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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 23, 1914

A GREAT STRUGGLE.

A great battle is being fought on a line extending from Noyon, Northwest of Paris, to the Meuse, North of Verdun. The outcome will be of vital importance to all concerned. If the Germans lose, their effectiveness as an offensive force in France will be shattered. Should the British succeed in outflanking Von Kluck's army, the tables will be completely turned on the invaders whose ingenuity and stamina will be taxed in carrying out a retreat without disastrous results.

The official statement from London frankly admits that the Germans are in stronger positions than they were for the battle of the Marne and have been reinforced with fresh troops from the North and East. The enemy has been doing its utmost to prevent the Belgians from going too far in harassing German troops proceeding to the assistance of their countrymen in France; but it is declared that the Belgian army has been successful in keeping at least one German division of reinforcements from getting through to the Aisne.

So far, the Allies have rather more than held their own in the present fighting. Their left and the German right seem to be doing the heaviest work, for upon that part of the enemy's forces largely depends the safety of the rest of the army. The British and French are bringing in new troops through Rouen and Amiens; and, taking all things into consideration, they appear to have a material advantage over their opponents. The French officials, however, warn the public that as the Germans are in good defensive positions, and are supported by heavy artillery, the progress of the Allies must be slow.

Although no figures have been allowed to come through that would give any clear idea of the strength of the great armies facing each other in France, it is believed they are about even numerically. From reports made to the French Government it is learned that upwards of 2,000,000 men on both sides are engaged in the present fighting. The French officials, however, warn the public that as the Germans are in good defensive positions, and are supported by heavy artillery, the progress of the Allies must be slow.

Before long, no matter how strong a stand the Germans may make for the time being, the war must become for Germany a purely defensive conflict waged on German soil. The time for that has not arrived yet, but it is coming. Germany now stands between her two successful opponents, reduced to a defensive campaign. Austria has proved a broken reed to her, and the change in the entire strategic situation is fundamental.

Speaking in the House of Lords yesterday, Earl Kitchener emphasized the necessity of maintaining a steady flow of reinforcements, if the mighty conflict is to be brought to a successful conclusion. "The struggle," he said, "is bound

to be a long one, and, while England has reason to feel confident, there should be no let-up in the preparations for all possible emergencies.

MR. CARVELL AND THE GLOBE.

On another page today we are publishing a letter which Mr. F. B. Carvell, K. C., chief counsel for Mr. Dugal, has addressed to the St. John Globe, following the publication by that newspaper of an editorial last Thursday entitled "Other Crown Land Frauds."

Mr. Carvell makes a fair and interesting proposition to the Globe. That newspaper, in the editorial referred to, indicated that it had in its possession certain specific information the production of which would be in the public interest. Mr. Carvell, assuming from the Globe's statement that it possessed this information, expresses natural regret that it was not given to Mr. Dugal and his counsel before the investigation closed. As, however, the report of the commission has not yet been completed, he expresses the view that the Royal Commissioners would be willing to return the inquiry if the Globe's information is of sufficient importance to warrant that step, and he says that if the Globe will give him the information he will apply immediately to the commission for the purpose of having these additional facts considered.

Mr. Carvell says—and the public will bear him out in it—that he attempted to place before the public through the commission all of the information in his possession. He remarks that during the inquiry he was held pretty strictly to the technical rules of the law of evidence, but he is convinced from the tone of the Globe's editorial that it must have information that will come within these rules, and, therefore, he thinks that the Globe will feel that it is its duty to make this information known at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Carvell agrees with the Globe in saying that in spite of making every possible effort, counsel for Mr. Dugal were able to touch only "the fringe of all the rascality in connection with the administration of the Crown Lands in this Province during the last three years," and he assures the Globe that, if the Royal Commission should be reluctant to re-open the present investigation, Mr. Dugal, if provided with the information by the Globe, would be ready promptly to make fresh charges when the Legislature reconvenes, in which case Mr. Carvell says Mr. Dugal will not lack counsel to look after his interests. Mr. Carvell agrees with the Globe that "there should be no patching-up work, but a complete overturn of existing methods," and he says that "unless this province is ready to resort to direct taxation or the repudiation of honest debts, this overturn cannot commence a day too soon."

The Globe published Mr. Carvell's letter last evening, but it does not refer in any way to his request for the information which it has placed before the public to believe it possible, or indicate any intention to make that information public. If the Globe's own account of its information was correct, its failure to accept Mr. Carvell's offer will not be understood. If the Globe is in favor of taking the lid off, why does it not present its evidence? The public will want an answer.

