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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 2, 1914.

KITCHENER'S CALL FOR MORE MEN.

Lord Kitchener's statement in the House of Lords Thursday that the Russians have defeated the Germans with heavy losses to the enemy stamps as authentic the glowing reports which have come out of Petrograd this week telling of a smashing Russian victory on the plans of Poland. While the Russian general staff contents itself with the announcement that the forces of the Czar have won an important battle and are inflicting great losses on the retreating Germans and Austrians, Lord Kitchener's reference to the fighting in the East is looked upon as significant, as it may be presumed that he has inside information; otherwise he would have hesitated to make any definite statement regarding the result.

In summarizing the military operations Lord Kitchener spoke of the splendid fighting qualities of the British, Belgian and French soldiers, and made it clear that all the Allied troops were in excellent spirits and confident of victory, but he warned the people of the British Empire that the crying need of the hour is men. "We shall require many more men," he said, in expressing confidence that the men of Great Britain and in the oversea Dominions would quickly and generously respond to the call of King and country. In the United Kingdom there are about 30,000 recruits a week, the Secretary for War added, but a much greater number is needed if the war is to be brought to a successful conclusion.

Each day the cable news tells of the strenuous efforts being made in the Mother Country to bring recruiting up to the largest possible number, and the fact that 30,000 a week are joining the colors shows that the issue is realized there. Kitchener has several times made it known that Sir John French has earnestly requested more troops to assist him in holding back the enemy in Northern France, and the reference in his speech yesterday to the overwhelming number of the German forces attempting to drive through to the Channel coast shows how great the urgency is.

His account of the successful resistance by the British troops to the German advance will thrill the young men of this country with pride and inspire them to greater action in behalf of the Empire's cause. No one can read of the manner in which small forces of British soldiers have repulsed again and again the desperate attacks of the enemy, who was determined to carry the Allied positions by sheer weight of numbers, without realizing that the men at the front are giving their lives freely and bravely for a righteous cause—and doing it without a murmur, although they must be asking themselves how soon the young men back home are coming to their relief.

In the loss of the battleship Bulwark off Sheerness Friday, Great Britain has again suffered severely, not that the ship was of great value, as battleships go, but owing to the fact that more than 700 of her crew were drowned or killed in the explosion. Such are the fortunes of war, and in this regard both sides have met with losses.

The destruction of the Bulwark makes no material difference to the strength of the British fleet. The wonder is that with so many ships guarding an immense coastline and keeping absolute command of all the seas, Great Britain has not lost many more vessels. Even assuming that the report of the sinking of the battleship Audacious some days ago is true, that mishap coupled with the loss of the Bulwark yesterday does not diminish to any appreciable extent Britain's naval superiority over Germany. Britain is just now completing and equipping some of the finest naval vessels the world has ever seen, and Germany is today facing heavier odds on the sea than she was when the war began.

THINGS THAT SURPRISED GERMANY.

One of the books having to do with the war which is being read widely throughout the British Empire today is "Germany and England" by J. A. Cramb, M. A., late Professor of Modern History, Queen's College, London. The author of this remarkable book, or of the lectures which have been made into a book, died just before the commencement of the war, yet perhaps no writer has explained more clearly the real causes of the war, which was German's determination to strike at Great Britain.

Joseph H. Choate, formerly American ambassador to Great Britain, has written an introduction to Professor Cramb's book, and in this introduction the eminent American jurist directs attention to certain surprises which the war has brought to Germany. Mr. Choate says:

"In the last twenty years there appears to have grown up in the German mind certain ideas about England which have no foundation in truth, and which are now being tested with a startling surprise to Germany: That the British Empire is ready to fall to pieces of its own weight and of its own age; that England, having tasted the sweets of empire, is destined to give way and Germany to have its turn; that the individual Englishman is degenerate and effeminate, softened by luxury and indulgence, and is no longer a fighter.

"The actual conflict has gone far enough, one would think, to disabuse Germany of some of its ideas about England. Instead of her Empire being ready to fall to pieces by the dropping off of her colonies, armies are marching to her aid from all her dominions beyond the seas, apparently ready to fight for her life with as ardent patriotism as the regular British soldier; and instead of any flinching or holding back on the part of the individual Englishman, they are all, to a man, rushing to the support of the colors, or already engaged in the terrible conflict on the Aisne and the Marne with a courage worthy of the field of Agincourt.

