

What the World is Saying

The Might of Hunger

The German military machine is still a mighty affair, but hunger is mightier.—London Times.

Burglary, Murder and Reparation

"Reparation is a dark word," says Vienna. But not so dark as burglary, and far lighter than murder.—Manchester Guardian.

A Hereditary Taint

The latest address to his troops by the King of Bavaria suggests that the family madness has broken out in a new spot.—New York Tribune.

The Passing of Buffalo Bill

With William F. Cody—Buffalo Bill—passes one of the few remaining links between a forgetful present and an unforgettable past.—Chicago Herald.

He Overlooked a Hero

In his distribution of bouquets Ambassador Gerard seems to have neglected to send a nosegay to the hero who sank the Lusitania.—New York Herald.

In Regard to Alcohol

It is lawful to carry alcohol in automobile radiators, the same being a change for the better from its former use as a nasal radiator.—Ottawa Journal-Press.

Threats of Terribleness

The Kaiser storms mightily about Germany's vast preparations to intensify frightfulness, clearly hoping that where cajolery failed to answer threats may serve.—Providence (R.I.) Journal.

Proportional Representation in Calgary

Calgary has adopted proportional representation, in spite of the fact that elected men generally think the election system cannot possibly be improved.—Hamilton Herald.

Hunnish "Holy Wrath"

"Holy wrath" is the latest weapon in the Kaiser's armory, the unholy variety of the past two and a half years not having terrorized Europe into submission.—New York Times.

Concealment at Berlin

Berlin proclaims the sinking of a certain number of Allied warships to date, but neglects to state the number of U-boats that have failed to return to port.—London Chronicle.

Can It Be Done

Orville Wright promises a "foolproof" aeroplane. If he makes good he will do more for the aeroplane than any one has yet been able to do for the automobile.—Vancouver Sun.

Berlin Talk of Blindness

Herr Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary at Berlin, says that England blinds America, but we are not yet so blind that we cannot tell who drowns our people on the high seas.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

As to "Offering the Hand"

"We have offered our hand, and they have struck it down with the sword," says the Kaiser. But it was offered in 1914, and it held a sword.—Montreal Gazette.

How Can It Be More Ruthless?

Germany threatens a more ruthless sub. campaign. What else can she do, short of allowing the men and women to escape and deliberately drowning the babies only?—London Truth.

A Vital Distinction

The difference between a league to "enforce" peace and a league to "insure" peace is radical. What effect upon a lawless mining camp would a vigilance committee exert that substituted moral force for side arms?—New York Sun.

A Manifest Truth

There are many things worse than war. A German victory in this conflict would not only be worse for mankind than peace; it would also be the sure guarantee of more wars.—Capetown (South Africa) Cape Argus.

The Voice of Wales

It is an armistice which the Kaiser and his satellites now desire; they ask for time to heal their wounds and restore their fighting energies, and when the recuperative process had been sufficiently advanced the peace of Europe would be broken once more, and with greater wantonness, treachery and ruthlessness than in the shameful days of 1914. There is not the slightest reason for thinking that the Kaiser is more wishful for peace and neighborliness than he was two and a half years ago. His immediate purpose is to rally the disaffected masses of his own countrymen. Disappointment, mortification and semi-starvation have inspired a widespread desire for peace, and peace at any price, among the masses of the German people.—Cardiff Western Mail.

The Freedom of the Seas

"Great Britain must perhaps even grant freedom of the seas," says a Frankfort paper in outlining German peace terms. Freedom of the seas Germany had until her war lords went crazy; whether she ever has it again depends now on Britain's generosity.—Wellington (N.Z.) Times.

Alcohol in War, and in Peace

If the liquor traffic is an evil in war time it must follow that it is an evil in peace. A traffic that impairs a country's fighting efficiency will also impair its industrial efficiency when that country is at peace.—Toronto Globe.

The Heavy Toll of Blood

The Almanach de Gotha records the death in war of 258 counts, 567 barons and 1,465 of the lesser nobility. The list is large, but the Almanach is not big enough to hold the names of the multitude of soldiers without titles who have fallen. They number millions.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Winter Saying

Of eighteen specially low temperature records at Toronto Observatory since 1896 twelve took place in February, five in January, and only one in December. That seems to give color to the saying, "As the days lengthen the cold strengthens."—Toronto World.

What Is At Stake?

The present war is a war for the liberation of Europe. It has been fought upon this issue, and this principle must prevail. No peace can be made with Germany until this principle is accepted by the Germans.—Glasgow Herald.

Mighty Russia

M. Alexandroff, a member of the Army Commission, states that the new Russian army has three men in reserve for every one in the trenches. The assertion is not of a nature to give comfort to the enemy. It in a way corroborates Harden's warning to the German people that the war has as yet only touched the fringe of the Czar's vast empire.—Boston Transcript.

The Unspeakable Turk

"The enemy has disregarded the sublime spirit of our purpose, with them be the responsibility of further bloodshed," writes the Sultan of Turkey. The sublime spirit of Turkey's purpose was made fairly manifest some time ago, so far at least as the Armenians were concerned.—Brantford Expositor.

Not the Law of Life

It is very unlikely that we can take without heavy price what Europe is paying for in blood and agony. That is not the law of life. It is virtually certain that we in our turn must pay either in cleansing misfortune or in slow deterioration. But what can be done by taking thought is for us to do. It will be little enough at best.—Chicago Tribune.

