NO. 11. 1917

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THE GRIFFON.

... of the roar of ... a little village on the ... New York Central called ... of the thousands who ... every door-yard ... this busy little town ... spires of commerce on the ...

... a Scotch nobleman, ... came to this point ... River, and at once began ... vessel, with which he ... trade with the western ... In one of the following ... craft was launched. She ... Griffon, was of 60 tons ... and a crew of thirty-... but one of whom were ... The vessel was armed with ... cannon and was an object ... and alarm to the neighbor... who regarded her as a floating ... the day of the launching the ... sail and in due time reached ... Green Bay, Lake Michigan, ... return trip across ... The voy... successful, and with a loud ... they started on their home... but ... overtook them ... were stored the pioneer foun... ... board.

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... your wagon run ... had ball bearings. ... the Mica that ... Mica makes a ... her bearing sur... and a longer-wearing ... Dealers every...

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... which was formerly shipped ... Canary Islands to this country ... London, is now exported di... of the 1916 crop, which ... 2,500 pounds, was sold in ... of Barcelona and Marseilles. ... American vessels are being ... from the halibut fishing ... makes its headquarters at ... British Columbia. It is ... the average catch will ... the addition of these boats. ... tomato crop of the Can... planted at San Jose, has been ... in the fields because of ... of vessels available for this ...

... ships are under contract ... ... (168,761 tons. Many ... ... are already under con...

... high cost of fodder for ... mules, motor trucks are com... ... use in Antofagasta, ...

... police of Rio de Janeiro, ... grant temporary licenses to ... automobile salesmen who ... This favor will be ap... all American exporters of ...

... wheat and coal are to be ... Spain as a result of the ef... Spanish Provisions Board. ... price for wheat will be ... pounds.

... cakes of real and imitation ... are needed in the Rosario ... (Argentina).

... Liniment in the House ...

... in a Hurry.

... from a more leisurely ... country was walking with ... along that part of Broad... of the Woolworth build... the noon hour, and the ... and in rapid motion. ... fresh, and gusts of it ... as they often do in that ...

... "New York, mother." ... girl. "Everything is in ... upon the wind."—Even... Magazine.

... chance at every ... "Hard luck is a whole ... Pittsburg Post.

n Do Your Bit
nches, in the home, ... ice, in the factory, ... re, when the body ... hed with foods ... d healthy muscle ... overtaxing the di... rgans. **Shredded** ... iscuit contains the ... amount of body-... nutriment at lowest ... strengthens the ... f the stomach and ... by making them ... normal work in a ... way. A better... ration than meat ... ore easily digested ... much less. Ready... nd ready-to-eat. ... fast with milk or ... for any meal with ... ade in Canada.

DARDANELLES EXPEDITION A WINSTON CHURCHILL SCHEME

Commission Appointed To Investigate Responsibility for the Failure So Decides.

Too Much Work Was Centred On Kitchener--"Jackie" Fisher Blamed for Quitting.

London Cable.——The Dardanelles expedition, as far as Great Britain was concerned, was undertaken on the initiative of Col. Winston Spencer Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, according to a majority report of the commission appointed to inquire into the responsibility for the expedition, which was issued to-day. The report summarizes the conclusions reached as follows:

"The question of attacking the Dardanelles was, on the initiative of Mr. Churchill, brought under the consideration of the War Council on Nov. 25, 1914, as the ideal method of defending Egypt. It may reasonably be assumed that inasmuch as all the authorities concerned were prima facie in favor of a joint military rather than a purely naval attack, such an attack, if undertaken at all, would have been of the former, rather than of the latter character, had not other circumstances led to a modification of the programme. A communication from the Russian Government of Jan. 2 introduced a fresh element into the case. The British Government considered that something must be done in response to it, and in this connection the question of attacking the Dardanelles was again raised.

"The Secretary of State for War declared that there was no troops immediately available for operations in the east, and his statement was accepted by the War Council, who took no steps to satisfy themselves by reports of estimates as to what troops were available then or in the near future. Had this been done, the commissioners think it would be ascertained that sufficient troops would be available for a joint military and naval operation at an earlier date than proposed, but this matter was not adequately investigated by the War Council. Thus the question before the War Council on Jan. 13, was whether action should be taken by the fleet alone, the navy being held to be the only force available.