"Whereas Germany was led to believe that the race of the days of Cromwell and of Milton had passed away with them, it now reappears upon the scene with its ancient courage and virtue."

Mr. Choate is careful to say that his country is absolutely neutral, and he writes from an independent standpoint, professing respect and admiration for both Britain and Germany, but he scarcely conceals his conviction that Great Britain will win and that the result will be an even greater future for the Empire of which he quotes Webster's famous description:

"A power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

Professor Cramb wrote the last of his lectures which make up this book in 1913. He expected war then at short notice. He referred to the familiar saying that all Empires in time crumble and decay, and then said:

"Even now, even in 1913, when I consider England and this vast and complex fabric of empire which she has slowly reared, its colonies, its dependencies, its cosmic energy which everywhere seems to animate the mass in its united life and in its separate states and principalities, all such comparisons with decaying empires appear an irrelevance or a futility. Whatever be England's fate, it will not be the fate of Venice or Byzantium. And as the proof of the validity of this impression or this conviction I seem to discover everywhere stirrings as of a new life, to hear the tramp of armies fired by a newer chivalry than that of Crecy, and on the horizon to discern the outline of fleets manned by as heroic a resolve as were those of Nelson or Rodney."

This was prophetic enough. The world today hears the tramp of these armies and sees the majestic sweep of those fleets, indeed worthy of Nelson and Rodney. Moreover, the world recognizes—as shown by the words of Mr. Choate—the spirit that is abroad today throughout the Empire, a spirit that will command a most glorious victory for the British race and for civilization.

CANNOT BE EXCUSED.

Germany's representatives in the United States have been so busy since the war began in their efforts to win sympathy for their cause that, to a great extent, they have overlooked the fact that the jury they are pleading before is possessed of common sense and that some of their arguments are too ridiculous for consideration. They have injured their case by their extravagant statements regarding Germany's reason for going to war, and by their absurd excuses for the ruthless and needless waste the Kaiser has inflicted upon a small and unoffending nation.

Collier's Weekly which on several occasions has printed articles by German writers and has adopted a strictly neutral attitude with respect to the great struggle in Europe, finds it necessary to address the following striking editorial as an open letter to Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, Professor Munsterberg, and others:

"You have circulated a great deal of printed matter explaining your views on the war in all its phases. You seem particularly anxious to impress it upon us that Germany is strong in resources, that her business is going forward, that her banks have ample funds, that food and all other supplies are on hand there in great abundance. These things being so, why is Germany robbing Belgium? This little country has been stamped flat by the Kaiser's troops. Trade and industry of all sorts are utterly at an end, the whole apparatus of commerce by which food and other necessities are distributed is broken up. And yet the all-powerful German army levies on these miserable and helpless victims for money, clothing, provisions—some $500,000 per week is taken from Brussels alone. Imagine an armed man standing over a terrorized group of cripples, old folks, and children, and taking from them what little they have against the winter and taking it for his own use. That is what is going on in Belgium, and it is not war.

"Your Kaiser has a thousand times proclaimed himself as one of those to whom, in Ruskin's words, the Bible is 'a captain's order to be heard and obeyed at their peril.' He preaches sermons and has much to say of faith and religion. And yet it is because of him that these haggard fugitives flee in pain, that nameless babies are born and die with their mothers by the side of the road. He has plunged all these people into a living hell. And then instead of succoring them, the orders go out which mean that their want is to be made more cruel, their despair more hopeless. Is there no court chaplain to tell him what has been foretold for those who oppress the fatherless and afflicted? This is one verse: 'For the Lord will plead their cause, and spot the soul of them that spoil them.'

"It matters not if your country is strong, indeed, at home. In Belgium your Germany is already lost."

In their attempt to blind public opinion to the heinousness of the Kaiser's crime against Belgium, these German propagandists ask the people of the United States and other neutral countries to ignore the White Papers and the reports of their own ministers and correspondents in the war zone, and accept the German excuse that the devastation of Belgium was brought about by its own obstinacy in patriotically resisting invasion of their territory by the German hordes. Yet they wonder why they are not making more headway in their campaign of misrepresentation!

The Kaiser's cruelty to the Belgian people is the ugliest obstacle German apologists have to face in trying to put public opinion on their side.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S RECRUITS.

