

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 9, 1914

WAR COMMENT.

In order to appreciate what is going on before Paris it is necessary not only to look at the situation there, but to consider also the situation in Austria and in eastern Germany, the naval position of the Powers involved, and even the situation in the Far East. The world war is approaching the end of what military observers are describing as "the first round." Whatever may be said of German success up to this time, the most significant fact today is that, instead of being unready for the second round, the Allies are ready for it, and for the third if necessary. Germany's exertions, in the first round, and her slithering the odds, can be brought to bear, have made German success in the second or third rounds impossible. She has not the strength or the staying power to win.

General von Bernhardi, who voiced the sentiment of the Prussian war machine, said some time ago: "Our next war means world power or downfall." Those who have given thought to the combined might, the resolution, the capacity for sustained fighting, of Great Britain, of France, of Russia, not to mention smaller allies, are already accepting Bernhardi's dictum, and pointing out that world power is already beyond Germany's grasp, and that downfall is certain. In saying this they give due weight to the remarkable advance of the German army through Belgium and into France by pressing back with weight of numbers the left wing of the Allies. But this is only in one part of the field. After the surrender of Metz in 1870 the road to Paris was open, and France had no allies. Yet even then Paris resisted for more than four months, and Gambetta raised an immense army, which still fought many battles, won one of them, and made a stout though hopeless resistance.

But today France has many allies, and as yet no army of France has been isolated or captured. For weeks its eastern army has been holding back the Germans in the Vosges Mountains, sometimes advancing, and sometimes retreating, but in the main holding its own. On the Meuse the second French army has held the line from Verdun to Metz, practically at the frontier. On the north the British and French have been driven back by superior forces which, by reckless sacrifice have weakened their own total strength, but which have penetrated sixty or seventy miles into France. That wing was weakened by the great French offensive movement in Alsace Lorraine, which failed, but now French troops are coming back from the east, as reinforcements are coming from Great Britain.

Paris is not yet invested. And in Paris, in London, and in St. Petersburg, in spite of the tremendous fighting of the last few weeks, there is no sign of hesitation, no symptom of weakness, only force and stern resolution to beat down Germany and Austria even though the process shall become more bloody and more exhausting than has been the frightful warfare up to this time. Back Prussia has been virtually conquered by the Russians, and the route to Berlin is only protected by troops on the second and third line of Germans. Those of the first line are fighting the French and British, and when, or if, the German War Lord, decides to withdraw

some of them to face the Russians, it will be too late to check the East, and as reinforcements will have by that time strengthened the Allies the high tide of German success will have passed.

The German Emperor said not long ago in one of his bombastic utterances: "Our future is on the sea." Evidently he was speaking of a future so distant that we need not consider it, a future so remote that it will not interest him or the men of a younger generation. In spite of mines, of Zeppelins, of submarines, there is no German ship to day outside the mouth of the Elbe that is any better than a fugitive. The British and the French have swept the sea clear of German ships. And not only does that mean that Germany's trade has gone, but that Germany's resources in food and supplies from outside have been cut off, while the Allies, having begun to absorb its trade, have freedom of the sea and a thousand shipping vessels with which to carry to the theatre of war men, food, and all of the other necessary resources.

It is necessary to keep these things in mind, to look not only at the field before Paris, but at half the world in arms, in order to grasp the meaning of what Lord Kitchener said a few days ago about the situation and the outlook. There are, doubtless, and unfortunately, tremendous losses and sacrifices ahead. But they will be met; and gradually the rising tide of Prussian militarism will be crushed back and down. Great Britain, as somebody remarked the other day, pitifully, has "enlisted for the war." The King's Dominions overseas are enlisting for the war. So it is with France, with Russia, with Belgium, with Serbia, and with Japan. It may be long, but the day is coming when soldiers representing these nations will knock thunderously at the door of Berlin.

THE DUGAL CHARGES.

The country has read the evidence brought in support of Mr. Dugal's charges, concerning the timber graft and in connection with the Valley railway. The evidence was clear. The weight and purport of it are not to be denied or misunderstood by reasonable men who have the good of New Brunswick at heart. As to the verdict of the Royal Commission, which is now awaited, let us have no doubts. Presently the country will read it for themselves. Our belief is that it will be in accord with the judgment already formed by the people whose interests are at stake.