REMOVING A NUISANCE.

That this war will alter the world forever is one of its very possible results; but will it do so? Will it destroy the intolerable nuisance of militarism or will the nations go on after its conclusion preparing for another round?

It is assumed too easily that it will put an end to militarism. Militarism is an idea. It is a state of mind. German militarism can be destroyed only by the German people. Conquering the Kaiser will not necessarily end it. It may give it a new direction and an intense flame. To hope to cure it by the thunder of guns is as reasonable as to hope to cure a victim of St. Vitus' dance with music. The German people are to-day in a state of siege. The productive population is not producing. Britain has cut off German trade with the nations. If nothing else will end the war, it must come some time from economic exhaustion. The fuel will soon be cut off from Germany's military machine. Perpetual motion has not yet been discovered, and if Germany does not obtain control of the world's highways by defeating and destroying the British fleet, its fighting power will be exhausted in a comparatively brief period. But that will not necessarily be the end of militarism? The ruthlessness of militarism is the ruthlessness of fear. In the case of Germany it is the fear of the Slav, the fear of the French, and it is easy to imagine that at the end of an unsuccessful war the average German will bless the Kaiser for inducing him to arm against this fear and curse himself for not arming more effectively on sea and land. In that case the arrogant military caste would still predominate. Hohenzollern and Hapsburg will each be taught a lesson, but will the people who have made their power and arrogance possible interpret it as a lesson to keep their powder dry against a coming day?

They will do so if the sin of Alsace-Lorraine is re-enacted in the making of peace, leaving skeletons in the different cabinets of the nations. It is a danger that can only be removed by a division of Europe which will remove the fear and the anger that has created modern militarism. It is easy to say, "This must not happen again," but it is a more difficult matter to bring about a condition that will make its recurrence impossible. The settlement may be far off, but it must at least be one that will cure some of the causes of the fear and hate among the nations. The present conflict had its birth when the French lost Alsace and Lorraine. This was foreseen at the time by clear-sighted statesmen. At the

conclusion of that war they felt that Germany was only arranging a truce instead of establishing peace. She gained nothing by taking provinces that hated her, and people who she deemed it expedient continually to annoy and torment to keep from rising up against her. The distrust engendered by that peace reduced Europe to an armed camp, and the cry of "Revenge" was one that the years did not diminish.

Ninety-nine of every one hundred in the warring nations hate this monstrous conflict and went into it with the greatest reluctance, but the way of peace they do not know. The nations will turn again to the cult of ruthlessness if the peace is not established on justice and a natural division of territory. How to remove the nuisance of militarism, is the question to which those who fashion the articles of peace must address themselves if we are to have a new Europe instead of a new and more destructive militarism.

In speaking of the causes of the war, the Saturday Evening Post says: "The real cause was national jealousy, suspicion and hatred—carefully nursed and exploited everywhere by the military class and the noisy few who find a profit in war. The grand stock in trade is the barbarous patriotism which is more by a modern extension of the tribal sentiment that made the Indian who lived on the south side of the creek consider it a pious duty to kill one living on the north side whenever he got a chance. Whatever the cost of this war, there will be another some day if Frenchmen are still taught to hate Germans, Germans to hate Russians, and so on."

CANADA'S CHANCE.

There would seem to be a fine opportunity for Canada to secure a hold of South American trade through the paralyzing effect of the present war on Germany's commerce. Trade reports show that in 1912 South America imported goods worth \$90,000,000, of which Germany supplied 18.4 per cent. More than two-thirds of the total imports were for Brazil and Argentina. The latter imported from Germany in 1912, pianos worth \$644,000, furniture worth \$319,000, paper valued at \$400,000, \$12,000,000 of textiles, and \$882,000 worth of automobiles. These figures should not be ignored by Canadian manufacturers, and after the war Canada should in every way be a greater country than before. Business men East and West, should not overlook any opportunity to enlarge their trade as the result of the paralyzing effect on the commerce of Europe.

Last year the Canadian people imported \$663,564,000 worth of merchandise, or about \$80 worth for every man, woman and child in the country. More than one-half of this was manufactured goods. To Canadian manufacturers, as a result of the war, is given a magnificent opportunity for industrial development and trade expansion, not only in the way of making Canadian goods take the place of goods hitherto imported, but also in materially increasing Canada's exports. While there are difficulties to be overcome, it is clear that the present time is the time for Canadian business interests to put forth a special effort and make the most of the conditions created by the war.