"Mr. Churchill appears to have advocated an attack by ships alone before the War Council, on a certain amount of half-hearted and hesitating expert opinion which favored a tentative or progressive scheme, beginning with an attack upon the outer forts. This attack, if successful, was to be followed by further operations against the main defences of the narrows. There does not appear to have been direct support or direct opposition from the responsible naval and military advisers, Lord Fisher and Sir James Wolfe Murray, as to the practicability of carrying on the operations as approved by the War Council, viz., to bombard and take Gallipoli peninsula, with Constantinople as the objective.

KITCHENER FAVORED IT.

"The First Sea Lord and Sir Arthur Wilson, who was the only naval adviser present at the War Council, expressed no dissent. Lord Kitchener, who occupied a commanding position at the time the decision was taken, was in favor of the project. Both Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson would have preferred a joint naval and military attack, but they did not express to the War Council, and were not asked to express, any opinion on the subject, and offered no objection to naval operations, as they considered them experimental, and such as could be discontinued if the first results obtained were not satisfactory. The commissioners think that there was an obligation, first on the First Lord; secondly, on the Premier; thirdly, on one other member of the War Council, to see that the views of the naval advisors were clearly put before the council, and that the naval advisers should have expressed their views to the council, whether asked or not, if they considered the project which the council was about to adopt was impracticable from a naval point of view.

"Looking at the position which existed on Jan. 13, 1915, the commissioners do not think the War Council was justified in coming to the decision without much fuller investigation of the proposition which had been suggested to them. The commissioners hold that the possibility of making a surprise amphibious attack on Gallipoli offered such great military and political advantage that it was mistaken and ill-advised to sacrifice this possibility by deciding to undertake a purely naval attack, which from its nature could not obtain completely the object set out in the terms of the decision.

"The decision taken on the 16th to mass troops in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles marked a very critical stage of the whole operation. It ought to have been clear that when this was done once, even if troops were not actually landed, it would be apparent to the world that a serious attack was intended, and a withdrawal could no longer be effected without running serious risk of loss of prestige. At that moment, as time was all important, no compromise was possible between making an immediate and vigorous effort to ensure success at the Dardanelles by joint naval and military occupation, and falling back on the original intention of desisting from a naval attack if the experiences gained during the bombardment were unsatisfactory.

"On Feb. 20 Lord Kitchener decided that the 29th division, part of the troops which by the decision of Feb. 16 were to be sent to the east, should not be sent at this time, and Col. Fitzgerald instructed the director of naval transport that transports for that division and the rest of the expeditionary force would not be required. This was done without informing the First Lord, and the despatch of troops was thus delayed three weeks. This delay greatly compromised the probability of success of the original attack by land forces, and materially increased the difficulties encountered in the final attack some months later.

"We consider that, in view of the opinions expressed by the naval and military authorities on the spot, the decision to abandon the naval attack after the bombardment of March 18 was inevitable. There was no meeting of the War Council between March 19 and May 14. Meanwhile important land operations were undertaken. We think that before such operations were commenced the War Council should have carefully considered the whole position.

"We are of the opinion that Lord Kitchener did not sufficiently avail himself of the services of his general staff, with the result that more work was undertaken by him than it was possible for one man to do, and confusion and want of efficiency resulted.

BARON FISHER CENSURED.

"We are unable to concur in the view set forth by Lord Fisher that it was his duty, if he differed from the chief of his department, to maintain silence at the council or to resign. We think that the adoption of any such principle generally would impair the efficiency of public service.

"We think that, although the main object was not attained, certain important political advantages, upon the nature of which we have already dwelt, were secured by the Dardanelles expedition. Whether these advantages were worth the loss of life and treasure involved is and must always remain a matter of opinion."

Major-General Charles E. Callwell, who was director of military operations at the War Office at the time of the Dardanelles expedition, testified that the general staff virtually ceased to exist, because it was not consulted.

The principle of centralization, the report says, was pushed to the extreme point by Lord Kitchener. It proved successful in the minor operations in the Soudan, but in larger operations it threw on one man more work than any individual could cope with.

Andrew Fisher, Australian High Commissioner in London, in a note issued with the Dardanelles report, dissents from the findings of the majority that the naval officers should have expressed their views at the War Council, and from the opinion of the majority that Lord Fisher was not justified in remaining silent.

Thomas McKenzie, High Commissioner of New Zealand, in London, takes similar objections to those of Mr. Fisher to the conclusions of the Dardanelles Commission regarding Lord Fisher and the naval advisers. Mr. McKenzie also expressed the opinion that the commission is not yet justified in coming to a decision as to the results of the enterprise.

