Week's War News

London, Oct. 21—Although official confirmation is still lacking of the report that Great Britain has offered Cyprus to Greece in return for her co-operation with Serbia, it is stated confidently by diplomats in London that this offer has been made.

London, Oct. 22—The daily reports show that the submarine campaign undertaken by the British navy in the Baltic is on a very extensive scale, although complete details are lacking, owing to the fact that the submarines are acting under the orders of the Russian Admiralty.

London, Oct 22—Major H. G. Joly de Lothiniere, Royal Engineers, was today gazetted Lieutenant Colonel. Lieutenant F. V. Woodman, son of John Woodman, Winnipeg, who came to England with a draft for Thirty-second Battalion, has resigned his commission to join the Royal Flying Corps.

London, Oct. 21—In consequence of the British fleet hunting German traders in the North Sea, especially on Dogger Bank, the Germans have withdrawn their fishing fleet from the North Sea, according to a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. As a result the message adds, the price of fish in Germany is going up and the price of fish in Sweden is rising in sympathy.

New York, Oct. 21—A news agency despatch from London says: "At least 400,000 British and French troops will be sent to the Balkans to help the Serbians and to invade Turkey and Bulgaria, it was learned on reliable authority here today. This decision was said to have been reached at the conference this week between French War Minister Millerand and the British Cabinet's military committee."

Athens (via London), Oct. 22—It is reported from Salonika that the Bulgarians after occupying Pirot, advanced toward Nish. It is also stated that the Bulgarians have been repulsed between Kribalanka and Stratin, as well as in the region of Velesso. The Embrois also says that the French troops have advanced beyond Demir Kapu and crossed the Varda river and are threatening the Bulgarian army south of Istip.

Rome, Oct. 20—A telegram from Bucharest states a grave crisis has developed in the Bulgarian army. General Jekoff, now Commander-in-Chief, is said to be very unpopular and some of the regiments have mutinied. Two Colonels have been shot by General Jekoff's order. Numerous acts of insubordination have been reported on the part of Bulgarian officers, who have refused to obey the orders of the German officers set over them.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 22—Col. W. H. Belcher is dead at Cunard, Kings county. He was very well known in militia circles.

London, Oct. 22—The British steamships Auk, Iris and City of Berlin, which were detained at Hamburg when the war began, have been sunk by the enemy, according to Lloyds today.

Bucharest (via London), Oct. 22—Though they admit the main Austro-German advance still progresses, the Serbians have repulsed the invaders near Trnowsizi and south of Belgrade, according to advices from the fighting zone today.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville), Oct. 22—Bulgarian troops have advanced south of Strumitza and have driven the forces opposing them across the Vardar river, it was officially announced today by German army headquarters.

London, Oct. 22—The Times says this morning that it understands that Greece has rejected the offer of Great Britain to cede the island of Cyprus in return for participation in the war by Greece on the side of the allies.

Paris, Oct. 22—The Serbian army, at Vlanadovo has been ordered to leave for the north to reinforce the troops there, according to a despatch received by the Journal from Athens under Wednesday's date. It is stated that Valanadovo will be guarded by forces of the Allies.

Rome, Oct. 22—From information available here today, it appears that the Greek government is likely to reply to the representations just made by the allies that Greece will abide by her policy of armed neutrality.

Naples (via aris), Oct. 22—Passengers arriving on the steamer Montenegro from Salonika state that the departure of troops of the Entente Allies for Stumitza has been suspended. The landing of Anglo-French forces is said to continue. According to the passengers the concentration of Greek troops is being carried out busily at Salonika, where fifty thousand Greek soldiers already have been landed.

Athens, (via London), Oct. 22—The Serbians have repulsed the Austro-Germans on the north of the Serbian frontier, with enemy casualties announced a message from Nish to the Serbian legation here today. The message denied the Bulgarian occupation of Vrania, Velesa and Janjavatof, but confirmed the fall of Istip and Kotzana. The despatch was accompanied by a personal message from Premier Pasitch, saying that if sufficient help from the Allies arrives soon, ultimate victory may be expected.

Faced German Rifles Without Flinching

Miss Edith Cavell, British Nurse, Goes to Her Death With Union Jack Pinned to Her Dress

London, Oct. 22—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express sends a story concerning the case of Miss Edith Cavell, which he says he secured from an intimate friend of the British nurse. The despatch follows:

"She had long been suspected by the Germans, but always refused to leave so long as there was a single wounded man left in Brussels, saying that duty compelled her to remain where there was suffering. It is believed that before her arrest she was spied upon.

"Little is known of the trial, but it is reported that when the president of the court asked if she wished to add anything to her defence or to sign a request for the German Emperor's pardon, she merely shrugged her shoulders and walked out. She was as brave before the German rifles as she had been before the court martial, and refused to have her eyes bandaged.