It is not only the manufacturers who should improve their interests along these lines. The shortage of European foodstuffs caused by the war means enormous wealth to the agricultural industry of this country, and the Canadian farmers should everywhere increase their production. It is a question of duty as well as of opportunity.

THE WAR.

As the seventh week of the war draws to a close, the Germans find themselves a long way from Paris. Today they face the Allied armies along a battle line in Northern France more than 100 miles long, the nearest point of which is nearly seventy miles from Paris. From Noyon to the Meuse a gigantic struggle is in progress. While the outcome is still in doubt, the Allies are reported to be holding their own; whether they are doing more than that is not known.

The official reports supply little basis for speculation, confining themselves to the statement that a defensive battle is being waged by the Germans. The meagreness of official information may tend to cause more or less anxiety, but in this connection it is well to recall how cautious have been the Allied official announcements since the beginning of the great offensive. For days the French War Office spoke of the situation as "the same," on the centre when already the tide must have begun to run definitely against the enemy. Both Paris and London have adopted the wise policy of dealing only with the accomplished fact.

It is very possible that in addition to a frontal attack, the Allies are making use of their increased numbers to bring into play against the Germans the wide encircling movements of which they were themselves the victims during the great retreat from the Belgian frontier. By extending their forces more and more to the Channel coast, they would force the German right to extend itself proportionately, and so make the piercing of that wing at some point between the Oise and the Belgian frontier. At the same time, this manoeuvre might force the Kaiser's armies to weaken their centre so as to leave an opening for the Allies north of the Aisne. The British and French are now thought to be in a position to press forward in force against—and perhaps around—both wings of the German army. If, say, the army of Paris were sent out on a wide turning movement against the German right, the risk would probably be minimized by the fact that the Germans could not concentrate against such a move because of the menace on their own left. Thus it will not be impossible that Allied tactics will

consist in a firm demonstration against the German centre sufficient to hold its attention, while turning movements are set on foot against the enemy's wings. The London statement says it is also probable that General Joffre is trying to break through the German front north of Verdun.

The Germans, of course, are prepared to offer tremendous resistance to any move of their opponents, but every day is telling against them. For the Germans not to go forward is to go backward. Their whole strategy in France was based on rapidity; otherwise they would not have forged ahead in close formation regardless of the blood spilt. They expected more of the machine than could be accomplished by one which is, after all, composed of human elements. This machine has neither taken Paris, nor surrounded the Allied armies with a ring of steel, nor held its ground in France. It is now being put to the supreme test. How will it stand up under defeat? Perhaps the defects of its qualities will lead to its undoing; but we must not overlook the fact that it may take a long time to smash it. Even the overweening self-confidence of the German Staff must have reckoned on a possible defeat, and made its plans accordingly.

Meanwhile, the Russian menace on Germany's eastern border is growing rapidly. An idea of the enormous force which Russia is bringing to play against her enemies may be obtained from the specific statement from London that the Czar expects soon to have 1,000,000 men on the move. While this number is enormous, it is declared to be a fair estimate of what Russia can do. It is difficult to see how Germany will be able to make effective resistance against so great a force when once it begins its real march on Berlin.

THE GREAT BATTLE CONTINUES.

Latest advice of the situation on the long battle line in France show that the struggle is continuing without positive advantage to either side, although the Allies are reported to be making slight progress in pushing back the German right under General Von Kluck. There was a lull in the fighting on Saturday brought about by the fatigue and privations resulting from the terrific struggle of the previous five days.

That operations have been resumed again is indicated by despatches from the front, one of which says officially that in violent fighting yesterday north of Soissons the Germans gained ground only to lose it later. It was also officially stated in London that several German counter-attacks yesterday were repulsed by the Allies who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The Germans seem to be making a determined effort to capture Rheims which would give them possession of another railroad to the North, but a great resistance is being made by the Allies.

Further reports, come from the front of the awfulness of the war, and the trenches are half full of water, and, as the nights grow colder, terrible hardships must be endured. Yesterday a heavy hail storm, with a cold wind, swept the trenches—and there the soldiers have no tents.

The great battle has already lasted a week and promises to continue many days longer. It is the opinion of military experts that the longer it goes on, the better it is for the Allies who are thus enabled to send fresh troops where they are most needed. Even in a drawn battle, the Allies would win for the Germans were the invaders and they are now on the defensive, holding less than a tenth of France. The German staff would never have dreamed that the war would assume such proportions and Germany may soon have new enemies in the field. Italy is acting like a nation preparing to take a share in the spoils, an intention which implies taking part in hostilities.