The report is an interim one, dealing exclusively with the origin and inspection of the attack on the Dardanelles. It is signed by the late Lord Cromer, who was chairman of the commission; Andrew Fisher, representing Australia; Thomas Mc Kenzie, representing New Zealand; Sir Frederick Cawley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; James A. Clyde, Lord Advocate; Stephen Le-Gwynn, Nationalist member of the House of Commons; Rear Admiral Sir William H. May, Field Marshal Baron Nicholson and Justice Pickford.

In addition to the dissenting notes of Mr. Fisher and Mr. McKenzie, a separate report was presented by Walter F. Roch, Liberal member of the House of Commons from Pembrokeshire. Mr. Roch makes an exhaustive exposition of the attitude of Lord Fisher, who, he says, all along vigorously opposed the Dardanelles enterprise, and on Jan. 28 actually left the council table, declaring he would resign his office.

After the decision of the War Council had been taken, and the expedition begun, Lord Fisher, the report continues, did everything in his power to assist. His whole theory of the use of the British sea power in the war, Mr. Roch states, was embodied in a memorandum submitted to Premier Asquith in January, as follows:

"The Germans have already endeavored, without success, to scatter our naval strength by attacks on our trade, and by submarines and mines. The pressure of sea power is a slow process, and requires great patience. In time it will almost certainly compel the enemy to seek a decision at sea. This is one reason for husbanding our resources. Another reason is that the prolongation of war at sea tends to raise up fresh enemies for the dominant naval power, owing to the exasperation of neutrality. This tendency is only checked by the conviction that an overwhelming naval supremacy is behind the nation exercising the sea power.

"The sole justification of bombardments and attacks by the fleet on fortified places such as the Dardanelles is to force a decision at sea. As long as the German high sea fleet possesses its present strength and splendid gunnery efficiency, so long is it imperative that no operation be undertaken by the British fleet calculated to impair its superiority, which is none too great in view of the heavy losses already experienced in ships and men, which latter cannot be filled in the period of the war, in which the navy differs materially from the army. Even the older ships should not be risked, for they cannot be lost without losing men, and they form the only reserve behind the great fleet."

518,741 PENSIONERS.

Huge Figures of the Department in Britain

London Cable.—Minister of Pensions Barnes gave some astonishing fogures in the House of Commons today when he came to review the operations of the Pensions Department. He explained that the Ministry had charge of the following:

Disabled men	140,275
Children of disabled men	157,544
Widows	62,796
Children of widows	128,294
Dependent on deceased men	29,832
Total on books	518,741

Besides these there were 125,000 widows who are now drawing separatoon allowances, but will soon go on the pension list; 65,000 men in hospitals, and 65,000 men medically unfit. Those figures brought the total number of men, women and children to 773,741. Medically unfit, of whom over 100,000 were not to be granted pensions, were to be put back where the State found them. In exceptional cases there would be a gratuity of £100. The scheme in its entirety would involve a capital charge of £396,000,000, and for the first two years £25,000,000.

GRAVE OUTLOOK FACES GERMANY

Prussian Food Controller Warns of Possible Famine.

People Ignore Laws—The Junkers Blamed.

London Cable.—— The Prussian food controller, Dr. George Michaelis, made in the Prussian Diet yesterday what the Koelnische Zeitung calls a serious speech on the food situation, says a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam. Dr. Michaelis declared that the distress was such that a more severe state of things, especially in the large industrial centres, could hardly be imagined. He indicated the possibility that all surplus stocks of grain would be exhausted, and said that very radical measures were needed to enable the people to hold out until next year.

"We have in the third year of the war," the food controller is quoted as saying, "discovered that among all sections of the people the general feeling evidenced is not one of that endurance for which we have hoped. This is human nature, but it is highly deplorable, and may have most serious results.

"We have not perceived in the towns that stern supervision which is absolutely necessary in the distribution of foodstuffs. There has been widespread abuse of bread tickets, entailing grave consequences as regards our stocks. Bread tickets have been illegally used on such a shocking scale that our entire reserves were exhausted. So when potatoes failed and bread was ordered as a substitute, there was none available. Flour has been similarly reduced, owing to similar irregularities in the mills."

Dr. Michaelis concluded by urging the utmost severity to remedy the shortcomings while there was yet time. Some of the mills would have to be closed and the municipalities deprived of their autonomous powers. Rationing and requisitioning must be strictly applied with respect to eggs, milk, butter, fruit and vegetables, he added:

"We are confronted with the thought of what would happen if this measure also should fail and what grim starvation there would be if suddenly during the closing months of the economic year we should find there was insufficiency and we could not hold out. The ensuing misery would be indescribable."