"She pinned a small Union Jack on her dress."

British Indignation

London, Oct. 22—The Daily Express in an editorial regarding the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, says:

"The whole empire will echo Sir Edward Grey's thanks to Mr. Whitlock (United States minister to Belgium), for his splendid efforts to save Miss Cavell whose execution is an affront to American and Spanish humanity which will surely demand more than President Wilson's usual note.

"Germany is the Pariah of the nations. No other nation can continue relations with her without losing self-respect.

The Times says:

"The very spirit of Zabern, but of Zabern in war time, broods over the whole brutal and stupid story. There is not in Europe outside of Germany and the countries of her allies, a man who can read it without the deepest emotion of pity and shame. We do not know whether the hidebound brutality of the military authorities or the lying trickery of civilian officials is the more repulsive.

"They have killed a nurse as Napoleon killed Duc D'Enghien, (who was executed at Vincennes in 1804 on a charge of complicity in a conspiracy against Napoleon, after a court martial at which no evidence was taken), and by killing her have immeasurably deepened the stain of infamy that degrades them in the eyes of the whole world. They could have done no deed better calculated to aid the British cause."

Scored by Dutch Papers

Amsterdam, Oct. 22—The execution of Miss Cavell is the subject of condemnatory editorials in the Dutch newspapers today. The Nieuw Van Den Dag says it trusts that "a vigorous protest in the name of humanity," will be made from all sides and adds: "From the first request to Belgium to free passage down the Lusitania case and the visits of Zeppelins to open towns and finally incidents of the Cavell sort, the Germans have shown everywhere a lack of the most elementary conception of phychology."

Sir Robert Borden's Inspiring Message

Delivered to a Patriotic Audience in the Imperial Theatre in St. John Last Week.

At the Imperial theatre, St. John, on the 14th instant, Sir Robert L. Borden, Canada's Premier, gave a most inspiring address, as follows to the most notable gathering that has taken place there since the outbreak of war. He said:

"Owing to the very great demands upon my time and energies since the present government assumed office, I found myself unable, during the past four years to visit many great communities of our Dominion as often as I desired. Nevertheless, I have not failed to watch with the greatest interest and appreciation the splendid progress which your city has made in the meantime. During that period the trade of the port has wonderfully expanded and I am informed by those in a position to speak on the subject that its volume during the coming winter will probably be greater than ever before. I do not doubt that the facilities provided by the works now under construction will be utilized to the full in the early future.

"The events of a magnitude almost surpassing comprehension through which our Empire has moved during the past fifteen months are still supreme in our thoughts. When the war broke out we were not doubtful of the justice of the quarrel. The additional insight afforded by the disclosures and events of the past twelve months has amply confirmed the judgment first given; and public opinion throughout the world has affirmed that judgment. It is equally apparent that our Empire could have abstained from entering this conflict only at the sacrifice of its honor and prestige, of its future influence throughout the world, and, in all probability, of its further existance.

The Spirit of New Brunswick

"In this historic province, founded in the first instance upon the devotion and self-sacrifice of the Loyalists there was never any doubt as to the response of the people. In New Brunswick, as elsewhere, you have given of your best, and you will continue to give. It has been my privilege in France and in Great Britain during the past summer to meet some of New Brunswick's gallant sons who have served with marked distinction at the front, and to congratulate them as I congratulate you upon the splendid valor, resourcefulness and heroism which had marked their action under the fiercest test and the most trying ordeal.

"For a hundred years Canada has been involved in no war which really tried and tested the spirit of her people. During that century the development of our country, the peaceful avocations of everyday life had engrossed the minds and energies of our people but when the war did come the descendants of those loyal and adventurous men who laid the foundations of our country over a century ago, proving that they have not forgotten the traditions and spirit of their ancestors.

Supreme Effort Necessary

"The war has raged with most intense fury for more than a year and no one can with any reasonable certainty predict the period of its duration. Many months ago it became apparent that the enormous military strength of Germany and Austria, and their unlimited preparation for this war had been under-estimated in the first instance by the people of the allied nations. In numbers and in resources those nations are vastly superior to the central powers; and the spirit and valor of their troops are certainly not inferior. But we are paying a terrible price in blood and in treasure for lack of that preparation which, if made in time, would have deterred Germany and Austria from their resolve to force this war upon the world. During the past dozen years there have fallen upon the public ear many profound assurances that Germany meditated no aggression and the world's peace would not be disturbed. What did these avail when the sword was once drawn in this struggle for existence? The men in the trenches know that it is within our power to make victory certain, but they also know that victory depends upon supreme effort and sacrifice.