It is not possible to say what form the strategy of either side will assume during the remaining days of the battle, but military observers believe the Allies will make a desperate attempt to envelop the German right wing. It is the natural thing to look for. Flanking operations are not the monopoly of the Germans. The Allied centre which held during the two weeks that the Germans were curling around the Allied left may be depended upon to hold well now that the Germans in turn are preoccupied with guarding their right wing.

The British Admiralty announces the loss of a submarine belonging to the Australian fleet, and the dispatching of the light cruiser Fergana by a German protected cruiser. This regrettable news is contradicted in part, however, by the statement that the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania has destroyed a German armed merchant cruiser.

Speaking in London Saturday night David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, again made it clear that Great Britain is in this war to stay till Prussian militarism is so completely shattered that it will no longer be a menace to peaceful nations. The bully will be torn from his seat. He said, and although the job will be long and the sacrifices enormous, in the end justice will triumph. Germany he compared to a fraudulent bankrupt trying to escape his obligations. The Chancellor drove the nail home when he declared that if there are nations who say they will respect treaties only when it is to their interest to do so, we must make it to their interest to do so in the future. The Allies will teach Prussia that a treaty is more than a scrap of paper.

THE PAN-GERMAN CREED.

"Germany's Swelled Head," a little book written by M. Emil Reich, a famous Hungarian professor, who died before his beliefs were proved by history, has just been republished, with an epilogue signed with initials that conceal an able Oxford historian. A writer in the London Daily Mail

selects several quotations from the book to show that the author was convinced of the determination of Germany to fight England and France, and perhaps Russia; that she meant to fight a world war, and that her object was a worldwide dominance.

The following is taken from Emperor William's speech in 1900, on the occasion of the completion of a fort:

I christen thee Fort Hasseler. Thou wilt be called upon to defend the conquests of Germany upon her western foes.

Seven months later, in celebrating Moltke's birthday, he expressed the desire that "the staff may lead Germany to further victories." A few years later he said at an anniversary:

Nothing must be settled in this world without the intervention of Germany and of the German Emperor.

Then the militant professors. In a formal history one writes:

"To whom will belong the sceptre of the universe? What nation will impose its wishes on the other decadent and feeble people? Will it not be Germany that will have the mission to ensure the peace of the world?"

The future belongs to Germany, to which Austria will attach herself if she wishes to survive.

From a popular German historical work, the Mail's correspondent takes this:

It was high time that the deliverer appeared. We can regret only one thing—that the German people, as everywhere, his conquering arm preyed, exterminate more completely.

The theologians are as bitter as the professors. Professor Leisner was cheered by students and professors for the following passage in a popular lecture:

All Polish societies should be suppressed without the slightest apology, as well as the societies of Alsace-Lorraine and Schleswig-Holstein. The people should be allowed only three privileges: to pay taxes, serve in the army, and shut their jaws.

The writer then asks: "If the professors and divinity teachers speak in this way, what are we to expect of the soldiers?" General von Bernhardi, whose book, "The Next War," is read with admiration by the whole of Prussia, writes:

The efforts directed towards the abolition of war must not only be futile, but absolutely immoral, and must be described as unworthy of the human race.

This general statement leads up to two direct and practical conclusions:

(1) France must be so completely crushed that she can never again come across our path.

(2) A Pacific agreement with England is after all a will-o'-the-wisp which, as serious German would trouble to follow.

The most ruthless passage in the Kaiser's speech on the eve of the Chinese expedition, was circulated on postcards throughout Germany. It reads:

When you meet the foe you will defeat him. No quarter will be given, no prisoners will be taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy.

The rest of the passage urges the Germans to act like the Huns who ravaged Europe a thousand years ago. If the Kaiser will allow his own words to be capped, one further quotation on German belief in barbarity may be given. Field-Marshal von Goltz, who was sent to train the Turks because, as he confessed, they were "the only people who could attack the British trade route to India," wrote a book entitled "The Nation in Arms." It leads up to this climax:

Wars are the fate of mankind, the inevitable destiny of nations. Inevitably and seemingly hideous calumnies are among the qualities necessary to him who would achieve great things in war.

It was to a people fed full on such sentiments as these that the German Chancellor said, some weeks ago:

We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxembourg and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. The wrong I speak of—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal is achieved.

