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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 26, 1914

MORE MEN.

But still as we watch, as we have watched with our mind's eye for the last two months, the never-ceasing "march past" of our young heroes from every quarter of the Empire—bright, elastic, confident in the splendor of their youth—and as we see in dim perspective the thousands who are ready to fall into last fighting-line, we remember Kipling's unforgettable song of the Native Born:

"A heart to the Native Born (stand up)
We're six white men a-row,
All bound to sing of the little things
We care about,
All bound to fight for the little things
We care about,
With the weight of a six-fold blow."
—United Empire Journal.

The men of the great Empire, upon which the sun never sets, are turning their faces by the thousand and the hundred thousand toward the battle-front. Already Canada has sent 80,000 across the water and that number is to be raised until we have sent more than 100,000.

In London there are 1,000 recruits a day, and in the United Kingdom 500 a day, all between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, all eager for a chance to go to the relief of the flower of the British army which has been fighting steadily in France and Belgium since early August, pouring out its blood without stint in the good cause, performing hourly feats of valor which remind the whole race of the victories of Wellington, and Nelson, and of the other great commanders who have fought under our glorious flag, and recalling to all men under the Union Jack today the fact that they come of fathers whose courage and whose daring made all the world wonder.

We in New Brunswick have already provided a considerable number of recruits; but we must do better still, and we must quicken the pace of recruiting. We shall quicken it as the actual necessity for men on the firing line is carried home during the next few days to the great mass of our people. But we must remember—today—that His Majesty the King and Lord Kitchener are calling for more men NOW, and that New Brunswick must complete its new battalion by the end of the present month.

It is reckoned by military experts that the self-governing provinces were to send even one-fifth of their men of military age, their contribution would be 760,000. This province contains between 60,000 and 70,000 men of an active age, and, when we remember that the Empire is fighting for its existence, for the freedom of all of us, for the privilege of continuing as a free and mighty people, it must be clear that should New Brunswick be called upon to raise 100,000 men we should still be doing but a part of our duty. For, if unexpected reverses should come, we should have to arm in this province not only 100,000 men but every man capable of bearing arms in the field—and we should do it.

The English and Scotch and Irish and Welsh who have fallen in this war have fallen in defence of Canada, of our homes and freedoms, of our liberties. They have met nobly the first and fiercest wave of the fighting. Now they—those who remain—must have help, a mighty army of men from the whole Empire, and of this army Canada and New Brunswick are asked to supply their share—at once.

These facts are set forth here for the consideration of all classes of the population, but particularly for the thoughtful consideration of those young men to whom our recruiting authorities are now making appeal. Everywhere men of the British race are falling in and closing up their ranks to the lifting note of British martial music, with its memories of all the battlefields which have been made glorious in British military history.

Let New Brunswick answer the call quickly and generously.

THE WAR.

The German attempt to break through the Russian army on the snow-covered plains of Poland has sustained a severe check, which may have decisive consequences for the enemy. For several days a powerful army under General Von Hindenburg, one of the ablest men on the Kaiser's staff, has been making a desperate effort to penetrate the Russian front with the object of marching on Warsaw. The fighting was reported to be furious, and, whether for

strategic reasons or to save himself from defeat, the Russian commander retired to a territory more suitable to his purpose. Now comes the Petrograd official report, practically substantiated by the Berlin War Office, that with the aid of reinforcements the Czar's troops have made a victorious stand.

How much justification there is for the optimistic declarations in Petrograd that the second effort of Von Hindenburg to seriously handicap the Russian advance movement has resulted in total failure, remains to be seen; but it is evident that the battle in Northern Poland has not caused any modification of the Russian offensive in Galicia. With the exception of Przemyśl, now besieged, all eastern and central Galicia is in possession of the Russians, who expect soon to cut Czarow off from the support of the Austrian field army.

