

Public Opinion

HOCK DER KAISER.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

If the Germans want peace they must hock der Kaiser, in very truth.

HAS REACHED HIS LIMIT.

(Washington Star.)

The Austrian emperor suspects there is a limit to the extent that kaisers should be expected to stand together.

THE GORSEDD PRAYER FROM THE WELSH.

Grant, O God, Thy Protection;
And in Protection, Strength;
And in Strength, Understanding;
And in Understanding, Knowledge;
And in Knowledge, the Knowledge of Justice;
And in the Knowledge of Justice, the Love of it;
And in that Love, the Love of all Existence;
And in the Love of all Existence, the Love of God.
God and all Goodness.

INSIGNIA OF THE TANKS.

(Wall Street Journal.)

The insignia of the tanks has been decided upon. It is that of a tank resting on top of two salamanders. The salamander belongs to the lizard family, said family being noted for its crawling proclivities. It is also the only animal able to pass through fire. As if panting to get at the Boche, they have their tongues out. A half wreath is beneath the salamanders, symbolic of the fact, probably, that victory is won when the tanks appear.

TOO BUSY ELSEWHERE.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

By an inadvertence which can be accounted for only by the pressure elsewhere upon his time, Field Marshal von Hindenburg has neglected to fill in the blank which he usually employs for messages intended to buttress the morale of the German people, and making his latest read: "For strategical purposes, Bulgaria has been permitted to surrender to the enemy. In order more fully to display to the world the self-dependence of the Fatherland, we may allow Turkey also to throw up her hands. Thus do we increase the responsibilities and burdens of our enemies."

REJUVENATION OF MESOPOTAMIA.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

Twenty Australian harvesters, accompanied by expert operators, are about to leave for Mesopotamia to assist the work of rejuvenation in which the British are engaged.

According to Major C. W. C. Marr, of Sydney, in command of the Australian and New Zealand Wireless Squadron attached to the British army in Mesopotamia, and now on furlough, the effects of British occupation are amazing. When he travelled up the Tigris about two years ago he saw only drab desert wastes. When he came back about a year later the countryside was verdant as far as the eye could see. Thanks to the Royal Engineers and irrigation, wheat, oats and barley were growing in profusion, and poultry farms, vegetable farms and dairy farms were flourishing; Arabs were becoming industrious and in a measure progressive.

All of Mesopotamia occupied by the British is under the Resources Department of the army, and it has made the country practically self-supporting. The Mesopotamians are feeding themselves and furnishing the British troops with milk, eggs and other produce.

Ancient irrigation ditches are in use and new ones as well. The Arabs are encouraged by the British to grow cereals, thousands of tons of seed wheat has been distributed among them, and they are paid in British currency—hard cash instead of the Turkish sort.

Bagdad, Major Marr says, is being converted into a modern city. It was cleansed of the filth of ages directly the British were in secure possession of it, and it now boasts a municipal government, decent streets, a sanitary system, electric lighting and a water supply.

Major Marr witnessed the recapture of Kut and participated in the capture of Bagdad. He has the first Australian flag flown over Bagdad.

GO TO H——!

(Toronto Globe.)

President Wilson's last note is a polite version of Henry Watterson's dismissal of the Hohenzollerns.

BOTH HANDS — UP.

"I have extended my hand," says the Kaiser. "One is not enough," retorts The New York Herald. "He will be listened to only when he extends both — upwards."

ONE-CENT FARE.

(Cheyenne, Wyo., State Leader.)

Until the war ends, American soldiers will be carried on American railroads operated by the American Government at the rate of one cent per mile! So Director-General McAdoo has announced. And this in the face of increased wages to railway employees. On the other hand, Mr. McAdoo will cut out some of the "conveniences" the travelling public has "enjoyed," including separate and several ticket offices scattered all over the city, trains-de-luxe, expensive booklets of advertising material, duplicating schedules on competing lines, surplus diners and Pullmans, and excess-baggage officials drawing huge salaries. Such efficiency and economy carried on down through the whole railway system should in time spell one-cent fare for all Americans — if the government keeps the roads.

BRITAIN'S NAVY.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Magnificently as all the armies of the Western front have fought, they would have fought in vain if it had not been for the ceaseless guard over the waters kept by the British fleet. Years ago, but for the British fleet, the French resistance would have been broken down. The Germans would have been in Calais and Boulogne, and Paris would have fallen. What has won the war, has been that silent force which has never slept, which has faced sudden death every moment of the twenty-four hours, but which has never relaxed its iron grip upon the ocean. That force is the British navy. And, therefore, when the terms of the armistice, if it is to be an armistice, are fixed, Admiral Beatty is going to have just as much to say as Marshal Foch, Mr. Lloyd George just as commanding a voice as M. Clemenceau. No man knows the truth of this half as well as von Hindenburg. He knows, from first to last, where the check on German arms has really been. If the General Staff had dared to send out the German Grand Fleet, it would have sent it to clear the way to Dover and to victory. If it had thought that the Grand Fleet had had a chance of succeeding it would have overruled the naval chiefs without hesitation. But it read the signs in the sky at Jutland. And in spite of all the vaporing of the Kaiser and the German press it knew what Jutland meant.