This leads the Mail's correspondent to ask further:

Is the Chancellor going to make good to Belgian children the murder of their mothers, to mothers the murder of their children? Can he rebuild historic Louvain and repair homes? Can he knit the severed old and enslave peace through brutal wars?

Throughout it all is the amazing conceit that the Germans are the "Chosen People," the elect of God. A frequent pulpit utterance is: "Germany's enemies are the enemies of the Lord." The Mail's correspondent concludes that it is Prussia, not Germany that is mad with the lust of war conquest—Prussia which is at the mercy of the military clique, because she steadfastly refuses to allow her working people to vote on any equality with the rich.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Krupps have subscribed to the German loan to the extent of nearly \$5,000,000. That is only a small part of what Germany has paid the Krupps.

Some curious reports have been cabled across the Atlantic to American newspapers since the war began, but none more absurd than a special cable to the New York Sun that foodstuffs and raw materials are still being shipped from Great Britain to Germany.

The local fund for the relief of the defenders of our country and their families is not growing so rapidly as it ought to grow. It is a sacred duty for those who remain peacefully at home to contribute as generously as possible.

The Home Rule Bill has been signed by King George. While it will be placed

on the statute book, it will not become operative until the government introduces and deals with an amending bill—which it is pledged to do. "That may not take place until the war is over."

Sir John French is an ideal despatch writer. His despatches to the War Office have been as terse as Wellington's, and as sparkling in adjectives. They deepen one's admiration of the skillful leadership of the commander-in-chief since he landed in France.

Nova Scotia has done nobly in its support of the Empire's cause. Following close on its offer to Great Britain of 500,000 tons of coal, comes the announcement that the province will send a steamer load of food and clothing to the heroic sufferers in Belgium. Nova Scotia is to be congratulated.

Registration of American vessels is proceeding sufficiently to give assurance that a very considerable fleet of ships will soon be taken under the American flag. This move and more tends to lessen the basis, if any ever existed, for the United States Government to undertake the purchase of German vessels held up in American ports.

It is reported that Germans along the Swiss-German frontier who, despite every precaution, have learned the full text of the set-back in France, are saying: "If the French have beaten us what will the Russians do?" The tidings of defeat, following so many announcements of victory, will have a paralyzing effect on the Kaiser's subjects at home.

One of the first of the brave soldiers to fall in the fight against Germany for freedom and justice was a St. John man. It had been hoped that Captain Ernest R. Jones would be found among the wounded or prisoners, but the War Office has been notified that he was killed in the Battle of Mons. His was a noble death.

The persistent protests of Germany's representative at Peking against the alleged violation of China's neutrality, involved in Japan's landing troops on the Shantung Peninsula, are ludicrous. China is not likely to be very greatly worried by German threats; nor need she be. Her neutrality had already been violated by the erection on her territory of German fortifications. Germany's diplomacy is neither humorous nor logical.

The British fleet has not been idle while the land forces have been pushing back the Germans in France. Another German cruiser has been destroyed by a daring British torpedo boat attack. Our own fleet has not suffered much, but it is well not to be over- sanguine, and not to forget the thousand and one accidents to which a blockading fleet is exposed. The wonder so far has been that these accidents have been so few.

The dum-dum bullet charge has attended every war of recent years. It is possible that individuals in the ranks, maddened by loss of comrades and carried away by the bitterness of the desperate struggle in France, have fired the bullets from the points of regulation rifles issued by the government. A few files in the trenches would serve this purpose, although it is unlikely that officers on either side would permit their men to use these files should they discover them. That any civilized government has authorized the use of dum-dum bullets is difficult to believe.

The Russians say the taking of Berlin is the task assigned to them by the Allies. The civilized world would be pleased to see the allied armies in Berlin along with them, and probably the Germans would be better satisfied also.—Toronto Globe.

But it is officially declared that the Russians are treating their prisoners with great consideration. One Russian officer is reported to have lashed one of his men with a whip for ill-treating a German prisoner.

A Maine subscriber sends to The Telegraph the following reference to Lord Kitchener which appeared in Munsey's Magazine in 1909:

"Of the famous men of today, one of the most sternly single is Lord Kitchener. 'Of him George Stevens wrote: 'He has no age but the prime of life, no body but one to carry his mind, no face but one to keep his brain behind. His precision is so inhumanly unerring, you feel he is more like a machine than a man. During all the years of preparation and achievement, the man has disappeared; only the bird, neither seeking affection nor giving it. He will have no married officers in his army—marriage interferes with work. Steadfast, cold and inflexible; the man who has cut out his human heart to retake Khartoum.'"

