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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1916.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H.M. The King.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

TEMPERANCE IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Province of Saskatchewan is not satisfied with its present temperance legislation. There are complaints on both sides. Those interested, in former days, in the liquor business, claim they were unfairly treated by the Scott Government when the semi-prohibitory law became effective, and that because of the sympathy existing throughout the province on this account they have a good chance of defeating those further proposals on which a vote will be taken in the near future. It may be said that whatever way the vote goes, it will not result in any slackening of the ineffective restrictions now existing, but the wishes of the people as then expressed will be regarded, to some extent at least, as an indication of the feeling of the province toward the temperance question.

On the other hand, temperance advocates claim—and in this actual fact of the case bear them out—that never in the history of the province have the people been so industrious, never has there been such an absence of crime, never less economic waste, and never indeed such an entire change in the whole life of the people as since the present temperance legislation became effective. And with this realization, these temperance advocates believe that if partial restriction is good, a wholehearted measure would be better. So in December Saskatchewan will vote on the question whether the public sale of liquor under government management will or will not be continued. This coming referendum is the one which was demanded by its electors and refused by the Scott Government two years ago. At that time the government, realizing the fate in store if it refused the wishes of the people, introduced its own measure and established its own bars along somewhat the same system as is in vogue in South Carolina. As a result of that, liquor may not be consumed anywhere in public though it may be purchased by anyone, in practically wholesale quantities, every week day in the year. This is not the condition which temperance advocates sought, but it is served as a temporary expedient. It produced for the Scott Government a sorely needed revenue to cover annual deficits. It served as a sop to placate the people for a time. And it postponed for a little while the revelations of graft and blackmail on the part of the members of the legislature which have since become public.

Today, in Saskatchewan, instead of there being as formerly, liquor interests actively engaged in business, there is only the one concern profiting financially, that one being the Scott Government. And against that government and what it stands for are the sentiments of the electors directed. The government liquor joints do a flourishing business, so that the province instead of being in the dry column is still very wet. Yet as those who have naturally been a marked change through the closing of hundreds of saloons, so do the people realize the extent to which this improvement may be carried when the province is really made dry.

In anticipation of an overwhelming majority for temperance, members of the Scott government, and papers supporting that party, are now calling upon the voters to wipe out the dispensaries, but are forgetting to mention the fact that these dispensaries which have given employment to a bunch of hangers-on were established by the Scott government in direct defiance of public sentiment, and have gathered in millions of the people's money. That is, Premier Scott and his colleagues are trying to make the vote they are to receive as easy as possible.

THOSE PEACE RUMORS.

Peace rumors are in the air. They should be taken with a grain of salt. While it is true that Germany may be commencing to realize the impossibility of success, there is a lot of fight left in her yet, and the whole spirit of her people, sick and tired of the war though they may be, is opposed to a disadvantageous peace. And no terms which the Allies can impose even at

this early stage of their progress toward Berlin, can be otherwise than disadvantageous to Germany.

Already British journals and magazines are seriously discussing the terms to be laid down, and indeed in one section of the press, led by the London Daily Chronicle, there is a demand for "no peace with the Hohenollers." This idea does not, however, generally prevail, although there is an undercurrent of desire that Germany shall be beaten to her knees. The more substantial public opinion insists on no peace terms which are unduly affected either by generosity or by desire for revenge. It is felt that above all things the safety of Europe must be secured; that following such guarantee there must be ample reparation for the actual damage committed, but in atonement for the crimes which have marred their conduct of the war. And there must be, in the consideration of peace terms, an entire accord of all Allied interests. Britain should not seek to dictate conditions for acceptance by France; Russia should not impose her views on Serbia, and the overseas dominions which have given of their best to the homelands, should be heard when the time for discussion arrives.

In this connection a recent address by Lord Cromer is being widely quoted and very generally approved. If the Allies do not exact solid guarantees for Germany's future behavior we may be sure she will behave in the future as in the past. Lord Cromer observes:

"It is well that there should be no delusion as to the only means through which the execution of this far-reaching programme can be assured. It may be doubted whether the mass of the people of this country, or whether even well-informed politicians, as yet fully realize the very strenuous efforts which will be required before the desired goal can be reached. It is idle to suppose that the most generous treatment will assuage or mitigate the rancorous hatred which for certainly more than one generation the Germans will entertain against us. Prince Bismarck recorded his opinion that one of their leading characteristics is extreme vindictiveness. On the other hand, it would be criminal to continue the war for mere punitive purposes a day longer than is necessary. Our principal object must be, not to wreak vengeance, but to secure adequate guarantees for the preservation of peace."