In the western theatre of the war, the French and British are waiting with calm confidence the next desperate attack on their lines. For several days now there has been no fighting of importance, but it is believed that the Kaiser is planning a smashing attack with the hope of breaking through the Allied forces by surprise. It is significant that a German official statement admits that the Allies are showing great activity with artillery along the entire front.

While wintry blasts have had the effect of slowing up military operations in general in Belgium and France, there have been many individual deeds of heroism, the most striking of which is that of Lieutenant Briggs, whose aeroplane was shot down while he bravely dropped bombs after bomb on the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen. No writer of fiction ever imagined a more daring and thrilling incident.

COLONEL J. J. TUCKER.

The death of Colonel Joseph J. Tucker at eighty-two adds another noteworthy name to the list of St. John's prominent and honored citizens who recently have gone the long journey. Colonel Tucker's death will cause sincere regret throughout the great city, in which he was known. A quiet man, unostentatious, with a strong sense of duty, Colonel Tucker enjoyed an unusual degree of respect among those who knew him best. He had no political ambitions, and yet he came forward when he believed it his duty to the country to do so, and his elections in this city and county gave impressive evidence of the high public esteem in which he was held.

This passing of another member of St. John's old guard will be hailed everywhere with heartfelt regret, but especially within the close circle of friendship in which Colonel Tucker's sterling qualities were best understood.

THE VALLEY RAILWAY.

Intimation has been given in the Conservative press that arrangements are about to be made for the C. P. R. to operate the Valley railway "until it is taken over by the Intercolonial." Prominent C. P. R. officials accompanied by Mr. Gould, president of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company, and one or two of his directors, have just made an inspection trip over the Fredericton to Gagetown section of the road. Let the talk when the contract was let that it was the intention of the Conservative government to hand the Valley railway, when completed, over to the C. P. R.

Persistent complaints have very properly been made by the people along the route of the railway because of the delay in operating it by the I. C. R. and the government has freely promised that this grievance would be remedied. The people of Gagetown are now demanding that the government lose no time in arranging for a regular train service on the whole completed section of the road from Gagetown to Centerville.

Why has Mr. Guellet, general manager of the Intercolonial, not taken steps to have a train service inaugurated under the direction of the government railway? Why play the game of the C. P. R. by allowing it to fill in time? The Intercolonial can begin operations now as well as later.

The government should at once fulfill its promise that the Valley road would be taken over and operated by the Intercolonial. There is no satisfactory reason for the delay.

A TROUBLED ORGAN.

In order to understand the alarming symptoms displayed by the St. John Standard it is only necessary to consider for a moment the plight in which that excited journal finds itself. To the Standard has been confided the most difficult and ungrateful task ever imposed upon a newspaper in New Brunswick—that of defending and espousing for the government of which the Hon. James Kidd Fleming is still the dominant hand.

While the pulpits and the independent newspapers are striking straight from the shoulder in the case of Fleming, the Standard, avoiding direct quotation from the verdict of the Royal Commission, feebly attempts the indirect defence of Mr. Fleming by coining a few new explosives for application to the Hon. Wm. Fugleby, Mr. F. B. Carvell, and the journal of the home and abroad. The expedients to which the Standard is driven are somewhat remarkable. For example, it publishes a portion of the powerful sermon delivered by Rev. R. J. Haughton, but conceals the fact that Mr. Haughton exposed Mr. Fleming and the group surrounding him in language that is already ringing through the province. An equally impressive sermon by the Rev. H. B. Thomas seems not to have found its way into the Standard's columns. Nor do we find there any echo of the sentiments of independent newspapers which have

commented upon the report of the Royal Commission. The Conservative Ottawa Citizen, for example, refers to Mr. Fleming's brazen letter as "cheap heroics," and says that instead of offering to run an election "he should now be deposed indignantly for election to the public office in the country." The Montreal Herald denounces Mr. Fleming's "brazen effrontery," and says that there is but one course open to him—"to place his resignation in the hands of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor." These are specimen quotations from many.