The speech caused a sensation and the Socialist Ledebour, who followed, according to the Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung, declared that the junkers were to blame if a famine supervened. An attempt was being made, he said, to shift the blame on England.

"The selfishness of the agrarians," he said, "is the cause of the high prices. The war would long since have been ended if everybody had to suffer hunger equally. The present meat ration is insufficient. To withhold such a necessary from the people is lamnable. I recall Professor Abbes' retirement from the Council of the War-Feeding Department; the strikes of munition workers in Essen and Berlin, owing to underfeeding, have only too well justified him."

The Minister of Agriculture then spoke and vigorously defended himself against attacks. He alluded to the critical situation created by the partial success of the Entente's plan of starving Germany, and added:

"For the small bread ration one can only make the Almighty responsible, who has not given us the harvest we expected."

"It would save us much-needed floor space and considerable money if more of our women customers would use the stairway when going up only one flight," said the department store manager. "I wish I knew of some way to make 'em do it." "Why not take the mirrors out of the elevator and put 'em on the stairs?" suggested his bright assistant.—Buffalo Express.

BRITISH AND FRENCH GAIN ON THE WEST

Gen. Haig's Men Advance Both Sides of Ancre, Nivelle's in Champagne.

HUNS' AWFUL TRIALS

Shown in Newly-Evacuated Ground—Bapaume Ridge in Danger.

London Cable.——Thursday's official report from British headquarters in France reads:

"We have advanced our lines slightly on either side of the Ancre valley; otherwise the situation is unchanged.

"Last night our troops successfully entered the enemy trenches, near Biaches and secured some prisoners. Southeast of Chaulnes and south of Arras the enemy raided our front line. In each case the raid was preceded by a heavy bombardment. A few of our men are missing."

London, March 7.—On the front held by the British in France slight additional successes have been achieve in the Ancre calley and near Biaches. Southwest of Chaulnes and south of Arras the Germans raided British first-line positions after heavy bombardments and captured a few men.

In the Champagne region the French have re-won from the Germans a salient captured February 15 between Butte Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne, taking more than a hundred prisoners. The Paris War Office report reads:

"In Champagne, after intense artillery preparations, our troops succeeded in capturing the greater part of a salient occupied by the enemy on February 15 between Butte Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne. One hundred prisoners, among them two officers, remained in our hands."

PURSUED IN RETREAT.

British Headquarters in France, Cable.——The enemy is being closely pursued in his retreat, as the action at Beuchavesnes indicates. There he was hurried out of a broad front with the loss of 200 prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench mortars. This so seriously affected his local plans that he made several heavy counter-attacks, and so added unintentionally to our profit. A large number of dead were left in front of our new position. Since then he appears to have accepted the situation, except with peevish artillery protests. That this little gain north of Peronne was followed by such desperate and costly efforts at recapture serves to show that it may need all the military skill the Germans possess to keep a balanced nicety in the wide retreat upon which they are engaged. To follow them has its obvious difficulties because the transforming of a siege machine into something mobile and adjustable daily under new conditions cannot be done without preliminary labor.

In previous accounts I have given dreadful evidence of the German losses this winter on the Somme by describing the ground as I saw it between the old trenches and Le Barque. I have been at some trouble to verify that this is typical along the whole front. Officers who have been over the ground elsewhere tell me the evidence of our punishment of the enemy's late ground this winter has surprised them, it is much worse than they expected. The vacated German positions are a shocking compost of clay, bodies and rags. There are no communication trenches in the front line. These have been obliterated. Any roads leading to the front positions cannot even be recognized as roads. They are sloughs containing bodies of men who were drowned because such was their state of mind that they would rather take chances in those sunken ways, bottomless mire and red pools than face the horrors of crossing the open. A staff officer who went to the famous position near Miraumont told me that the result of the shelling there was indescribably hideous. He had never seen anything so bad. Remember, it was that appalling prospect which had to be faced by all German troops that were at the front. Whether returning or going in reinforcing or marching for comrades, they had to face it. It must have ended in mad... some of them, and despair and miserable fear in most.

BAPAUME RIDGE POSITION.