A few dissatisfied critics—a very narrow circle—have complained that politics has played too great a part in this inquiry. That is merely the complaint of men whose idols have been broken or whose allies have been discredited in the course of a remarkable inquiry which will be of immense benefit to the public life of this province. Politics is the enemy of government. The way has been cleared for the application of decent politics to the affairs of New Brunswick.

Let fair-minded men, who wish their country well, consider the work done during the last few months by Mr. Dugal, by his leading counsel, Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P., and by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. E. S. Carter. For sheer ability and hard work their preparation and presentation of this case have not been excelled in any similar public inquiry in all Canada. Unmoved by partisan abuse, of which there has been a plenty, undisturbed by the fact that the Legislature of the day (still to its shame nominally representing our people) was hostile almost to a man, Mr. Carvell and his associates set about the work of collecting, weighing, presenting, and driving home the evidence which has first astonished and then disgusted and enraged the thoughtful electors of New Brunswick, irrespective of politics. Liberal and real independents, constituting a very great majority of our electors, know full well the sterling worth, the judgment, the tenacity, the fighting vigor which Mr. Carvell and his associates have devoted to this work. Mr. Carvell's closing speech yesterday—and that of Mr. Stevens two-covered weeks of untiring and successful effort, by a closely-reasoned review of the facts and a powerful presentation of the only logical conclusions to which such facts must lead. These closing speeches will go home to the very hearts of the men who have followed the sworn testimony from week to week, and who saw in that evidence the coming disintegration of a political group which for six years has been filling its pockets and the pockets of its thieves associates from the public treasury.

All Liberals must feel that to Mr. Carvell, upon whom the weight of this great task fell, is due their sincere and outspoken gratitude. He took up the work reluctantly, at the call of duty, sacrificing many pressing personal interests to do so. Having taken it up he applied to it the trained legal intelligence, the keen insight, the swift judgment, and the steady resolution which characterize his finest work. He spared himself not at all he put his heart into the job. Even his opponents will admit, in private, that he did the work wonderfully well—as, indeed, perhaps no other man in Canada could have done it. Among many great public services—and many they are—New Brunswick will place this one first. And it must be recognized.

As to the Royal Commission, it is not within our province to say more than that the public awaits its findings with hopeful confidence. Mr. Justice McKeown and his associates are charged with a public duty the importance of which, the effect of which upon the future of this province, must be indeed great. Let us await their verdict, trusting that it will not be long delayed and that it will be marked by those sterling qualities which the occasion demands.

SHOCK TACTICS.

The Nation tells a story of a criticism passed by John Burns—who resigned from the Cabinet on the outbreak of the war—upon the German army on one of his recent visits to that country. Mr. Burns is an ardent observer of soldiering, and few manoeuvres go by without his sharing the soldiers' marches. One year he transferred this voluntary service to Germany. The Kaiser heard of it and asked him what he thought of it and the German army. Mr. Burns replied with his accustomed directness:

"I think, Sir, you have too much drill, and that you get very little real discipline, and that your idea of shock tactics and close formation is all out of date. And I think you rely too much on numbers and not enough on morale."

"Indeed," said the Kaiser good-humoredly, and repeated Mr. Burns' criticism to one of his officers. A distinguished person shook his head and hinted to Mr. Burns that the advice was indiscreet. "Not at all," was the reply, "in a week the Kaiser will have forgotten all about it."

Evidently the criticism did not make him change his plan of shock tactics and close formation, and it is known that the slaughter among his soldiers has been terrible since they first advanced upon Liege. Before the fighting of this week it was estimated that 300,000 Germans had been put out of action. The progress they have made through Belgium and France has been purchased at a tremendous cost. But with shock tactics they strike with vigour. It is without parallel in the history of the world. The Times' correspondent says: "They have made an effort which nearly deserves to be called superhuman. Nothing like it has ever been seen in war. Yet we may be sure they have spent themselves in vain."

THE FIFTH WEEK.