The eight hundred worthy sons of this province who have rallied to the cry for men to form a New Brunswick contingent for service at the front, are a fine and hardy type, who look forward fearlessly and with confidence to the day when they will take their places on the field of battle with the flower of the British forces, including their Canadian comrades already abroad.

Possessing those fine qualities which brought honor and fame to the Canadian troops in South Africa—courage, resolution, and dogged determination—they will uphold the best traditions of British soldiers everywhere, and will fight in a manner worthy of the example of the men who in Canada's early and less peaceful days paved the way for this country's prosperity.

These young men who have so nobly responded to the call of their King are of the spirit which makes the best soldiers and they have set a splendid example for the thousands of young Canadians who have not yet offered their services. Their desire to shoulder their full share of the burden cannot fail to stimulate the manhood of the country to prompt and courageous action.

WAR COMMENT.

Mr. Churchill's astonishing statement of Friday—that Great Britain, while deeply moved by the loss of the Bulwark and its big company of brave men, could lose a super-Dreadnought a month for twelve months and still be stronger on the seas than she was on August 1, last—is but the simple truth. The fact which the First Lord sets out so picturesquely was expressed in more detail the other day by a writer on the naval side of the war:

"With all her submarine and cruiser successes Germany has not diminished the numerical superiority of the fleet afloat against her, either in ships or weight of metal. The past six weeks and the coming six weeks were or are to see added to England's fleet two 25,000 and five 27,000-ton battleships. The latter class have a speed of twenty-five knots, and carry, in addition to twenty-eight other guns, eight 15-inch guns, the newest naval weapon, which fires a projectile weighing about 2,000 pounds through 18.8 inches of armor at 10,000 yards. Besides these enormities three or four light cruisers, thirty-six destroyers and many new submarines will be doing duty before the old year dies on the North Sea."

On the non-spectacular side of the naval warfare to date, this writer pointed out, the British have the best of it—the results that count. For the British navy "has secured to Britain the first of all the naval objects of war: command of the sea for her commerce, in this case almost complete; destruction of the enemy's commerce, in this case complete, with the bottling up of the German main fleet to this purpose."

It is the fleet, too, that will make it possible to transport Kitchener's army across the water when the time comes—to the selected place. The fleet by its very existence makes Britain the most resourceful and formidable of all the countries engaged.

Germany is changing its tune. When the war was young German opinion was that Germany would win quickly, that it would be a very short war. Mr. Horace Green, the New York Evening Post's correspondent in Berlin, writes under date of November 4:

"The past three weeks have shaken popular confidence in a short war. The Bundesrath has just passed regulations for all districts of Germany on the assumption that the way may last not only until the next harvest, but the harvest following. Maximum wholesale prices have been fixed for all foodstuffs, and with them strict regulations forbidding the use of bread grain for cattle, and controlling the mixing of meal in bread baking. Landsturm and Landwehr troops are leaving daily for the front."

The first soldiers to go were fine material. This correspondent has seen the second and third line troops, and notes a startling difference.

"The writer has watched the men now leaving for service. Compared to the splendid force that poured through Brussels they are a sad-looking lot. The majority are poorly set up, wear two sets of glasses, and have little to suggest the soldiers beyond their uniforms and helmets."

It is not only the government that has changed its opinion as to the length of the war; the people have begun to see not only that the war may be long, but that they may expect defeat at the end:

"Paris in six weeks, was the original cry. * * * At Bentheim, a little town in northwestern Germany, the writer spent an evening with a manufacturer whom he had seen earlier at Aix-la-Chapelle. On the first occasion the man had laughed outright at the idea of an extended fight. Now he repeated again and again such phrases as 'Well, if Germany doesn't win,' or 'Suppose the war does last two years,' etc. Three times in one day Berlin papers have used such expressions as 'if Germany does not win,' such and such will be the result."

The people, in a word, are beginning to realize in some measure the meaning of the check in Flanders, of the Russian advance, and of the loss of a million or more of the best German soldiers in less than four months of fighting. Not six weeks, but sixteen weeks, and still there is no victory, but only a constantly more desperate call for more men. The Germans at home begin to understand. The war will go on, but the early idea of beating down half the world in arms, is soon to be replaced in Germany by the terrible knowledge that the terrific price Germany has already paid in blood and treasure is only the beginning, and that the reward, after all, will be defeat and humiliation.

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENT.

