion parties every day, except Saturdays, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and any evenings from 7 p. m.

After Oct. 15th Steamer will leave Newcastle at 2 p. m. instead of 3 p. m.

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