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AMERICAN OPINION OF THE WAR

Divided Into Two Camps—The Pro-German and Pro-Allies—Those Not Pro-German Are Not Pro-British, But Believe the Allies Have Right and Justice For Their Cause—Impossible For America to Take Sides

London, Eng., Feb. 24.—Philip Snowden, M.P., writing in The Daily Chronicle on his visit to America and the opinions of Americans on the war, says:

"I write of American opinions not opinion. American opinion on the war is divided into two camps. An overwhelming number of Americans are enthusiastically on the side of the Allies. Pro-German sympathizers are confined to persons of German birth and descent and to a very small section of Irish revolutionaries; but the Americans who are on the side of the Allies are not pro-British. They do not sympathize with Great Britain in this war because of any affection for Great Britain, but because they believe that in this war Great Britain and her allies are in the right and are fighting for those principles of democratic liberty for which America has in the abstract such profound admiration.

"The constitution of America's population precludes the possibility

of that country ever entering into foreign relations as 'pro' or 'anti' in regard to other nations. It would be impossible for the United States to take sides, through its Government, with a European nation, involving opposition to other European nations, without bringing upon their own country a disaster greater than their civil war. That is the lesson to be drawn from the present state of American public opinion on the war.

"Though in a large measure, particularly in regard to people of British descent in the United States, the policy of Americanizing immigrants has been successful, it has not been completely so. Two large races in the United States still retain their original nationalisms. These are the Irish and the Germans, Irish hostility to Britain largely disappeared through the passing of the Home Rule bill; the war has united the German race in American and brought into prominence a serious problem for American politics."

NO DANGER IN AMERICAN NOTE

Says German Newspapers—German Foreign Office Thinks Note More Friendly Than Might be Expected

German Foreign Office after studying the American Note respecting the declaration by Germany of a war zone in the waters around Great Britain and Ireland states that the terms are much friendlier than had been expected by reason of the incomplete newspaper despatches published here.

The Foreign Office even recognizes that from the American standpoint certain of the points raised are quite justified.

Germany, however, it is declared, intends to adhere to its own viewpoint.

Various officials, diplomatic, naval and military, whose opinions have been sought, profess to see no elements of danger in the situation and are convinced that the naval campaign can be conducted on the lines laid down in the Admiralty proclamation, without involving difficulties between the United States and Germany.

The Berlin newspaper comment on the Note, while generally of a determined nature, is friendly. Conspicuous exceptions to the rule, however, are furnished by Der Post, and the Tages Zeitung, the former of which employs rather sharp phrases.

When something does not suit the Yankees," says Der Post, "they are accustomed to adopt threatening and as frightful a sabre-rattling tone as possible. They reckon that the person thus treated will let himself be frightened and give in. If this does not come to pass, however, if the person thus treated and threatened with the strongest expression pays no attention, and shows that he is not scared and will not let himself be driven into a state of funk," the swaggering Yankees calm themselves soon and quiet down."

Der Post complains that the United States did not protest against the British declaration of the North Sea as war territory, "that is to say, they are in benevolent agreement with Britain, but make threatening protests against us. If the North American Government would show Germany the same neutrality as it shows Britain the entire present Note with its threatening tone would be superfluous."

Count Ernest Reventlow, the naval expert, in an article in the Tages Zeitung, declares that the request of the United States that ships be searched before further action is taken against them "shows that the people in Washington do not, or will not comprehend the meaning of the German measure."

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ated to-day by the disclosure that Assistant Attorney-General Warren had been sent to the border to make an investigation.

It became known to-day that intimations have reached American officials from British sources that the actual responsibility for Horn's attempt upon the international bridge, lies not with the reservist himself, but with the German Government. According to these reported intimations, Horn's destruction of the St. Croix bridge was but one step in a concerted plan alleged to have been evolved under the direction of German agents for cutting off means of communication between the United States and Canada.

Horn is being held at Machias, Maine, on the technical charge of breaking a window in Vanceboro, which was shattered by the explosive with which he sought to blow up the St. Croix bridge.

No End To German Artifices In This War

There seems to be no end to German artifices in this war. No sooner is one trick discovered than there is another ready. "Nothing is too low, nothing beneath them, to gain an unworthy advantage," writes a correspondent from the Polish front.

"New Year's Eve," he writes, "and a great battle raging; and here am I in the midst of a forest of Russian guns, forty-eight in number, and all singing away merrily.

"You have heard about German tricks with the white flag. Well, now the old thing has been exploded and, as our men no longer trust their pretences of surrender, they have invented a new dodge. It used to be a whole company that raised the white flag, and when our fellows accepted it they fired on us unawares. Now four or five, but never more than ten, crawl out of their trenches and come without arms, to surrender. Behind them come four or five more, and behind them again one man. The first lot actually surrenders, but keep up a deal of talking and moving about.

"The last man is the one who counts, and his job is to pace accurately the distance to our trenches. He moves behind the others, but while the talking is going on he runs hastily back, the others covering him from our fire. We thus get four or five prisoners and maybe shoot one or two of the second four or five as they hurry back, covering the one man, who gives enemy's artillery the precise range, and we get peppered hotly ever after. The modern trench is difficult to shell, unless you know the range to a few inches, and this is the way the Germans are now getting the range. Orders have been given not to take any prisoners from the trenches, so that this dodge also is dead."