Russia has surprised the world in many ways since the present war broke out. She has shown that in her national morals as well as in military efficiency she has made wonderful progress in the last decade. This country of promise and immense possibilities is standing on the threshold of a great future. She has in the past contributed largely to the literature, music and art of Europe, but there is every indication that the next few years will be the most important, from the standpoint of national development, in the history of the Empire.

Reports have been received of an interesting lecture on "Russia and the War" recently delivered in Glasgow by Miss Zinaida Vengerewa, of Petrograd, a literary figure of importance as the translator into Russian of the works of George Meredith, who gave first-hand testimony of the essentially democratic character of the new ally of Great Britain. She explained that it was an entirely false and superficial view of Russia to regard her merely as an autocratic country, an element largely imposed upon Russia from without, and alien to her true nature, whereas a closer observation would find a strongly defined spirit of brotherhood to be the dominant note of Russian national life.

"The country," she said, "is predominantly agricultural, and to know the typical Russian peasant is to admire the qualities of wisdom, patience and unfailing compassion with regard to the weak, the poor and the suffering which he manifests. Among the educated classes is an intense thirst for knowledge and desire for perfection. The young people study philosophy, political economy and all social subjects, with an avidity surprising to the sport loving youth of England. Examples of this are found in my own family, where a boy of ten earnestly considered whether the Social-Democratic or another Socialist party would be the right one for him to join on entering the high school, and a lad of sixteen refused to join a boating party arranged for him by his parents because it would take him from home when the newspapers arrived."

The lecturer, who spoke both in English and French, refuted the charges of barbarism so often made against her countrymen, especially against the Cossacks, who, she said, were anything but the ruthless savages they were said to be. For instance, it was they who founded the University of Kieff.

Finally, Miss Vengerewa, in commending her country to the sympathy of her hearers, said that the Russians had long regarded the French as their elder sister, and an alliance with France was of long standing, but it was a new experience and a cause of joy and pride to them to find themselves allied to Great Britain, a nation whom they so greatly revered and from whom they had learned and were still learning so much.

RESPONDING TO THE CALL.

Not only was the recruiting meeting last night so largely attended by men of active military age that the Opera House was crowded to the doors, but a score of those present promptly enlisted for service with the New Brunswick Regiment at the front.

There was no mistaking the tremendous enthusiasm of the meeting. It plainly showed where the young men of this city and this province are to be found in the present crisis, when once the duty of the hour is set before them with sufficient clarity. The ringing cheers that greeted the spirited remarks of the speakers, most of whom are going to the front, gave eloquent testimony of the intense feeling of patriotism that thrilled the audience and of the fact that the danger now threatening the Empire is realized to a greater degree than ever before.

The salient fact so clearly recognized by the young men who have responded to the call, and which must be impressed upon those who have not yet responded, is that each man has a duty to perform, and that defeat would mean the general ruin of us all. We have so long enjoyed the innumerable privileges of an Empire that is free, that we cannot picture to ourselves what it would mean to be deprived of them.

The army clamors for recruits, and all who can must go.

WHEN DOES HE GET OUT?

The Standard on June 26 last, in discussing the Flemming case said editorially:

"If the charges made against Premier Flemming and Hon. H. F. McLeod in connection with the construction of the Valley railway can be supported by evidence to show that these gentlemen were guilty of any wrong, it is the wish of every good citizen that all facts bearing on the matter shall be brought out. If the charges are not proven, these same good citizens will unite in the demand that the men charged, who hitherto have been of sterling honesty and integrity, shall be clearly and completely exonerated. If proven guilty they must bear the brunt of their guilt."

The Royal Commission's verdict was that Mr. McLeod had not been proven guilty, but that Mr. Flemming was guilty of compelling Contractor Kennedy to give him $2,000. In the matter of the timber charges, the verdict was that Mr. Flemming was not guilty as charged, but that he was aware of Berry's activities and set his seal of approval upon them.

Therefore, according to the Standard, Mr. Flemming must bear the brunt of his guilt. Governor Wood please note.

Of course, the Standard's opinion of Mr. Flemming, in June or in November, is of small moment; but it is perhaps worth while recording what the Standard said in June for comparison with its frenzied attempts to whitewash Mr. Flemming in the face of the Royal Commission's damning verdict.

