

enough, some of it marked by an unhappy ambiguity, which indicates, or is interpreted as indicating, a design to effect a conquest of Germany so complete as to leave her stripped of many provinces, and without an army sufficient to protect her against other Powers. History tells us what Germany has suffered in the old time from her neighbors. It is a record which, while in no way palliating the atrocious methods of Prussian militarism, does explain the national resolve to possess military strength. It also explains the desperate determination to go on fighting in the belief that the German national existence is at stake. The language of some among our Ministers, echoed by less responsible people outside, has played the game of the German Government. These declarations have filled the German press, and been freely placarded on their walls to stiffen their determination.

'Are these really our objects? They have been affirmed as such by the minor gods. They ought to be disavowed explicitly, and in quite unmistakable terms. Otherwise the character of the war would be profoundly altered. It would no longer be a crusade for freedom. It would have become a war of conquest. . . . Whatever be our aim, I submit that no Government has the right to keep us in the dark. It may be, though I do not believe it, that the country will say: We are prepared to go on until Russia obtains Constantinople and the provinces that command the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; till Serbia not only gets back her own dominions, but also Bosnia and Herzegovina; till all Poland is restored to autonomy under the Czar; till Italy obtains *Italia Irredenta*; and France not merely regains Alsace-Lorraine, but acquires parts of Rhenish Germany as well. But we are uninformed upon two points in this connection. One of them is the extent and nature of our engagements towards our Allies. We are pledged, as we know, not to make a separate peace. That is a different thing to being pledged to insist on particular terms as the price of peace. If we are committed in this latter sense, so that we cannot be guided by our own views of what is right, then it is well that we should realise what it means. . . . Let us know the truth. What are our aims? What are our engagements? What are our prospects? What are the views of our enemies? We shall then know how to act. I believe that more than one neutral Power is on the alert to help forward an honorable ending of this war, and further, that if treated as they should be with proper confidence on both sides, they would succeed. It would be a very serious error if such an opportunity is not used. Lord Beauchamp writes to precisely the same effect, and concludes: 'If we refuse to discuss the terms of peace to-day, we take the responsibility of another twelve months of war, or more. Who in the world can face such a prospect without a hope that it may prove unnecessary, and that terms of peace satisfactory both to ourselves and to our Allies may, after all, be arranged?'

We do not, in the slightest degree endorse these views, hinting, as it seems to us they do, at a premature and inconclusive peace; but they are interesting and significant as showing that influential men in England are seriously debating the question. Those who have been so severe on the Pope for his efforts to establish 'a just and lasting' peace will now have to acknowledge that he has weighty sympathisers.

A duty is no sooner divined than from that moment it becomes binding upon us.

FLUENZOL Should be gargled
night and morning
as a guard against
Infantile Paralysis and other germs.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

October 28.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. T. P. Halpin on the death of her father (Mr. Kenny) at Napier.—R.I.P.

The following cable has been received by Mrs. Kennedy, relict of Mr. Martin Kennedy, who was such a staunch supporter of the Irish Party and the Home Rule cause. It was sent in the name of the Party by the Irish leader, Mr. John Redmond:—'In the name Irish Party I send deepest sympathy.—REDMOND.'

The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., and Messrs W. F. Johnson and P. D. Hoskins journeyed to Feilding, Rongotea, and Eketahuna respectively, for the purpose of addressing meetings of the parish committees last Sunday. Successful meetings were held in all three districts, and as a result it is expected that the membership will be considerably augmented.

The Rev. Father Daly, who has been chaplain in the Trentham Camp for a considerable period, will leave New Zealand with the 19th Reinforcements. He will be replaced by the Rev. Father Moloney, who returned by the hospital ship Marama, and who in turn will be succeeded by the Rev. Father Segrief. The Rev. Father Bartley will replace Father Segrief at the Featherston Camp.

Mr. J. Cullen, Commissioner of Police, received cabled advice last night of the death of his son, Gunner Leo Gerald Cullen, of the New Zealand Field Artillery, in France. Gunner Cullen, who was 23 years of age, left with the 6th Reinforcements. He was wounded on the 13th inst., and died two days later. Before enlisting he was for some time in the service of Messrs. John Burns and Co., Ltd., warehousemen, Auckland, and for a shorter period with Messrs. Briscoe, McNeil, and Co., Ltd., Wellington.

An analysis of the religious denominations of the members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Forces now at the front was given by Bishop Averill at the Auckland Anglican Synod last week. He stated that the force is composed as follows:—Anglicans, 53 per cent. (not quite); Presbyterians, 26 per cent. (not quite); Roman Catholics, 13 per cent. (not quite); Methodists, 5 per cent. (not quite); Congregationalists, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Salvation Army, 1 per cent. (less than); Jews, one-ninth per cent.; other denominations, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Mr. F. Just, chief inspector in the physical instruction branch for the North Island, paid a visit to the Marist Brothers' School, Newtown, last week and put the boys through their facings in this work. Mr. Just expressed himself very well pleased with the showing of the boys, and commended them particularly for their marching. It is pleasing to know that in at least one respect we are not interfering with the so-called National system of education, for these physical instruction inspectors are only too pleased to visit the Catholic schools and render all the assistance possible.

In connection with the recent Labor Day sports, an essay competition was held. The subject was 'The Origin and Meaning of Labor Day,' and the competition was open to all the schools of Wellington. The first, second, and third places were secured respectively by J. Delaney, J. McLean, and Wm. Scott, all of the Marist Brothers' School, Newtown. The boys also secured the silver cup and trophies for the Wellington schools' relay race. The winning team was composed of J. McAteer, J. Corby, P. Coleman, J. Ward. The boys also secured nearly all the prizes in the boys' section of the sports. Messrs. Henry and McGrath have kindly donated special prizes for swimming at the school this year.

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