Some Germans Are Well Fed

Talk of food shortage in Germany is very loud again, and this time there is convincing testimony that the talk is not without foundation. But recent photographs published in this country show the Kaiser, Hindenburg, Mackensen et al, to all appearances still sleek and well fed. Evidently starvation has not yet reached the Teutonic stomachs higher up.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Americans at the Front

The London estimate that 10,000 American citizens are serving with the Allied armies, chiefly in the ranks of Canadian battalions, doubtless is correct. The number is quite respectable, considering that the United States is officially neutral and separated by the ocean from the continent on which the war is being waged.—Duluth Herald.

Aerial Revenue Cutter, Ahoy!

There are peace menaces in airships, likewise. For example, with the tremendous development of their use during the present war there is more or less prospect that when the war terminates they will be seized upon by smugglers and used to evade the revenue laws, particularly as it appears quite certain that all of the belligerent nations will establish high tariffs for the purpose of limiting the use of foreign goods when the war is over. The airship smuggler is an easy possibility of the future. That is obvious.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

War Brings Shortages

The first thing to grasp is that war, on the scale on which it is now being waged, makes a shortage of everything, shortage of men, food and material for munitions, and that if you expand your efforts in one direction, you must contract them in another. A government can by rigid economy mitigate this condition, but it cannot avoid it, and it is useless for the critics to ask for everything at once, to complain, for instance, that labor is short for shipbuilding or transport, and next to demand that all men shall be put into khaki and sent to the front.—Westminster Gazette.

Religion and Life

It is certain that if the Church can succeed in impressing the nation by the reality of its witness to the great Christian principles of righteousness and fellowship it will do incalculable service to the national well-being. The final problems of human life, whether for the nation or the individual, can only be solved in the light of moral and spiritual principles.—Kilmarnock Herald.

How Money Makes Money

It is a striking commentary on the way in which corporate wealth increases of itself that the Standard Oil holdings alone of the late Charles W. Harkness, who died May 1st last, increased in value \$7,618,991 between that day and December 7th, when the appraisal of his fortune was disclosed. Between the man's death and the rounding up of his possessions this one block of his \$60,000,000 of property had grown by that enormous sum, and while the man himself lay in his grave.—Galt Reporter.

Moral Principles at Issue

The country will not hear of peace except upon the terms which she laid down when she entered the war, and from which she has never even thought of departing. She is as determined to smash "Prussian militarism" as America was in the sixties to preserve the Union and to smash negro slavery. She believes that moral principles of the same order are at stake, and that the abandonment of these principles would be as fatal to her as a like abandonment would have been to the Union in 1862.—London Daily Mail.

Britannia's Sea Power

Admiral Jellicoe's statement that the British navy to-day comprises nearly 4,000 vessels of all classes is of a nature to gratify the people of the Kingdom. It had been known for some time that the navy had grown tremendously since the war began, the losses suffered having more than been made good as a result of the activity in the shipyards. The fleet now is greater in every respect than it was before and the task of improving it proceeds without cessation. The British people after the war will be more than ever in a position to boast that their navy is unrivalled. It has out-distanced all others.—Victoria Colonist.

The Whining of the Bully

To the nation as a whole the Imperial Chancellor's speech, the Note which has been sent to the Allies, and the characteristic message of the Kaiser to his army will all bear the stamp of presumptuousness and hypocrisy. When Germany says she is "seized with pity in the face of the unspeakable misery of humanity," and is aghast at the future of Europe if the war continues, she is talking pure cant. It is the whining of the bully, who, having broken all the laws of man and God in the vain effort to crush his neighbors, now assumes the air of a saint in order to escape from the consequences of his crime.—Birmingham Daily Post.

Gains and Givings

We are not begging ourselves by generosity to Europe's war sufferers. The Comptroller of the Currency says the total wealth of the United States is now \$220,000,000,000, and he estimates that the total gifts of the American people to all of the distressed peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa since the beginning of the war is less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent of our aggregate income. The Old World is grateful for what we have done, but it becomes us to be modest about it in view of the harvest we have reaped. We have no good excuse yet for turning down the solicitation of those who ask us to help where need is so great from a wealth so abundant.—Chicago Evening Post.

"Always a Cromwell, or a Pitt"

Our neighbors are proceeding to solve their difficulties in their own way, which so often has been successful. The man of energy, which Mr. Lloyd George has shown himself to be, has appealed to public opinion, and he has placed the problem before the public and the nation. An English speaker has said: "One does not wage war, and such a war as this, as though it were a game." Here is, in fact, the gist of the whole matter. In the grave periods of her national life Great Britain has always found a Black Prince, a Queen Elizabeth, a Cromwell, or a Pitt, who has grasped like a sword the energetic soul of that noble people.—Paris Figaro.

Unflinching Fortitude

We have bent our neck to the yoke of organized State control in a fashion none of us ever dreamed of before. We are being governed by a committee of public safety. And yet, we have entered upon a new freedom, because our spirits are being released from the tyranny of mere things. But we are learning afresh that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of those things which he possesseth—things, which, as they multiply, generally end by taking possession of him. We can endure the spoiling of our goods, not perhaps joyfully, but without flinching, if thereby we attain man's chief good, which is that his spirit shall be quickened so that he becomes more abundantly and vitally and intensely alive.—British Weekly.