

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by THE PUBLISHING COMPANY, SAINT JOHN, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Subscription Rates—Sent by mail to any address in Canada at one dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at two dollars a year.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. IMPORTANT NOTICE—All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

WAR COMMENT. Germany is the greatest, if not the wisest, advertiser in the war.

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trayed. One German in the public service of Canada may be honest and the next one a spy. But the public has no means of knowing, as the Star says, which German to trust and which to distrust among its servants.

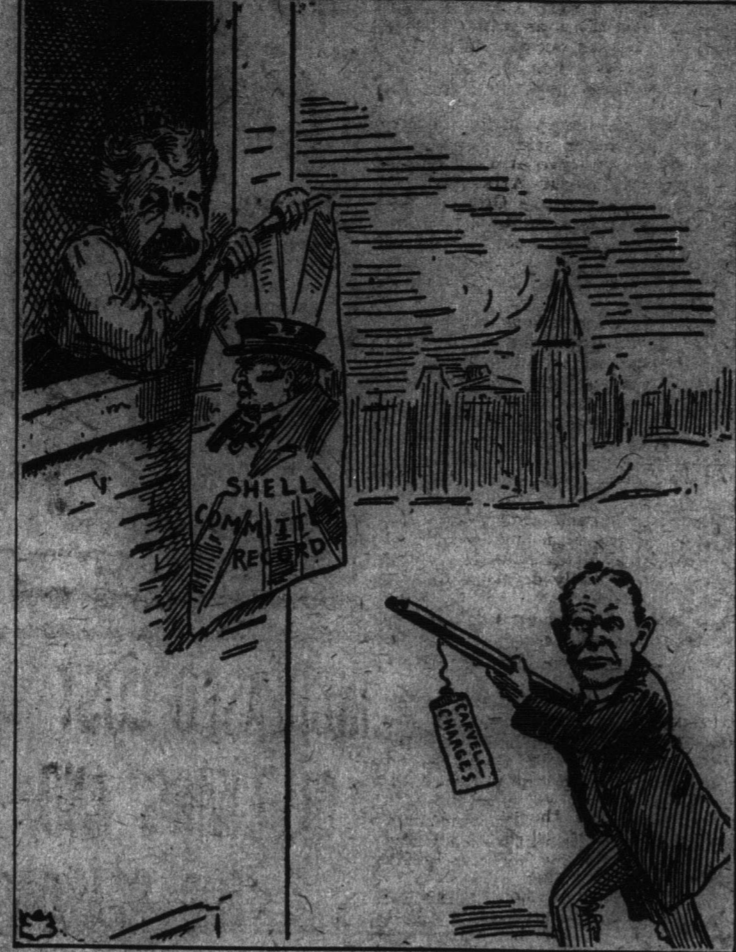
Public discussion of the profits in sheep-raising has led to a revival of interest in this industry in many parts of the country. The Victoria Colonist has been printing articles bearing on the subject with the idea of encouraging the farmers of British Columbia to keep more sheep.

What is true of Vancouver Island is also true of this province. Experts have said very often that there is no better country in the world for sheep raising than New Brunswick.

English and French writers on the war are naming April as the month which will bring the great test of strength on the western front.

Five correspondents who spent several days recently on that part of the front held by Canadian troops have sent to English and Canadian papers detailed accounts of their experiences and impressions.

SPARE THE FLAG



SIR ROBERT BORDEN—Toronto Telegram, Independent Conservative. "Shoot, if you must, this old grey head, But don't offend John Bull, he said."

BRING OUT ALL THE FACTS. (Toronto Telegram, Ind. Con.) An open letter to Sir Robert Borden would urge the Premier of Canada to remember that it is good politics and better patriotism to let all the facts in to the performances of the British Shell Committee come out rather than wait until these facts are forced out.

well supplied with food. Moreover, they found such prisoners very confident, largely because their officers had deceived them as to what had been going on outside. These prisoners had been led to believe that the Germans could take Paris whenever they wished to do so.