London, Cable.—Hilaire Belloc in to-day's issue of Land and Water, writes informingly, but cautiously, of the Bapaume ridge position. He points out that the watershed between the North Sea and the English Channel turns at Monchy through Essarts and north to Bucquoy, through the wood of Logeast, just south of Achiet-le-Grand, then through Bihucourt to Bapaume. The so-called ridge, covering the watershed, runs from Monchy to Essarts and from Bucquoy to Achiet Petit. He points out that Monchy is the highest point of the ridge, a salient like Serre, recently abandoned, was difficult to hold, subject to the convergent fire, and being already under direct observation. Belloc writes: "Monchy is the key of the ridge; if the enemy is compelled to evacuate it the ridge, as a defensive system, is jeopardized. Upon the whole, the chances are in favor of the enemy not being able to hold continually to this capital point and consequently his permanent mastery of Bapaume ridge. Should the enemy be compelled to abandon the ridge (that he intends to do so at the present moment may be confidently denied, that he may be compelled to do so is another matter) he immediately descends on ground increasingly unfavorable. One may conclude within the limits of uncertainty attaching to all matters, that the war ridge is of serious, even vital importance to the enemy. If he is compelled to adandon it, it will be the signal for an attack elsewhere. We know such an offensive is contemplated." The capture of the ridge imperils Cambrai, which, if captured in its turn, imperils the entire Noyon salient northeast of Paris, on account of the railroad and highway communications. The enemy is known to have sacrificed his next year's reserves and massed greater forces for a great offensive somewhere this summer, but neither are the Allies limited to operations only on the Bapaume sector.

MURDERER MUST DIE.

Slayer of Custodian Sentenced at Windsor.

Windsor Report.——In the historic old court house of Sandwich the death sentence was passed at eight o'clock to-night upon John Hogue, alias James Steward, who on the night of Jan. 26 last shot and killed William Marshall Jackson, of Winnipeg, a Canadian immigration officer. The officer was escorting Hogue to Michigan, to which state he was being deported as an undesirable alien. In some way Hogue obtained possession of Jackson's revolver, and as the train neared Windsor depot he drew the weapon and fired, the bullet taking effect in Jackson's abdomen, and he died within a few minutes.

The trial to-day was one of the briefest in Essex County criminal annals. It occupied exactly ten hours and five minutes. Hogue was unable to produce any witnesses in his own defence, and his attorney, Barrister F. C. Kirby, of Windsor, put his client on the stand. The only motive shown was Hogue's desire to escape before crossing the boundary line. His story on the stand told of only kindness from the man he had killed. Hogue declared he carried the revolver in his hand, not intending to shoot, but merely to "bluff" his custodian into permitting him to escape. He said he thought the jar of the train caused the revolver to be discharged.

It was five o'clock when the jury retired. Sharp at eight o'clock Foreman Smith sent in word that a verdict had been arrived at, and the court at once reconvened, the verdict was announced, and without delay Hogue was sentenced to be hanged in Sandwich jail yard on May 10 next.

NO CHANGE ON WESTERN FRONT

British Planes Do Useful Work With Camera.

Foe Sent Up Many to Prevent, but Failed.

London cable: The British official communication issued this evening says:

"During the past 24 hours there has been no change in the situation. Our artillery silenced hostile batteries which were shelling Ypres. We have again bombarded enemy trenches west of Messines.

"There was considerable aerial activity Tuesday, our machines effecting a deal of successful reconnoissance photography and obtaining valuable information. Many bombs were dropped on enemy billets and dumps. The enemy made determined but unsuccessful efforts to stop our work, sending up a very large number of machines. There was much aerial fighting all along the front throughout the day, during which three hostile machines were brought down and three others driven down damaged. Four of our machines were brought down and seven others are missing."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris cable says: The official communication issued by the War Office Wednesday night read:

"On the Verdun front our batteries took under their fire enemy detachments in the northern outskirts of Malincourt Wood. We effectively shelled German organizations in the Esparges wood. The artillery fighting was quite active in the sectors of of Maisons de Champagne and Ember menil. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

"The 'rumpler' aeroplane which fell on March 6 inside our lines north of Laval, was brought down by Lieut Pinsard, the fifth enemy aeroplane over which this pilot has triumphed."

Belgian communication: "A reconnoissance northeastward was carried out east of Ramscapelle and north of Dixmude."

HOLY CITY SOON TO BE BRITISH

Washington Report.——Jerusalem, the ancient capital of Palestine, may soon be in the hands of the British as well as Bagdad, according to despatches received here to-day. These reports say the advance guards of the British troops advancing through Palestine from Egypt are within forty miles of the city. One despatch had them at El Chalil, which is in the mountains of Southern Palestine and about twenty miles from Jerusalem. The Allied troops are now invading Asia Minor for three sides, one British force advancing into Palestine from Egypt, another operating in the Tigris Valley, while the Russians are fighting on the Persian front.