"In the early months of the war, serious but unthinking friends advised the Government to despatch a force of 250,000 men to the front without the slightest delay. The Government of Canada was entirely unable to accomplish any such task for precisely the same reason that the Government of the United Kingdom was unable to throw a force of two million men into France and Flanders in September and October of last year. The military units had to be organized, the men had to be enlisted and trained, the officers especially had to be trained, the guns the rifles, the ammunition, the equipment had to be provided. For the latter purpose the industrial resources of the country had to be organized. In short, training, discipline, organization and equipment constitute the difference between an army and a mob.

"Time was necessary for all this; and time was costly while Germany's millions of highly trained and thoroughly equipped troops were attempting to hack their way through.

What Canada Has Done

"When the Canadian troops now actually under orders to proceed across the Atlantic shall have embarked, Canada will have sent overseas one hundred thousand men. Add to the army which Great Britain first sent to the Crimea, the British forces that fought under Wellington at Waterloo, and you will find that the total is 15,000 less than the force which Canada has already despatched to the front. In addition, we have in training and on duty in Canada not less than 75,000. We have given and are giving of our best. In valor, in initiative and in resourcefulness the troops which Canada has sent and will continue to send are inferior to none in the world.

"During the first six months of the war the Allied troops hardly fought on even terms by reason of the immense superiority of the enemy in guns, machine guns and ammunition of all kinds. That most serious handicap has been almost, if not wholly, removed. From personal enquiry on the other side of the Atlantic, I am satisfied that the arrangements made and the organization established in the British Islands, in the Dominions and elsewhere, will soon place our forces on equal terms with the enemy.

"So far as field guns are concerned, we arranged more than a year ago that there should be no competition between the British and the Canadian Government in securing a supply; and so it was agreed that for the Canadian artillery the British Government should undertake to supply the necessary field guns of every type, as well as the ammunition therefor. This arrangement is being satisfactorily carried out.

Machine Guns

"Regarding machine guns, we realized early in the war the necessity of an abundant supply, and orders have been given from time to time for a very large number. Those ordered during the first twelve months of the war are now being rapidly delivered, and they are more than sufficient to equip two full army corps up to the highest standard of the enemy's forces. During the past summer the provision of machine guns became a matter of vital interest to the Canadian people, as reports through the press emphasized the necessity that our forces should be adequately supplied with all the machine guns that could be utilized. Patriotic individuals offered to contribute large sums for this distinctive purpose. The Government of Ontario made a similar patriotic proposal and throughout the country various communities generously subscribed to funds for this object. During my absence in Great Britain my colleagues endeavored to make it clear to the people that an ample supply of machine guns had been ordered and that these would be paid for out of the Canadian treasury. The treasury of Canada ought properly to bear all the cost of equipping and maintaining our forces in the field, and that has been our policy.

"Nevertheless, the spirit and impulse which prompted our people, could not be stayed, and, indeed, any attempt to stay it would have been ungracious and possibly would have been misunderstood. Up to date the sum thus received by the Government amounts to $773,327.95. I deeply appreciate the splendid earnestness which has prompted these patriotic offerings and although the Government had made every necessary provision for machine guns, I am not the less conscious of the overflowing and generous patriotism of our people whose munificent gifts must of course be devoted to the purposes for which they were made. In dealing with other needs which will certainly arise the Government will not fail to remember that these generous and free-will contributions have been made.

Patriotic Fund for Red Cross

"And in all your splendid generosity, do not forget the Patriotic Fund and the Canadian Red Cross Society. They have done a great work but they have a still greater work to do. Appeals which assuredly will not fall on deaf ears must be made in the early future. See that the response is generous and ample. When you are making provision for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian War Contingent Association and other like patriotic organizations you may be assured that the Government will not fail to make every necessary provision for guns, munitions, and equipment.

Canadian Hospitals

"Possibly some confusion may exist in the public mind as to the comforts supplied to men at the front and to the wounded in the hospitals. In all countries for many years past the Red Cross Society has been an institution greatly relied upon for aid in time of war. In Great Britain, in Canada, in every dominion of the Empire, that society ever since the war's commencement has been indefatigable in its efforts and the good which it has accomplished cannot be over-estimated. The hospital which the Canadian Red Cross Society has established and which it maintains at Cliveden is, to my personal knowledge, one of the best organized and best equipped hospitals on the continent of Europe today. The hospital maintained by the Canadian War Contingent Association near Shorncliffe is equally well organized and equipped, although it cannot accommodate so many patients.

"The Canadian Red Cross Society is constantly sending supplies of needed articles to all the Canadian hospitals. To this work of mercy the women of Canada throughout the Dominion have consecrated their energies with splendid zeal and with equally splendid results, and the gratitude of the nation is theirs for what they have done and for what they are still doing.