As the fifth week of the world war draws to a close the success of the German drive toward Paris cannot obscure the far greater fact that the Kaiser is in the position of the man who has a bear by the tail. To hold on or to let go is equally awkward. To hold on is to encounter a rising tide of battle with the French and British, whose reinforcements will soon enable them to take the offensive against the Germans before Paris; the Germans must now become a diminishing force facing a constantly augmented one; to hold on at Paris, too, is to give the Russians time to spread panic and destruction in the heart of Germany; to let go is to begin a retreat through 200 miles of hostile country with the Russians across the path at the end, and the French and British forever in the rear or on the flank.

In a word, we must look not alone at German success in driving in the Allies' left wing; we must consider next week and next month, and next winter, and think who then will be stronger in men, in food, in striking power. To take that view is to conclude that since he could not win decisively in six weeks the Kaiser cannot win at all. He has attempted the impossible.

Even before Paris the news is better. The German fighting has been pushed back somewhat by the reinforced Allies. The French have checked the German left. Even if these checks are but temporary, even if they do not yet mean the assumption of the offensive by the Anglo-French forces, the time gained by the defence is disastrous to the invaders. True to Kitchener's plan, outlined a week ago, the Anglo-French armies are holding the best soldiers of the enemy at close grips, and while daily the British and French will bring more weight to bear, the Germans, having staked all upon the drive toward Paris, will find day and losses combined fatal to final success. And even in their own country the great Russian wedge moves forward, with the weight of a ruthless and irresistible Empire of 170,000,000 people behind it, the people of all the Russias.

Again there is word from the British fleet. The official news bureau hears from a source it considers reliable that seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have been put into Kiel, badly damaged, while others are reported sunk at the mouth of the Elbe. This is likely to be followed by detailed news of another German destroyer raid upon the English Channel, resulting in disaster to the already diminishing destroyer fleet of the Kaiser. Evidently the German hope of reducing the British fleet by repeated attacks from torpedo craft, submarines or dirigibles has thus far resulted only in loss to the Germans themselves. Since sea power is likely to prove a decisive factor in the war it gives the British Empire an added sense of confidence and security to learn how brilliantly the British navy has acquitted itself thus far.

Mr. Aquilith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Winston Churchill all spoke at the first public "war meeting" in London Friday. These are today foremost among the responsible leaders of our race, and in this grave hour they gave eloquent and united testimony to the unflinching determination of the Empire to beat the common enemy into submission, no matter what the cost may be, no matter how stupendous the effort required, no matter how long the process. They spoke not only for themselves, not only for the United Kingdom, but for a mighty Empire in arms. Their words will be made good by the courage and the manhood of every country over which the old flag floats. The world knows it. From independent onlookers everywhere there come daily recognition of the fact that the British Empire is the decisive force in this war, and that it is going to win. The price of victory may stagger the imagination, but it will be paid. No other power but victory has ever for a moment been entertained.

THE POSITION OF BRITAIN.

In the year that Mr. Roosevelt returned from Africa to settle various questions in connection with European politics he delivered an important speech in the University of Paris that states in a very effective way the basis of Britain's present position. He said:

"The good man should be strong and brave, that is to say, capable of fighting, of serving his country as a soldier, should the occasion arise. There are well-remembered philosophers who declaim against the iniquity of war. They are right provided they insist merely on the iniquity. War is a horrible thing, and an unjust war is a crime against humanity. But it is a crime of this sort because it is unjust, not because it is war. The choice should always be in favor of right, whether the alternative is peace or war. The question should not be simply: 'Is there going to be peace or war?' The question should be: 'Shall the cause of right prevail?' Are the great laws of justice, once more to be observed? And the reply of a strong and virtuous people will be: 'Yes, whatever the risk may be. No honorable effort should ever be neglected in order to avoid war, just as no honorable effort should be neglected by an individual in private life to avoid a quarrel; but no self-respecting individual, and no self-respecting nation, should submit to injustice.'"