WERNER HORN AGENT OF GERMANY

Plot to Blow up Bridge Across St. Croix River—Part of Plan to Cut off Communication Between U.S. and Canada

Washington, Feb. 20.—The importance which the Administration attaches to the case of Werner Horn, the German reservist who tried to blow up the international bridge across the St. Croix River, was indi-

No Recognition Mexican President

London, Feb. 20.—Neil Primrose, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, reply to questions in the House of Commons, said the British Government had not recognized anybody as President of Mexico since the retirement of Gen. Victoriano Huerta.

He added, however, that the Government had brought to the attention of the U. S. several cases of damage and loss to British interests in Mexico which had occurred since the ex-President's departure from that country in July of last year.

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Gosling's Poor Relief

(Air) "The Wearing of the Green." Oh, Mike my boy, and did you hear the answer so unkind. Gosling told us plainly, no employment will be found: He says the Council will not give us any help at all, No, not a stroke of labor, will he grant us big or small, The only way he says, that he can cater to our grief— is to put us on the paupers' list and give us poor relief.

Was it for this we signed the sheet that Gosling hawked about, When we to it had signed our names to turn the others out, So as to give to Gosling, the chance to meet the Duke, Oh, Mike my boy, oh have we not been coddled by a fluke, For now while we are seeking work to our complaints he's deaf— And for your kindness to him now, he'd would give us poor relief.

He would have us go back once more to want and misery, Which St. John's was a victim, to way back in sixty-three; When men like Gosling fed the poor, as history does reveal, With tickets for to get them soup and yellow 'injun' meal— There's better treatment meted to the vagrant and the thief— Than that which Gosling offers us paupers poor relief.

In God's name then, are we not men, oh, ain't it work we need, We spurn the way that Gosling would the honest toilers feed, What care he, in his castle tall, upon LeMarchant Road, How fares it with our little ones half starved in their abode, But satisfaction yet we'll have, the time is getting brief— When to mischief we'll pitch Gosling and his paupers poor relief.

A BEAR'S LONG LIFE

During the winter months, when work and money are both scarce, one thought occupies the mind of everyone—how to make a dollar last as long as possible—oftentimes, how to make one dollar take the place of two.

Economy must be practised, but it must be True Economy. A shoddy article, no matter how little it costs, is never cheap—a good article is never dear.

For instance, how many pairs of rubbers do you and your children wear out in the course of a winter? A great many you say, for dear and cheap rubbers are equally bad.

No, for we know men who bought their first pair of rubbers for this winter on that first slushy day in November; they are wearing them now every day, and they will wear them for many weeks yet—perhaps for the whole of the winter.

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If your dealer does not keep Bear Brand, write to the Cleveland Trading Co., St. John's, who will tell you where to obtain them.—Jan 20, n.w.t.f

STEBAURMAN'S OINTMENT

To Whom it may Concern:— I was a great sufferer for months with "Cancer" and during that time was treated by no less than six doctors; all failed to do me any good.

I was advised to enter the General Hospital for treatment, and after spending one month there it was found that nothing could possibly be done for me, and I was suffering from Cancer on the liver, and was therefore discharged incurable.

I felt I could not live much longer in such a week and painful state. My husband learned that Mr. Stebaurman was successful in curing "Cancer," advised me to try him, which I did, with the result that I am perfectly cured of this dreadful disease, and I feel it my duty to let all (sufferers, particularly of this ailment,) know, so that they may before it is too late, embrace the opportunity, and be restored to their former health.

Any persons doubting this statement may call at my home, 77 Flower Hill, where I shall be only too pleased to verify or give any further information necessary.

Words fail to express my gratitude to Mr. Stebaurman.

Yours faithfully,
MRS. JAMES BARRETT.

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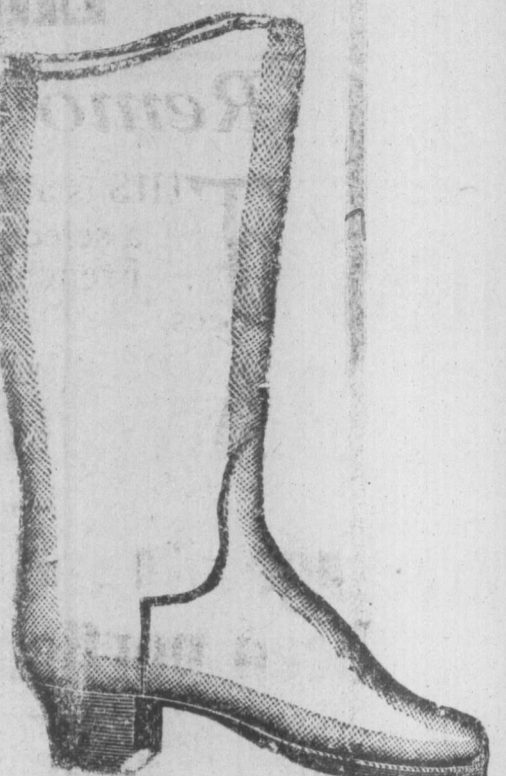
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