Mr. Flemming is dead enough politically, as even the Standard knows, but what is troubling Conservatives is how they can keep Mr. Flemming or get rid of him without encountering the wrath of the people of this province. The other members of the Flemming cabinet, who backed up Mr. Flemming to the hilt in the Legislature even after the Dugal charges were made, and the forty odd members of the House who obeyed his dictation in voting the $2,000,000 worth of additional railway bonds, cannot hope to escape punishment for their own conduct, whatever may become of Mr. Flemming.

USING THE OLD FLAG.

At a time when united Canada is doing its utmost for the Empire in providing soldiers, and when country has been placed above party by all Canadians with a few minor exceptions, when all the world has had evidence that the great mass of Canadians are enthusiastically loyal, the Standard newspaper continues to introduce and wave the old flag in order to cover up certain issues of public importance which have struck deep and hard at its party idols. The Standard continues to shower abuse upon opposing political leaders, and to charge them with disloyalty, and to wave the flag, in the hope that its folds will serve to cover up from public notice such things as these:

The guilt of Mr. Flemming, and the fact that he still is Premier of this province;

The fact that other members of the Flemming government have supported the guilty Premier through thick and thin, and must fall with him;

The fact that a conspicuous outrage, the Foreshores Bill, was fathered by the Flemming government, which has since attempted to conceal the name of the member who originated and prepared that measure;

The Standard daily makes use of the old flag in introducing slanderous and foolish falsehoods about its political opponents, and while it is doing this it chatters about the desire of opposing newspapers to avoid discussion of the Liberal naval policy. No doubt the intelligence of the average Standard reader is fully equal to the task of assessing the Standard's conduct at its proper value. Liberals everywhere observed the party truce until it was broken by their opponents, who were discovered in the act of preparing for a Federal election. The election project was abandoned for a time, but recently there have been reports that it has been revived. Under such circumstances, and because of blatant and continual misrepresentation in the Tory press, Liberal newspapers have from time to time set forth certain essential facts bearing upon Imperial naval defence and the attitude of both political parties in Canada toward it. As Mr. Borden and his followers have been in control of affairs in this country since the autumn of 1911, it is they and they alone who must accept responsibility for the failure of this country to have any ships excepting the Niobe and the Rainbow in commission at the beginning of the war. No amount of abuse can alter this fact, or prohibit the publication of it.

Evidently the Conservatives for whom the Standard speaks are attempting to prepare for another flag election. If so, it is well to have notice of the scheme. But waving the flag is not going to obscure either the guilt of Mr. Flemming and the group about him, or conceal the fact that the Borden-Hazen naval policy produced nothing more formidable than words.

HONOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Well might St. John cheer the fine body of men seen on parade Sunday They give the world proof that it is true here in New Brunswick as elsewhere throughout the British Empire, that when the call of duty and of danger rings out it is answered promptly by brave and patriotic sons of our race. These men go to fight for all that we hold dear. They go, not through compulsion, but as volunteers. They go because our need is great and our cause is just. Let us keep their names bright upon our national roll of honor; let us care for those they leave behind; let us assure them that, if still more men are needed, a third contingent, and if need be a fourth, will follow the first and the second. Let us remember that the prompt courage and decision shown by these men of the 26th Battalion add greatly to the debt and responsibility of those of us who remain at home, that we must work all the harder in our own occupations in order that the country may be kept sound and prosperous and may be generous to those at the front and to the dependents whom they are leaving in our care.

Events have moved so rapidly since midsummer that it must be difficult for our people to realize the difference between the Canada of today and the Canada of last August. Think of St. John yesterday, resounding to the tramp of 1,000 men who are soon to be off to the front, to join the men of the first contingent in the great task so suddenly thrust upon the Empire. A few weeks ago these volunteers were men without thought of war, immersed in their own private affairs. Then came the blast of conflict, and a clarion call to all sons of the blood to take the field in France or in Belgium, where the fate of Canada, of the British Empire, of civilization, is to be determined. At first recruiting was slow; the people did not fully realize the need of the hour. A little later, as the real meaning of the situation began to appeal to everybody, recruits began to come forward daily in an increasing stream, stalwart, patriotic young men asking to be led against the enemy as quickly as possible. The country had risen to the level of its duty.