OUR COMRADE JOHN BULL.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Everybody in the war gets more bouquets than John Bull, yet but for John there wouldn't be any war. It would have been over long ago, and Germany would be busy with the details of her appropriation of Europe.

John Bull has saved civilization. We call it that, though civilization is a tough produce and would have survived Kultur, just as it survived Attila and the successors of Mahomet and all the conquering hordes that swept over Europe. Belgium saved civilization when her body blocked the road to France, as in history a woman's arm, that for a moment barred a door, saved a fugitive prince. France saved civilization by her sacrifices, and her military competence, and her heroism. Russia saved it by her drive into East Prussia; Italy has helped in her turn; and now Uncle Sam has brought indispensable aid and fresh strength to the great cause.

But Uncle Sam can come and bring his help because from the first day of the war Britannia has ruled the waves and made the seas passable for all the Allies.

And consider the troops John Bull has raised and trained and sent and the treasure he has poured out, and the war material he has poured in, and the ships he has built against U-boat destruction! What a tale of fortitude, of devotion of all the immense resources of a great empire to a great cause!

DEMOCRACY'S WEAKNESS.

(Toronto Globe.)

In his "American Commonwealth" James Bryce said that municipal government had been the principal weakness of democracy in the United States. May not the same thing be said of Canada? It has been honest as a rule, but deplorably inefficient.

ARMAGEDDON.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

It took Armageddon to demonstrate to the world the unity of the British Empire. It is taking Armageddon to demonstrate to the world the unity of Principle on which the British Empire and the United States are built.

THE WHOLE GANG.

(Buffalo Commercial.)

As Secretary Lansing points out, the abdication of the Kaiser in favor of the Crown Prince would not help any. The whole Potsdam gang must be rounded up before Germany can have peace.

THE BRITISH SAILOR BOY.

(London Daily News.)

The statement that in spite of the German U-boat menace the British mercantile marine has more boys than it can use for eighteen months reminds me of the story of a friend who crossed from America a short while ago. On his boat was a small, chubby-faced ship's boy, who had been submarined three times. When telling his adventures, this small veteran invariably concluded by saying: "But the owners are awfully decent they always have another ship waiting for us when we get home!"

AUGUST, 1914.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Four years ago France and Great Britain and little Belgium had made the great decision. That August of 1914 was one of the chief pivotal points in history. No intelligence doubts that. We need not await the verdict of posterity upon it. A civilization uniting peoples widely differing in many qualities and achievement, but one in characteristics and ideals of greater potency, rose to defend itself. Since then the people of France and Britain, Belgium, Serbia, and Italy have written a story of heroic steadfastness as glorious as any in the annals of the race.

Four years ago the American nation watched the issue puzzled, wondering and aghast. Unfamiliar were the entanglements of old world politics, bewildered by the conflicting charges and counter charges of the belligerents, we watched with horror the bloody arbitrament and were anxious only to save ourselves from a destruction which would lead to us the work of madness.

We were slowly to learn that the conflict had meaning, a meaning which concerned vitally our own soul, our own fate. When we realized it we did not hesitate to act. But it is well for us to consider the years of heavy sacrifice during which our allies of today fought for the cause which we know now to be our own.

America is proud of her strength and she will give it without stint. It will turn the scale. But it is for us to remember that our allies were first in the field, and to be modest over the part fortune permits us to play.

We cannot pay too high a tribute to France and Britain, to all our allies. We owe them a debt of gratitude, admiration, and fraternal devotion which honor demands shall be met with all we have to give. It is our privilege to stand at their side. Let us be grateful for it. It is our privilege to lift a part of the burden they carried so long alone. It is our good fortune to be able to acquit ourselves well in our common trial and to help substantially toward its successful issue.

Our thought ought to be to-day of what our allies have gloriously done and of what we shall have the honor of doing in their high company. Our hope will constantly be that the noble comradeship of war will bind us in bonds of lasting friendship through centuries of co-operation. From these days, when our best blood is mingling, should come a community of memories, of thought, of ideals and purposes which shall make each people strong in the strength of us all, which shall make the city of our hope safe against any marauder and assure to our common heritage of civilization a future of peace and progress.