With all the adroitness and firmness of which diplomacy is capable, Sir Edward Grey worked and toiled for peace. His pleading failed to move Germany a hair's breadth from her purpose of plunging Europe into this ordeal of blood and misery. In attacking Belgium Germany admitted through her Chancellor that she was going to violate the laws of nations, tearing up a solemn treaty, to which all the rulers of Europe had set their hand and seal. "He would rectify the injustice after the war was over," was the promise, but this promise from an avowed treaty-breaker was received with jeers in the House of Commons. Had the ministry held back it would not have lived a day. Pledged as they were to peace, elected to defend free trade and advance social reforms, it sought to avoid a quarrel, but when a quarrel could not be avoided without allowing the great laws of justice to be trampled, its answer was: "War, whatever the risk and the cost may be."

The German Emperor announced that he had formed a union with the Almighty to impose his own individual will upon a conquered Europe; but this sacrilegious boast—bespeaking an illusion in the mind of the Kaiser—could hardly survive the burning of Louvain and the ruthless savagery which has characterized his actions in Belgium. When German hegemony in Europe and in the world assumed, in the eyes of the Emperor, the aspect of a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, war was inevitable. Britain in the whole course of her long and chequered history has never engaged in a war more just, she never desired war, but she never wished for a peace which is "a peace at any price." From every corner of the Empire she receives the strength that comes from the consciousness of a great and worthy cause. The effect upon her future will be far-reaching in its consequences. To-day the lines addressed by Walt Whitman to "America" seem to have been meant for Britain:

"Centre of equal daughters, equal sons,
All alike, undivided, grown, ungrown,
Young and old,
Strong, ample, fair, enduring, capable,
Permeated with the Earth, with Freedom,
Law and Love,
Grand, sane, towering, seated Mother
Child in the adamant of Time."

THE WAR.

The German advance still continues, but at tremendous cost. The official statement given out in London Sunday indicates that the enemy is neglecting Paris—for the time being at least—and is now on a line that runs from Paris due east. Its front is therefore straight for the southeast as compared with a front to the southwest a few days ago. The front is now almost exactly on the forty-ninth parallel. La Fere-sous-Jourais, the nearest point to Paris mentioned in the British despatch, is about thirty-five miles away from the centre of the capital; Ville-sur-Tourbe, the farthest point mentioned in the same despatch, is more than 110 miles from Paris, and it is significant that it is only fifty odd miles from the nearest point in German territory. Mar La Tour outside Metz in Lorraine, Chateau Thierry is on the River Marne some miles to the northeast of La Fere. The rivers Meuse and the Petit-Morin are tributaries of the Marne on the left or south side while the Ourcq runs into the Marne from the north all of them not far from Meux. The Suppe river is a small tributary of the Aisne running in by a northwest course just northeast of Reims.

One thing is therefore obvious—the Germans have abandoned their "v-shaped direct attack on Paris for a long frontal attack on the French lines to the south of them. Until the Germans took this course the French were threatening their flank. The Germans will now have to face them over a line of a hundred miles in length. In a part of this long line, probably nearest to Paris or running along the Marne to Chalons-sur-Marne, is the British force.

The official statement from the British war office, while pointing out that no new trial of strength has taken place, makes it clear that battles are being fought which in previous days would have been considered of the first magnitude. During the process of the withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces, they have inflicted enormous punishment on the invaders. It has been more or less of a mystery why the allies have not reinforced their left and placed themselves in a position to make a determined stand against the enemy, but it has been explained that the Germans so outnumbered the allies that the latter could not afford to weaken points of more strategic value when the left could retire without interference with the general plan of defence that had been decided upon. It has further been suggested that the retirement of the left was strategic, and was for the purpose of stretching out the right wing of the Germans in such a manner that a sudden offensive movement might cut it off and destroy it. We have the assurance of the British war office that from the beginning the British have conformed with the general movement of the French general staff. Even if the retirement of the allies has not been pure strategy, there is no question that the German line of communication is long and must at some points be attenuated.