Canadians Well Equipped

"Apart from its hospitals near Shorncliffe, the Canadian War Contingent Association makes no attempt to provide for the wounded but devotes its energies to the distribution of comforts among the men at the front. Let there be no misunderstanding as to the situation in this respect. Canadian troops are as thoroughly equipped and carefully provided for as those of Great Britain or of any of the belligerent nations. In Canada as in Great Britain not less than sixty-six different articles of equipment are provided by the Government for each soldier who goes to the front. But many useful articles of various kinds, designated as comforts, which the War Office or the Militia Department could not undertake to supply are provided and sent to the troops at the front by various associations. The Government, whether in Great Britain or in Canada, is grateful for the provision thus made, and the men in the trenches are especially grateful that they are thus remembered.

"The consent of the Government that this work should be carried on, and that these comforts should be provided, does not in the least mean that any portion of recognized military equipment is not provided either for the British troops or for Canadian troops. Let it also be borne in mind that the pay and allowances of the Canadian troops are much higher than those of the British troops, which in turn are much greater than those of the continental nations. Thus the people of Canada can be assured that in equipment, in supply of comforts, and in the receipt of pay on a generous scale, the Canadian soldiers are certainly not less adequately provided for than those of any of the belligerent nations.

The Premier in Britain and France

"My visit to Great Britain and France during the past summer was crowded with the most impressive incidents which have ever come within my experience. In France I saw a nation in arms for the preservation of its existence; men of every rank, condition and walk of life, summoned it is true, but eagerly anxious to do their part in freeing the soil of France from the foot of the invader; those physically unfit for military service, the old men, the women and the children, doing their part in the fields or in munition factories; the whole country cultivated by their labor and bearing abundant crops—the entire nation animated by a resolute and united spirit of patriotic devotion.

"The people of Great Britain to whom the realities of war have been brought home by the barbarous attacks on undefended communities at the coast and by the raids of the Zeppelins, are not less determined and not less conscious that this unprovoked war threatens their national existence.

The Canadian Troops

"At the front I have seen the Canadian troops and their British comrades, and the great armies of France as well. I need not dwell upon their efficiency. To the Canadian troops it was my privilege to bear a message from the Canadian people; a message of pride and admiration to men who with no experience in active service and with but little military training, proved themselves the equal of any troops in the world under the test of as searching an ordeal as was ever known.

Determined to Win

"The privilege which I most greatly esteemed was that of visiting the wounded. Among the French soldiers in hospitals at Paris, among the British, the Canadian, the Australian, the New Zealand wounded in France and in Great Britain, one found a thorough realization of the greatness of the cause for which the Allied nations are contending; wonderful patience in all that they had suffered; a fine spirit of determination to return to the front and continue their duty whenever their physical condition would permit. How slight seem all the minor ills of life compared to what these men have endured and what some of them must continue to bear throughout their life.

"In some of the great hospitals I have addressed gatherings of 500 convalescents gathered from every part of the Empire, all renewing their strength under the same roof, all united in a splendid comradeship which means much for the Empire's future. Their thunderous response to my expression of firm determination to fight until we triumph left no doubt as to their own stern resolve. In all I visited between forty and fifty hospitals, including every Canadian hospital, except those at the Dardanelles, and one of those in France. In equipment, organization and general efficiency our hospitals are second to none; in all the hospitals every care and attention are provided for the comfort and solace of the wounded.

"There have been reverses as well as victories in the past. There may be reverses as well as victories in the future. But the men of our race have never fought so fiercely or so stubbornly as with their backs against the wall. So it will be in this war. We drew the sword reluctantly, and only after every possible effort to preserve the peace of the world had been exhausted. It will not be sheathed until the triumph of our cause is full and unmistakable. Whether the doctrine that might is right shall prevail and shall supersede the recognized canons of civilization, whether the creed of the jungle or the creed of Christianity shall inspire and guide humanity in the years to come—that is the issue forced upon the world in this war. To such a demand humanity can give but one answer, and Canada will do her part in making the answer complete and final."

At the conclusion of the Premier's speech he was loudly applauded and the immense audience responded with hearty zest to a call for "three cheers for Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada." After the national anthem, the audience dispersed.

During the evening His Worship the Mayor presented a bouquet of beautiful roses to Lady Borden, the gift of Robert Laird Borden Wanamaker, the young son of George Wanamaker.

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London, Oct. 22—Emperor William has notified King Alfonso that he has pardoned the Countess De Beleville, Mlle. Teulier and the other Belgian women condemned to death in Belgium for aiding in the escape of prisoners and soldiers, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Madrid.

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