"To realize the difficulties before us we must remember the character of the people with whom we have to deal. The Hohenollers spirit has imbued the whole German nation, and whatever criticisms may be levelled against it, there can be no doubt that it has instilled a most ardent patriotism into the minds of a very brave nation. This spirit still animates both the German nation and its rulers. We have to deal, not merely with a proud people, but with a people in whom past success has engendered a degree of arrogance probably without parallel in the history of the world. It is certain that the minimum terms of peace which the Allies could accept would involve profound humiliation for Germany. From having been, as they thought, the arbiters of the destinies of the world, the Germans will sink to a national position of relatively slight importance. That the Germans will accept such terms until they are beaten to their knees is not merely improbable; it is certain that they will never accept them so long as they possess any serious powers of resistance. The only conclusion, indeed, to be drawn from the facts as they at present exist is that the Allies must continue the war until Germany is vanquished to such an extent as to be obliged to accept whatever terms may be dictated to her. The prospect is, therefore, in some respects gloomy, but the facts appear to be incontrovertible."

DILLON PESSIMISTIC.

Dr. B. J. Dillon, the noted war critic and newspaper correspondent, has written a book that is not redolent with that air of confidence and optimism that is to be desired. He is frankly concerned at the resisting power of the German nation, which finds itself outnumbered and opposed to powers of vastly greater combined wealth. The explanation seems to rest, in his mind, in that the Germans are fanatically devoted to the state, and he predicts that unless England can produce somewhat similar spirit among her people that the outlook is for a drawn contest.

The estimable correspondent must have written his book before the Allies

had so completely surrounded the enemy as is the fact today. He must have been overcome with the seeming failure to draw Roumania into the battle—an event that he had promised long before its occurrence, and for which he may have grown weary of waiting. His impatience at the failure of his government to take warning in the pre-war days perhaps still lingered with him. As the London Free Press says, there is nothing in the war outlook today to justify pessimism. There is no cause for the suggestion that the British and Allied nations are not as united in spirit and determination as are the Germans.

Moreover, success in the war lends itself to an increase in national pride and effectiveness, whereas defeat has its disintegrating tendencies. The Allies, Britain included, have withstood for two years a constant succession of discouragements. During this period German confidence has been strengthened by repeated achievements in the field. That British and Allied spirit has refused to be cast down by the appalling strength of the foe and has "held on" with tenacity that is characteristic of the British nation is surely cause for assurance as to the future. On the other hand, Germany has now reached the time when her people will be similarly tested. They have had success upon success; how they are confronted with failure on failure, in the face of threatening final defeat, will they "hold on?"

BRITAIN'S COLORED COLONIALS.

In every part of the Empire, Britain's colored Colonials forgot their unredressed grievances and rallied upon the outbreak of war to the help of the Mother Country. In certain territories the rising enthusiasm was dampened down by a rigid official, but in most countries warm-hearted offers of help were readily accepted. The Central Empires bargained, with good reason, upon the relative memories of native races. German statesmen believed that the Zulu tribes would recall today many things most of us would like to forget; they believed, too, that West Africa would remember its power in the light of its present-day disabilities; that the Malays would recall the shameful tragedies of "93" and the threatened and impending dangers of 1914-1916. But none of these things happened. Solidly these native children closed their ranks, forgot their grievances, and with unexampled loyalty forwarded from their modest savings substantial gifts to help the Mother Country. Where, then, did German statesmen miscalculate? They overlooked that cardinal feature of British rule—the ultimate triumph of British justice. The native races of the Empire know well enough that though oftentimes delayed almost to the breaking point of local patience, British public opinion, when it is thoroughly informed, will insist on justice being done, and it is this article of faith amongst our colored children that provides an unbreakable bond of Empire solidarity. If we should ever forget that tradition the days of the British Empire are numbered.