So much has been said of the "invasion" of France by the German hosts that it might be supposed that a large part of the country was under occupation of the enemy. Should the German movement be stayed north of the Seine and on the east of Paris on a line leading through Chalons to Verdun, the Germans would hold a triangular patch of northern France with an extreme north and south length of 160 miles from the frontier to Paris, and an extreme width of 200 miles—an area not more than an eighth of the total size of France. And it would not be surprising if a supreme endeavor were made to prevent the Germans from passing south of the Seine between Paris and the sea. With the surrender of Amiens, was lost communication between Paris and the sea, by way of Calais and Boulogne, although Dieppe and Havre are still open, for cross-channel traffic. In view of the fact that the line from Dieppe to Paris by way of Beauvais is more or less dangerous, owing to the proximity of the enemy, the only handy way of forwarding supplies and reinforcements to the British army in France will be up the valley of the Seine; and it is more than likely that Lord Kitchener is already using this route to strengthen the British troops. There are powerful forces along the river, particularly for fifteen miles west from Paris, and it is thought possible that when the French minister of war referred to the capital as the pivot of future field operations, he had in mind plans for holding the valley of the Seine from Paris so as to prevent a complete investment of the city. Should the German advance upon the forts be delayed until the work of digging entrenchments and preparing mine fields is complete, the French capital will be a place to be approached with considerable respect.

On the East, the Russian general staff does not seem to be worried over the Austro-German army in Poland which is said to be moving towards Warsaw with the object of drawing off the Russian reserve armies coming up from the interior will take care of the Germans and Austrians in Poland, while the Czar's regular forces complete the job of crushing Austria in the Galicia campaign preparatory to an advance into central Austria and Germany.

One thing is clear. Germany has made her supreme effort. The fall of Paris would decide nothing for her. From now on she must fight a losing game, for as her strength ebbs, the strength of Britain and her allies will be increased.

FIGHTING FOR CIVILIZATION.

Writing to the New York Times from Astoria, Maine, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, after setting forth the danger which faces the world as a result of the atrocious rule in Germany and Austria, declares that while legal neutrality must be preserved by the United States, no one can expect Americans to think neutrally in such a world-conflict between autocracy and popular institutions. In giving reasons why the American people should sympathize with the opponents of Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Franz Josef, he says:

"It follows from the very existence of these American instincts and hopes that, although the people of the United States mean to maintain faithfully a legal neutrality, they are not, and cannot be, neutral or indifferent as to the ultimate outcome of this titanic struggle. It already seems to them that England, France and Russia are fighting for freedom and civilization. It does not follow that thinking Americans will forget the immense services which Germany has rendered to civilization during the last hundred years, or desire that her power should be served letters, science, art, and education should be in the least abridged in the outcome of this war upon which she has entered so rashly and selfishly, and in so barbarous a spirit. Most educated Americans hope and believe that by defeating the German barbarism the allies will only promote the noble German civilization."

Dr. Eliot's conclusion is that the world as a measure of self-preservation must unite to suppress the war-making power of autocrats. If it does not it must continue to be liable to a repetition of outbreaks of "barbarism" like that which is drenching Europe in blood. He adds:

"Should Germany and Austria-Hungary succeed in their present undertakings the whole civilized world would be obliged to bear continuously, and to an ever-increasing amount, the burden of great events, and would live in constant fear of sudden invasion, now here, now there—a terrible fear, against which neither treaties nor professions of peaceful intentions would offer the least security."

"At present, Americans do not close their eyes to the plain fact that the brute force which Germany and Austria-

Hungary are now using can only be overcome by brute force of the same sort in larger measure."

Bearing these things in mind, Dr. Eliot very properly concludes that while the action of his government must be neutral in the best sense, American sympathies and hopes cannot possibly be neutral for that would be contrary to the basic principles of American liberty.

THE RETURN OF THE GOTHES AND VANDALS.

"If the people at home only knew how the Germans were treating our wounded, there would be the devil to pay. Talk about civilized warfare! The Germans are fiends!" This comment of a wounded British soldier returning from the front is but supplementary to many such statements from different sources since the war began. Many stories of German barbarities and atrocities are doubtless exaggerated, but the story of the wanton destruction of the beautiful city of Louvain is unfortunately true, and the many attested tales of bayoneting the wounded, shooting civilians, killing women and children, advancing with quick guns under the cover of the Red Cross, and other similar actions in total disregard of all the laws of civilized warfare must now be regarded as established by many witnesses.

