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HOW ARE THE RUSSIANS FIGHTING?

Perceval Gibbon, war correspondent of the London Chronicle, has given the world an eye-witness account of some of the recent fighting in Poland, which, as the dispatches have indicated, has been of the utmost fierceness. Those who said the war correspondent had passed off the stage should read Mr. Gibbon's article in the current issue of the "Semi-Weekly Telegraph" published this morning. It is titled "How are the Russians fighting?" and is a masterpiece of war journalism.

They waited in the shelled trenches, peering across the breastwork, while the charge raged down upon them. "Dying men, slaughtered by shrapnel, were writhing at the trench bottom among their feet or shrieking in the insupportable agony of wounds, pain, deathly wrath, and murder were slight in men's minds like opposite fires in the frosty night; all is frantic, a nightmare of noisy horror—and the Siberians holding their fire!" Holding it, waiting in the stolid calm of their half-mongol minds till each bullet would drive through a head of a German, and then, at the tactical moment letting go the hurricane of bullets that mows down the charging men like a scythe shearing through grass.

full of personal bravery and scorn of death, impetuous in attack, and extraordinarily stubborn in defence. Almost universally our men praise his cleverness in the making use of the terrain, his unobtrusive facility in the swift digging of trenches. We fought against trenches which even after the quick work of a few days were veritable fortresses. Fighting against such positions is costly in time and weariness. There were earthworks of a size and strength to command our wonder."

masses of men in an advanced state of training as reinforcements. The military correspondent of The Times contrasts the British army of today with the forces which Britain had in most of her historic battles: at Pottery, a brigade and a half, as they would now be reckoned; at Agincourt, the equivalent of a modern division and a half; in the actual fighting, two brigades; at Verneuil, a division of infantry; at Waterloo, British troops alone a division and a half. Wellington began the Peninsular war in 1808 with 18,000 infantry, and the campaign of 1813 with 40,000 men, the equivalent of one modern army corps. From 1008 to 1913 the biggest armies Great Britain raised were engaged in civil wars.

public treasury at this amazing rate—more than doubled the revenue in five years—did Mr. White save a considerable part of it for the inevitable rainy day? The official record—Mr. White's own record—speaks for itself. On page 20 of the public accounts it to be found a statement of the expenditures chargeable to Consolidated Fund, which really means the cost of carrying on the ordinary services of the country. The figures are:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Ordinary Expenditure, Total Expenditure. Rows for 1908-09, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14.

THREE DAYS ON TRAMP PLENTY FOR CANADIANS

Ocean Trip to Fool German Submarines Strenuous One for Our Boys - Mal-de-mer Made Things Unpleasant - To the Front in Freight Cars With Straw for Beds - Cheerfulness Undaunted. (Special Correspondence to The Telegraph and Montreal Star.)

"The rough stuff began the first night. I've seen some bad bronies in the west, but the old boat could teach a few tricks. The toughest that ever bucked at the Casquet of Casquet, remember, times she was a mountain goat, leaping from the peak of one wave to the next. Only about every third time she missed."

SOCKS, SOCKS, GREAT SOLDIERS

Receipt of a telegram from the quarters of the Canadian corps in New Brunswick is the collection and forwarding of soldiers at the request of the Royal Standarders of the Empire, an idea for New Brunswick now making the news. The telegram received follows: James H. Frink, Mayor of Replying to your Cross Society will w April 20, as requested conflict of dates. B. E. NOEL