It is believed here that if the British succeed in taking Jerusalem the American refugees there, numbering over a thousand, will choose to remain instead of attempting to proceed to Beirut to secure transportation to the United States as they had planned. The British capture of the city would also open a new route out of Turkey for the Americans who wished to return to the United States in any event.

NATIONALIST HOME RULE MANIFESTO

Appeals to Irish Race in the Dominions and United States.

BREAK OF FAITH

Charged Against Lloyd George in His Treatment of the Question.

London Cable.——A manifesto issued to-day by the Nationalists say the constiutional movement may yet be saved, but only by the active assistance of all level-headed Nationalists in Ireland, and especially the millions of the Irish race in the Dominions and in the United States.

"To them we appeal," says the manifesto, "promptly to use all means in their power to induce the British Government to deal with Ireland in accordance with the principles for which they are fighting in Europe. We especially appeal to America in this connection with a view to the application to Ireland of the great principles so clearly and splendidly enunciated in President Wilson's address to the Senate."

The manifesto contains the declaration that the attitude adopted by Premier Lloyd George in the course of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons shows an entire change of position on the Ulster question and the Home Rule question generally, and is a breach of faith with the Irish party and the Irish nation.

The Nationalists decided to send the manifesto to President Wilson and the Premiers of the British Dominions.

TEXT OF MANIFESTO.

The text of the Nationalist manifesto follows:

"The Premier, in his speech yesterday in the debate on Home Rule, took up a proposition which, if adhered to, would involve denial of self-government to Ireland forever. He laid down the principle that the small minority in northeast Ulster should have the veto, so long as they chose to exercise it, of self-government for united Ireland. That is a position to which the representatives of Ireland can never assent.

"He asserted that he had never changed his position on the so-called coercion of Ulster. That is not true. He was a party to the drafting of the original Home Rule bill, which applied to all Ireland. He was a party to the rejection in two sessions, in the fact of a most vigorous protest from representatives of northeast Ulster, of amendments to exclude Ulster, and when under pressure of threatened rebellion, he and the Government, of which he was a member, weakly yielded to the threats of rebellion hurled at them by Sir Edward Carson, the present First Lord of the Admiralty.

"The Government of that day, through the present Prime Minister, appealed to us to consent to the concession of county option for a strictly limited period. We agreed, on the pledge, repeatedly given by Mr. Lloyd George on his own behalf and on behalf of the Government, that if we consented to this concession we should never be asked for any further concessions, and that the Government would undertake to see the settlement through at any cost. How then, can Premier Lloyd George say that he never changed his attitude on the question of Ulster?"

A WAR ARRANGEMENT.

The manifesto sets forth that the negotiations undertaken at the request of the Government last July referred to a strictly war arrangement with the understanding that a year after the ending of the war things would revert to the status quo ante, and that the attitude the Prime Minister took last night showed a total change on the Ulster question and generally on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, and a breach of faith to the Irish party and nation, and would tend to intensify distrust of pledges of British Ministers and have a serious effect in strengthening the power of the revolutionary movement in that country.

"In view of the terrible seriousness of the situation for Ireland and the Empire created by the speech of the Prime Minister," the manifesto continues, "it is vital to prolong the session and [illegible] found to mark in the most emphatic methods open to us our sense of the gravity of the situation and meet immediately for consultation on the future policy of the Irish Nationalist party."

THE IRISH PRO-GERMAN.

"The action of the British Government since the formation of the coalition in May, 1915, culminating in the Prime Minister's speech, has made the task of carrying on the constitutional movement in Ireland so difficult as to be almost impossible. The constitutional movement can yet be saved, but only by the active assistance of all level-headed Nationalists in Ireland, and to a special degree by the millions of the Irish race in the Dominions and in the United States. To them we appeal most earnestly to come to the aid of those who have rescued Ireland from being made the catspaw and tool of Germany, and who are struggling against terrible odds to keep open the road to Irish liberty through peaceful constitutional means—a struggle in which we are hampered by the British Government, which plays into the hands of the Irish pro-German, revolutionary party with stupid perversity worthy the worst reactionaries of Petrograd.

"Early to bed and early to rise" is a good motto. If you don't get up in the morning you'll never get up in the world.