The British War Office has again issued a flat denial of the rumor that Russian troops have been transported through Great Britain to France, and Belgium. The Manchester Guardian points out that it would be impossible to take any great number of Russians through England without somebody noticing it. To transport 140,000 men would be needed to do much good—would take one hundred trains.

However swiftly they embarked, the Guardian observes, it would take a day and a night continuously despatching trains to get them all off by one line if all other traffic was stopped. South of Aberdeen they could be divided between two routes, and through England between three or four. But there would be considerable disorganization of traffic for some days.

Should Know Better.
(Toronto Globe).

Why should an intelligent gentleman like H. B. Ames, M. P., in an excellent public lecture, speak almost constantly of the war between "England" and Germany? Worse still, when the picture of King George is on the screen, why should Mr. Ames call him "the King of England"? A Canadian M. P. should know better.

Revised Version.—Be sure your creditors will find you out.—Lippincott's.

CAREER OF MUCH PROMISE BEFORE A. B. COPP, EX-M.P.P.

ARTHUR BLISS COPP, who has had a distinguished career as lawyer and legislator in the province of New Brunswick, as a mark of the respect and confidence in which he is held by the Liberal party of the county of Westmorland has been nominated to contest in the interests of the party that constituency for the federal seat made vacant by the death of Hon. Henry R. Emmerson. Mr. Copp was born in Joliette, the county of Westmorland, on July 14, 1870, which makes him at present just forty-four years of age. He is a son of the late Harvey and Frances (Brennan) Copp and is of both English and Irish descent. He received his education in the common schools of the province, at the commercial college of the Mount Allison Academy, Mount Allison Uni-

versity, and at the University of Dalhousie, from which latter institution he graduated in the year 1894 with the degree of LL. B.

Returning to Sackville he took up the practice of law and was admitted as a barrister in the year 1899. Mr. Copp married Miss Bell, of Newcastle, and they have several children. Very early in his career Mr. Copp, always an ardent Liberal, manifested an active interest in politics and on January 31, 1901, was elected by acclamation one of the members of the constituency of Westmorland county in the provincial legislature. This seat he successfully retained in the elections of 1904 and 1908.

In the year 1906 he was appointed provincial organizer for the Liberal party in New Brunswick, and in the year 1911 he was elected as a Freeholder and enjoyed the greatest respect not only in his own church but also in the churches of all other denominations. Of winning personality, Mr. Copp is an eloquent, forceful public speaker and one of the best campaigners the province has produced. It was through no lack of effort that he was elected to the position of member of the House of Commons in 1912. He is held in high esteem in Sackville and the eastern part of Westmorland county, where he is known as an able lawyer and a good citizen. His successful conduct of the case of the town of Sackville in their application to the public utilities commission is of recent date.

In his public career Mr. Copp has made many friends in all parts of the province, who will wish him every success in the coming election and watch with interest his course in the larger arena of federal affairs as the representative of such an important county as Westmorland. That county has given many distinguished men to the public life of Canada and the opportunities were never so great as at the present time for a young man possessing the fine qualities, political experience and liberal judgment of Mr. Copp.

"Oude's" Poem on Britannia's Awakening.

(From the London Times in September, 1882, soon after the bombardment of Alexandria).
Great England put her armor by, and stretched
Her sturdy limbs to slumber in the sun.
The nations, seeing then how long she slept,
Commenced together and in whispers
"Lo! she is old and tired; let us steal
The crown from off her brows. She will not know."
And Gomer and Regan, over seas,
Mocking her, cried: "Her time is past.
Her blood
Is sluggish, and her rusted sword from
Her scabbard she will draw no more."
And so,
Thus gibing, flung with cruel hands the seeds
Of discord and of hate amidst her sons.
But from the East there came a blast too loud,<
And from the West there came a blast too much;
And she, awaking, raised her head and saw
Around her all the faithless friends, and all
Her sisters and her children jeering her.
And crying, "She is old" and "she is weak,"
Her lands among themselves, and parceling
Her honor, then, Swift, as lightning
From the blue skies, her glance of scorn fell on them,
And they crouched, like wolves that are
"O'erwhelmed" at her hand, and
Touched the world.
England arose, and spake, and calmly said:
"Nay! I am mistress still."
—Quint.

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