Let us honor these men. They are doing the work which alone makes possible the future integrity of our country and the continuation of our liberties. But for them and more like them, Britain would fall, and Canada be overrun by the Prussian invader. For all who must remain at home there is much serious and important work to do; but the men who are falling into line and forming the regiments, these we must honor, and serve, as making the one contribution without which our cause would be lost beyond hope.

A GERMAN VIEW.

In the despatches the other day it was announced that General Von der Goltz, German military governor of Belgium, had been wounded. This is the Von der Goltz whose book, "The Nation in Arms", written years ago, has been having a considerable sale in the United Kingdom among those interested in military problems. An interesting thing about this book is the accuracy with which Von der Goltz foresaw the nature of the warfare that would come after enormous armies were placed in the field in France or Belgium. Here for instance is a passage forecasting with striking realism that which has been going on for weeks in Flanders.

"Though the principles of modern warfare may demand the most rapid decisions, and though, perhaps, those principles may lead to bloody battles at the beginning of the struggle, it is yet probable that the whole result will take the form of a severe contest, in which the combating armies, as followed on the map, either move but little from the spot, or, in comparison to the extent of ground involved, make but very insignificant progress. Only when, after the greatest exertion on both sides, a crisis supervenes, followed on the one side by inevitable exhaustion, events begin to move more rapidly. It is absolutely certain that in a future war events will not march with anything like the rapidity peculiar to our last campaigns."

Both armies in Flanders are still waiting for the crisis to develop. While at the beginning of this war many observers in all countries were waiting to hear that one side had defeated the army of the other, Von der Goltz foresaw slow advances and gradual retirements, with villages here and there taken and retaken, again and again. Instead of successful assaults along the whole line, he predicted that one army would be compelled "to worm its way through" the enemy's position. He said of this phase of modern warfare:

"The penetration into the centre of a position demands many and good troops, as well as an iron will which does not shrink from great bloodshed. In future it will not resemble an attack, but will rather be a gradual forming through the enemy's lines, interrupted by pauses, and resumed by fresh troops. In this operation every step gained must be secured during the pauses by earthworks, so that, so to say, position advances against position. Great frontal attacks will in the future all be of a similar character, and extend over several days. The losses thereby caused can easily be imagined.

"Enormous would be the length of front obtained if the gigantic armies of to-day were to be deployed in one single line. . . . The assailant would find little opening for rapid and surprising strokes, for turning movements and unexpected attacks. The freedom necessary for such movements and attacks can only be gained after certain preliminary combats, which are meant to mislead the enemy as to one's real intentions, and to cause him to concentrate his forces, now here, now there, leaving gaps in his line. It is sufficient to dwell on those numbers which, at first sight, appear almost incredible, in order to gain a clear conception of the difficulties in the handling of modern armies."

He predicted that the Germans would have heavy losses in pursuing the fighting methods which they have adopted. Speaking of the vigorous offensive which the Germans contemplated, he pointed out that the attacking party must expect just such severe losses as the Germans have suffered. He realized that the strength of the attacking party would dwindle to a greater degree than that of the defence, and that day by day the bringing up of re-enforcements would become increasingly difficult. "Armies acting on the offensive", he said, "would melt like fresh snow in spring." He foresaw the danger of losses becoming so great as to depress the morale of the army:

"And then, again, it will be difficult for the attacker to keep alive the original enthusiasm. The object seems attained after the first battles and the advantage won. The necessity of putting forth continually fresh strength and resources in order to harvest fresh fruits, and to retain what has been won, is a difficult matter to explain to those called upon to bear the burthen. The defender is in quite a different position. As the enemy presses forward and keeps coming nearer, and the danger becomes more apparent, new sources are opened to him."

Nevertheless, he favored the offensive, as designed "to excite to action all the intellectual and moral forces of the army". These forces—or others by no means moral or intellectual—were doubtless excited to the utmost degree while the Germans were rushing on toward Paris, but the reverse has been the case since they turned their backs upon the French capital, for in a great measure the recent German offensive has been actually for defensive purposes, and the hope of victory gone.

Von der Goltz predicted that the next war would be fought outside German territory, and that has been true up to date, but there is a coming phase of the war when the Russians, the French, and the British, will be fighting on German soil, and will be inflicting upon Germany the losses and misery to which Belgium, France and Poland hitherto have been subjected.