The Standard, unable to look these developments squarely between the eyes, goes into a fit of characteristic hysterics over the fact that The Telegraph, in October, announced the proposal to bring down on the Federal elections, while on November 21 it expressed the view that the publication of the Royal Commission's report should be "followed" by prompt action on the part of the Lieutenant Governor, by the disappearance of the Hon. James Kidd Fleming, by the dissolution of the Legislature, and by giving the electors of New Brunswick an opportunity to speak with the forty odd representatives whom they sent in good faith to Fredericton.

In the one case The Telegraph was speaking of the election at large, and of the Federal government, which was then placing the country on a war footing because of the fact that the Empire had been plunged unexpectedly into a great conflict. In the other case we were discussing merely the provincial situation arising from the fact that Hon. James Kidd Fleming, Premier of New Brunswick, had been found guilty by an impartial tribunal of compelling a railroad contractor to give up \$50,000, and of setting his seal of approval upon the activities of Berry. Any comfort which the hungry Standard can extract from The Telegraph's utterances on these two subjects, it is more than welcome to.

We are publishing elsewhere today the views of several Liberal, Conservative, and Independent newspapers, written after their editors had read and considered the report of the Royal Commission. The views of these outside papers are likely to deepen the impression now everywhere prevalent in this province, that the Fleming government must go, lock, stock and barrel.

GERMAN LOSSES.

The Russian victory over the Germans in Poland seems to have been even more complete than was indicated in Monday's cable dispatches. It is not possible at this time to say just what bearing this will have on future operations in the eastern war theatre, but in the official statement from Berlin it is admitted that the Germans have been checked by the advance of new Russian forces from Warsaw. In addition to this it is officially acknowledged that superior Russian forces have captured from the Germans important strategic positions in the Carpathian mountains.

The severe reverses in Poland go far to explain the latest desperate attempt of the enemy to smash his way through the Allied army in the West to the Channel coast. With the Russian menace growing daily, it is no doubt clear to the Kaiser that he must get to Calais as soon as possible, and the hope of doing so, and to accomplish this end he is prepared to sacrifice the lives of his soldiers in the most reckless fashion. It is inconceivable that any army, however great in numbers and however brave, can continue this sort of thing indefinitely, and the German commanders must realize that in spite of the fact that they have thrown away thousands of lives in their frantic resolve to plough a passage to Calais or Dunkirk, the results compared with the losses are nil. A military statement made public in Paris yesterday shows the confidence with which the Allies view the situation, and explains that as the fourth month of the war draws to a close Germany finds herself in a position far different from that which she expected to occupy, with every one of her original plans a failure.

This is also clearly illustrated by Frederick Palmer, a famous war correspondent, who writes to Everybody's Magazine as follows:

"After three months of war in 1914 the Germans had practically all of France at their mercy; after three months of war in 1915 they occupy one-third of it. France is still the invincible."

"Wise," the Allies have taken no risk in a decision to close Germany from herself in a position far different from that which she expected to occupy, with every one of her original plans a failure. This is also clearly illustrated by Frederick Palmer, a famous war correspondent, who writes to Everybody's Magazine as follows:

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over 80, and boys between 17 and 20, 11,000,000 males available in four categories. A quarter were the trained men of such fighting ages 21 to 44—four and a quarter millions; a quarter—another four and a quarter million—the men of the same age untrained, or but partially trained, never having formed part of the regular army or not having served their two years—most of them because it is not the German custom to take every available man, but rather to pick and choose and leave a large untrained or self-trained reserve to be digested into the army in the course of a war, but very many because they were physically unfit for service.

The remaining two quarters, or eight and a half million, stand for the boys who are not really fit to bear arms but who can at a pinch be called upon (as Napoleon called upon such classes in his last desperation) and for elderly, old and very old men. Nor should it be forgotten that to keep a nation going at all in war time you cannot reckon on the fifteen million men who are in the field, but on the total of 40 million men—neither boys nor old.