The Witly-Overland Limited are making repairs and preparing for extensions at their West Toronto plant as rapidly as their immense volume of business will permit. At the present time their yard is torn up by changes that are being made in the general drainage of the plant. In order to take care of the present requirements as well as to anticipate future extensions and additions to the works a new 500 foot section of drain is being added to that already installed. This drain is of twelve-inch vitrified tile and is laid twenty-four feet below the surface so that it will be at an ample depth to take care of the draining of the deepest cellars that may be excavated in the new additions.

In order not to hamper the operation of the plant while installing this drainage unit, it was necessary to tunnel beneath the railway sidings in the yard and also beneath one of the shops. The work was done with the assistance of elevators for hoisting the sand and clay and all the latest machinery for such work.

An elevator for hoisting automobiles to the second and third floors of one of the buildings is being built as an extension to the building. This will be of the latest steel construction with a platform nine feet wide by twenty feet long, requiring an elevator housing of considerable size. The elevator will have a carrying capacity of five thousand pounds and a lifting speed of ninety feet a minute.

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Little Benny's Note Book

Me and Sam Craws and Skinny Martin was standing around the lamp post, Benny telling us about his mother holding woman sufferage meetings in his house, and Sam and Lela play woman sufferage. Skinny can make a speech and us 3 can cheer.

Which we started to do, Skinny climbing up on the lamp post and hanging on by one arm and waving the other one and yelling, Ladies, I want to say to you this afternoon that woman sufferage is the greatest sufferage in the world, I don't care what kind it is.

Hurray, hurray, 3 cheers, yelled me and Sam.

And furthermore and besides, said Skinny, if a lady wants to vote, she awt to be alloud to immediately, because for the simple reason that if it wasn't for the ladies wat wood become of all the womint?

And not only that, said Skinny, I wish to add that a lady shoed never be refused no matter wat she wants, for the simple reason why because she is a lady, wat more do you want?

Herrah, herray, herray, yelled me and Sam. And jest then Gert-rood Simsin and Lilly Levy came up, Gertrood Simsin saying, Can we play, boys, can we be part of the audients?

No, get out of heer, said Skinny.

This is no hen party, said Sam.

You gerla want to butt in on everything, I sed. And they went away agen, and Skinny hepp on making his speech till me and Sam got tired of cheering, and then some more of the fellows came eround and we got up a game of baby in the hat.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, Oct. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. O'Neill moved to Moncton last week where they will reside in the future. They will be greatly missed from the community. Mrs. O'Neill was an active worker in the United Baptist church and of the Red Cross Society. They have been residents of the village for many years, and take with them the best wishes of their numerous friends.

Miss Jennie Bent is visiting in Moncton, the guest of Mrs. John Nickerson.

A. E. Tritter of the 9th Siege Battery, Partridge Island, is spending a few days at his home here.

Lieut. G. W. Chapman is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Chapman.

Friends of Mr. Lloyd Wilson, Moncton, will be very sorry to hear that he is confined to his home here, with typhoid fever.

Miss Helen Barnes spent the week-end with Miss Hazel Raymond of Moncton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith and little daughter of Elgin, moved to Salisbury last week and will occupy the house owned by Mr. H. Boyce.

Mrs. Aymer Chapman and Miss Eva Calkin are visiting relatives in Pettit, Codiac and vicinity.

Councillor Gesner Taylor, Dorchester, spent Sunday with his son, Mr. Austin Taylor.

Mrs. James MacWilliam and Mrs. Alfred MacWilliam have returned from Sussex, where they were visiting relatives.

The members of the Red Cross Society packed a large box of hospital supplies which they shipped to St. John last week.

HARCOURT

Harcourt, Oct. 8.—Miss Alethea Wathen left for Fredericton, where she will take up her duties as instructor of manual training in the P. N. S. Mrs. Allen Irvine and children, who have been spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. David Johnston, returned to their home in Moncton last week.

Mrs. Wood of Moncton, who has been the guest of Mrs. Joe Sears, returned home on Monday.

Miss Annie Campbell is visiting friends in Millerton.

Rev. R. H. Stavert of Norton, spent several days of last week in town.

An enthusiastic recruiting meeting was held in the public hall, on Friday evening. Mr. L. J. Wathen presided. The speakers were Dr. H. G. Fair-

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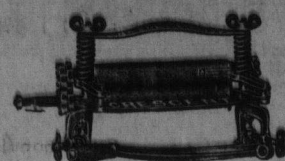
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