These correspondents found on the Canadian front a belief that the Germans had been accumulating an immense reserve of shells and that heavy attacks were to be undertaken in which they expected that the Germans would employ naval guns to shell the British reserve positions while using guns of shorter range to pound the British front.

What they saw greatly impressed the observers with "the preparations, knowledge, foresight and care, the careful elaboration, business-like precision and exact collection of information which are going to enable us to end this war successfully." They do not attempt to disguise the fact that a tremendous struggle is coming and that the enemy may secure advantages at some points.

correspondent says that the Turkish losses equalled a division and that "the British losses were very severe, but the remainder of the force retired in good order, and their losses during the retirement were comparatively insignificant." In a subsequent attack on Kut-el-Amara the Turks and Arabs again lost very heavily, and latest reports state that they have not attempted another.

WAR COMMENT. The full of Erzerum is a heavy blow to the Turkish campaign in the Caucasus. The Russian forces have pushed forward in the face of desperate resistance and terrific hardships, and their smashing victory justifies the faith that, from the earliest days of the war, has been placed in the Grand Duke as an able strategist and a bold and determined leader.

Neutral observers endorse the French claim that the German attacks on the western front are really defensive preparations in expectation of an advance by the Allies. The Germans have gained some ground in Artois and Champagne, says one writer, "yet the meaning of the display of force on the German side is ultimately defensive."

THE BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA. A correspondent who has been at the British base in Mesopotamia declares that Kut-el-Amara is in no immediate danger. Well stocked with supplies of food and ammunition, and is able to hold out for an indefinite period. Although land communications are cut, telegraphic communication with other towns is being easily maintained by wireless, and General Townshend finds no difficulty in keeping the British force pressing on to his relief fully informed as to the conditions in the beleaguered town.

THE BUDGET. In that he avoided heavy tariff increases the Finance Minister's budget proposals will be read with some sense of relief. The mass of consumers will say of the budget that he might have done a whole lot worse. There is a general recognition of the fact that the government had to raise a much larger revenue, and therefore, if more serious tariff taxes were to be omitted, it was necessary to find new sources from which to feed the treasury.

British imports. We should be done with that sort of thing. The country will wait with some curiosity a full explanation as to how Sir Thomas White proposes to ascertain the profits over and above seven per cent of companies and business firms in Canada since August, 1914.

NOTE AND COMMENT. "If Mr. Falls of Fed," says the Orillia Packet (Ind. Con.), "had made his resignation final and withdrawn from public life, he would have shown more horse sense."

GERMANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. The Ottawa Journal, Independent Conservative, speaks out plainly with respect to the continued employment of men of German birth or ancestry in the public service of this country.

What's at stake in this war, anyway? The attitude of some of our leaders reminds one of the story about the old lady to whom a trouble came. A man walking along the street saw flames shooting out of the roof of her house. He rushed to the door and pulled the bell. The old lady came to the door. "Lady, your house is on fire," the man shouted.

GERMANS IN CANADA. (Ottawa Journal). No one in Canada wants to be needlessly heavy to Germans, we hope, but we have a right to insist on the safety of our soldiers and our interests of all kinds.

Put a Tax On Excess Profits. Corporations and Business Firms Must Pay Up. Budget Speech at Ottawa. Minister of Finance Hopes to Raise \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 by New Plan—Only Changes on Apples and Onions.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Direct taxation profits in excess of "a reasonable normal return on capital" in all "businesses in Canada, is the statutory feature of the second war of the minister of finance.

There is necessarily a great deal of secrecy in regard to the number of men engaged in any battle in this war. We shall not know until after peace is declared how many soldiers took part in the Battle of the Marne.

Mr. Asquith and Earl Kitchener, at the re-opening of the British Parliament Tuesday, reviewed the war situation with due gravity but did not fail to express complete confidence in the future of the Allies.

Francis S. Jackson, who seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the British House of Commons Tuesday, spoke strongly against the policy of reprisals for the Zepplin raids on England.

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