German soldiers, in cold cruelty, seem determined to reap a bloody harvest, whether it be on the field of battle or in defenceless towns where resistance is not great. An attempt may be made to explain some of their atrocities by the fact that, fighting in a hostile country, they have been harassed by snipers, and have resorted to this cold-blooded policy to inspire with terror and dread those towns through which they pass that are not injured and destroyed; or that their mad rage is the result of a belief that in the East, the families of German soldiers exposed to Russian mercies, will be ruthlessly slaughtered. Explanations of this kind cannot be accepted seriously. The cruelty of the German soldiers in this particular is a violation of all laws of war, morality, humanity and religion. It has shocked the world.

Even if this cruelty has stopped snipers and imposed a reign of fear in the towns devastated by war, it does so at too great a cost. The German war lords should remember the saying: "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." The very capital of the German Empire is in peril. According to reliable reports the question in Berlin now is not, "Will the Russians get to Berlin?" but "What will they do to the city?" Will they lay it waste as the Belgian towns have been destroyed, or reduce it to ashes as Louvain has been reduced to ashes? With German thoroughness Louvain with its art treasures, beautiful buildings, historic associations and valuable library, is a smoking pitiful ruin. That method of warfare is not entirely distasteful to the Russians; when the Germans cease to destroy foreign cities will their cities be destroyed in turn? Besides being barbarous and unworthy of a civilized nation the German policy of cruelty is short-sighted in the extreme. If passions are aroused—and nothing can so quickly arouse them as this cold cruelty to non-combatants—the country within whose borders the war will be carried to a conclusion will suffer most. That country will be Germany.

THE EXHIBITION.
It should be safe to predict, after the opening Saturday night, that this exhibition will be one of the most progressive and successful held here in years. Notwithstanding the obstacles naturally encountered as a result of the war, the directors and manager have evidently made good use of the time in getting ready, and many of those who attended on the opening night were plainly surprised at the completeness of things and the general attractiveness of the booths. The exhibition is worthy of the support of the citizens, who should remember that on their patronage much of the financial success of the fair depends.

Given fine weather, there should be a large attendance each day throughout the whole week.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

When Austria rushed headlong into war, dragging half Europe into the terrible conflict, she declared her intention of crushing Serbia. She has failed; in fact the crushing has been on the other side.

The captains of industry in Canada have a great duty to perform while the war is on. As employers they should stand by the working-people and continue their industries, thereby eliminating the need of distress committees and relief contributions. It is not alone on the field of battle that the great issue must be faced with courage and determination.

The people of Great Britain are resigned to the fact that the war is to be a long one. To-day with Paris preparing for siege, and with German armies gradually approaching, there is every where a strong consensus of opinion that the end of the conflict is far off. That feeling is particularly expressed among international banking houses—close observers of the situation. British has just begun to fight and there is to be no let up until the Kaiser's forces are subdued and Prussian militarism shaken to its foundations.

One Congrat.
Buttons—Get up! Get up! The hotel's afe!

Scottish Gentleman—Right, lad; but if I do, mind ya, I'll no pay for the bed!—Answers.

A Difference.
Friend (gazing at new house)—So this is your last house?

Builder (dudly)—Yes, last, but not leased?—Pearson's Weekly.

A SUMMER MORNING IN RICHBUCTO.

(John Fraser in Richbucto Review.)
It's pleasant on a summer morn, to rise and meet the Day,
And watch its glittering headlight as it flashes up the Bay.

O'er breadth of sparkling waters, while the dull, grey dunes glow bright,
And from the marsh-stemmed woods recedes the sombre veil of night.

Along fair green thorpe-dotted banks, where Peace and Plenty reign;
Where no ambitious rivalries bring sorrow in their train.

The morning star just risen from his broad and billowy bed,
Is shamed to insignificance and hides his humble head.

How simple, how familiar, yet how charming is the scene—
How unobtrusive is the nature thus thrown upon the screen!

The harbor's miniature seas reflect heaven's blue,
And challenge competition with their fairer, deeper hue!

The dashing, screaming seagulls light upon the harbor buoys,
And wake the slumbering water-sprites with weird, discordant noise!

The white-sailed fisher vessels flit like sea-fowl on the wing,
And coasters spread their canvas to the song their tackle sing!

The seaphys in the foliage commingle of feathered choirs in peans of praise and wait their peans along.