The German idea has been that enormous losses in attack would be justified by the ultimate success of these attacks, but the world is coming to realize that the attacks have not succeeded, and are not going to succeed, and that the loss in the last four months of more than a million of Germany's best men, to be followed in other months by perhaps the loss of a second million, is bound to render that country too weak to withstand the terrific assaults that will be made upon it when the Russians, the French, and the British, begin to bring their full pressure to bear—a pressure wholly unexampled in the history of warfare.

THE OLD FLAG AGAIN.

Is it possible that there is any Conservative who is deceived by the organs which defend Mr. Flemming and which charge Liberal leaders with disloyalty? If there are any Conservatives who listen seriously to that line of argument, what do they think of the action of Premier Borden and Hon. Mr. Hazen in giving a seat in the cabinet to Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin? And how do they suppose Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen excuse or explain the speech delivered by Mr. Blondin at St. Louis de Blanford, in which Mr. Blondin said:

"You are intimidating the people in waving the English flag and adding that we must contribute always and everywhere to the defence of that protector of our constitutional liberties, but we will not be made to forget that in 1837 it was necessary to bore holes in it in order to breathe the air of liberty.

"The only liberties which we enjoy have been snatched. England has not conquered Canada for love or to plant the Cross of Christ as did France, but to establish trading posts and make money. She has sowed the world with hatreds, quarrels and wars. We have had enough of England and the English."

If the Standard and other shrieking Conservative newspapers which are defending Mr. Flemming were really in earnest in assailing the loyalty of their political opponents, would they not begin by asking Mr. Borden and Mr. Hazen about the newest federal cabinet minister, Mr. Blondin?

But the Standard is not anxious about the old flag, or about the loyalty of any one in Canada. What it is anxious about is the sheer impossibility of diverting public attention from Mr. Flemming and the group which seconded Mr. Flemming's activities, or from the widespread piracy which the Flemming government has introduced in every department, or from the outrage of the Foreshores Bill, the modest author of which has not yet claimed his reward, or from other characteristic Tory achievements during the last few years in New Brunswick.

The Standard professes to worry a great deal about Mr. Carvell, but the real source of its worry is the fact that Mr. Flemming was caught red-handed and that he is still Premier of New Brunswick. Mr. Flemming may be removed. If so, what of the man who succeeds him? Will the new leader talk to the people (1) about what the provincial government has done, or (2) about what it is going to do? Either topic is going to be awkward. The people know what the government has done and that is the best guide as to its future conduct.

Does His Honor the Lieutenant Governor really believe for a moment that this government and this Legislature command the confidence of the people?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It would seem that each day is making it harder for Bulgaria and Roumania to remain neutral. Their entry into the conflict on the side of the Allies before the war is much older, would not be surprising.

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The announcement that nearly 2,000,000 Belgians have fled to Holland, 500,000 to England and about 300,000 to France, gives one a better idea of the suffering Germany has forced upon the people of that gallant little country.

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Australia is sending another contingent of 19,000 men to the front, and more men are soon to go from New Zealand. Canada is now getting a second body of troops into shape for service abroad. This is a rather effective answer to those German observers who thought the Empire was falling apart.

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Great Britain has made it plain that she will not put up with any breaches of neutrality on the part of South American countries. Chile, as a result of the warning, is doing its best to prevent further offenses by the German military officer who is in control of its army, and who has already been of great service to Germany's cruisers in Chilean waters.

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December 10 is now announced by the Germans as the date when they will take possession of Calais. Schedules for war operations have frequently to be revised; and unless we are assured by unimpeachable authority it is quite possible that this interesting event may be postponed.—Pittsburg Despatch.

Germany has been forced to revise every one of her original schedules and to change many dates, including one set for the capture of Calais much earlier than December 10.

PERLEY TO KEEP THE LONDON POST TILL WAR IS OVER.

Ottawa, Nov. 27—(Special)—It was authoritatively stated in government circles tonight that Hon. Geo. Perley will remain in London as acting Canadian High Commissioner until the end of the war. Unless this decision of the government is later reconsidered, he will, for the time being, at least, despite of the reports frequently published of late that the appointment is likely to go before long to one or other of the various nominees for the post, either within or without the cabinet.

Natural.

She (after the ceremony)—Did you notice how mechanically the parson pocketed his fee?

He—Mechanically? That's natural; it was for joiner-work, you know.

Why is it that the fellow who touches regularly for $5 or $10 always has such a good stock of yarns about Harry Lauder's stinginess?