There's beauty on the landscape now, there's music in the air;
There's pleasure in the prospect, it's delightful everywhere!

But who has stopped to ponder o'er whence comes this dawning day,
That spite all barriers pursues his broad, triumphant way?

From land beyond th' Atlantic's reach, whence erst our fathers came,
From realms great in history, from kingdoms known to Fame,

From many-nationed Europe, from the vine-clad hills of France,
That gave us Cartier and Champlain to lead the great advance!

From Scotia's heather covered hills, that land of peace and ease,
Are for whose fair lochs, green hills and braves, there's many an exile years;

From great, pulsating Albion, the seat of Britain's throne,
The heart of greatest empire that the world has ever known;

From green hills of Hibernia, where saluted Patrick trod,
Whose harvests directed labors led the pagan up to God;

O'er deep Atlantic's graveyard, where no headstones are, instead
Are icebergs, and the storm King wails his dirges o'er the dead;

O'er rugged Terra Nova, land of virile men and brave,
The ocean is their cradle, and, alas, too oft, their grave;

The land bedewed by widow's tears and shroud by orphan's groans,
That echoes scenes of horrors and wind-washed ocean's moans!

It lights the ocean liner's course 'mong bristling rocks and shoals,
And guides her to safe harbor with her freight of human souls!

It wakes the quiet, sleepy town with gentle touch and voice,
And people rise to labor or to sorrow or rejoice.

NEW BRUNSWICKER STARTS NEW PAPER.

A. R. Fenwick, whose old home is in Kings county, and who formerly was a member of The Telegraph writing staff, has launched a new weekly in Tacoma (Wash.) called "What's Doing." The first issue was that of August 20, and it certainly is a live one. It is a 16-page journal, on the paper, with appropriate illustrations, its departments covering society, politics, sport, finance, drama and fashion. The leading feature is a column of real comment done by Mr. Fenwick himself.

After he left The Telegraph many years ago, Mr. Fenwick held many responsible positions in western American journalism. His old friends in this province will congratulate him upon his latest enterprise, which, by the way, bears the stamp of that efficiency which commands success.

Desertion from the Army.

A very serious blot in our present military system is the prevailing epidemic of desertion, which, in spite of the amelioration of the soldier's condition, is unfortunately on the increase, says the London Globe. In 1910 no fewer than 1,688 deserted; in 1912, the number was 1,502; and for the eight months ending May 31, 1914, the total reached 3,267. During the past ten years, the number of regular soldiers who deserted reached the significant total of 30,491. There must be something radically wrong in a service when so many men after but a few months' experience of the "advantages of the army" are so anxious to be free of it. Whether it is due to the increasing disinclination to restraint, to the attraction of the colonies, or to dissatisfaction with the prevailing conditions of service, it is difficult to say offhand.

The Machine Gun.
(Life).

I speak with the voice of men and deride. My messengers speed their unerring flight to countless hearts. I work between two voids—back of me a ring of empty shells, in front of me a ring of empty hearts. I am no respecter of persons. My victories lie in a horizon of homes. Hell inspired him man created me, women and children pure a feast of bodies, with Death as the host. With my blackened wand I touch the breast of man, and forthwith there springs the incandescent river of death. I turn but an inch, and the lives of maidens are blasted, mothers and sisters mourn, and a hundred babes are hurled to the earth. Christianity and Civilization stand sponsors for me!

For the Love of Mike?
This is the note the cook left Dear Madam:
I am leaving, but beg to remain Yours,
SARAH BRIGGS.

AUSTRIAN LEMN

First and Twelve

Victorious For Wednesday Finding To Capture Im—In Berlin

London, Sept. 4— from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) (St. Petersburg) "On Sept. 2, last, captured with an enormous town were packed w enemy's flight."

NEW YORK EMBA

New York, Sept. 4— from the Russian received from Petrograd taken by the Russian (Lwow, which is OFFICIALLY CON

Paris, Sept. 4—3

Gallia, by the Russ BOTH AUSTRIAN

Petrograd (St. P Russian general staff led to the capture of

"In the offensive deployed on the Zay second Austrian army five divisions of cav cover this operation.

"When the Russi tration had not been enemy to reinforce th tenth and fourteenth brigades of Landstur