"Well, this loss of nearly one and three-quarter million (at the very least) which has already fallen for the most part upon the first two quarters, the trained army and the equally untrained mass behind it, has fallen most heavily on the first and best. It comes to more than one-fifth of all the two possible categories combined; more than a fifth of those who can ever make real soldiers of these men more than a quarter of the first line. And of the others, the third have already gone. Of the best troops called up for the first effort, one-fourth have certainly gone and probably more. Of the second line, the untrained, one-fourth have gone, for she has certainly not yet summoned in any shape or form the third line. It is doubtful if she has summoned six million. Of all available material for anything approaching a true army a quarter has already gone."

Mr. Belloc says that the German official casualty lists place the proportion of wounded to killed as 5.45 to 1, which he insists is far too low, since experience shows that it is seldom less than 10 to 1. Making it 9 to 1, Mr. Belloc finds that the Germans lost between 910,000 and 1,100,000 men in Belgium and France up to the middle of October and 900,000 in the east. He says that 900,000, in-expected by illness or exhaustion or other neutral causes. He says that the French held 85,000 Germans as prisoners before the first of October. While these figures are appalling, they show that the German commanders are apparently willing at any time to throw away thousands of lives even to gain a slight advantage that may not affect their general situation.

But it must not be forgotten that while the Germans have suffered enormous losses, she is by no means beaten yet. She is still a most formidable enemy, an enemy prepared to fight to the last ditch. Great Britain and her allies can win this war only by sending to the front every available man at the earliest possible moment. At the best, it will be a long, hard struggle, but there can be only one end if the people of Great Britain and in the Dominions overseas do their duty. We must not underestimate the magnitude of the task that lies before us, but we must have a splendid resolution and fight in a manner worthy of the example of our ancestors.

NAVAL AID.

When the Standard gazes at the blank page of Mr. Borden's accomplishment in the matter of Imperial naval aid, it exhibits strong signs of perturbation. And no wonder. The Standard never serves that "there was no Canadian cruiser to overtake and destroy the Emden because Laurier's dilly dallying prevented it."

But Sir Wilfrid Laurier went out of office in September, 1911, and during the three years elapsed between that date and the beginning of the war, who did the dilly dallying? Not Sir Wilfrid. He was in opposition. Mr. Borden had plenty of time in those three years to add substantially to the Niobe and the Rainbow—the only cruisers we have—while were to be the beginning of a substantial Canadian navy.

The Standard cannot explain Mr. Borden's failure to do anything for Sir Wilfrid Laurier tied him hand and foot. Well, it is a pretty explanation. After September, 1911, it was the duty of Mr. Borden and his associates to provide ships. There was a difference of opinion at that time as to the character and method to be followed in providing naval aid. Mr. Borden at different times promised, or threatened, to place his plan before the country. But he feared to do so; and, rather than risk his tenure of office, he avoided an election and kept on talking. And this is the cause of the Standard's trouble in connection with the naval question today. The Standard admits the self-evident fact that Mr. Borden actually accomplished nothing in the matter of naval aid between September, 1911, and the outbreak of the war, yet he was Premier in all that period, in which there was time enough to do much. When Mr. Haughton said all the tender words his predecessor had called for, and Mr. Borden that at that call of the only practical plan in which Canada would have undertaken to build, equip, man, and maintain an auxiliary squadron.

Mr. Borden's trouble was that he was governed by the Quebec Nationalists, who objected to any form of naval aid which would place Canadians on fighting ships. This was a fatal sacrifice of principle, and this country is now reaping the results of it.

WHY THIS SILENCE?

Amid all the shrieks emanating daily from the Standard we have heard no shriek for several days on behalf of that conspicuous martyr, the Hon. James Kidd Fleming. Nor, as a matter of fact, have we observed in the Standard any real effort to meet the inquiry of a

prominent clergyman in regard to the authorship of the famous Forthorese Bill.

Addressing a Journal so given over to the practice of shrieking in time of war, we trust it is not unbecomingly or improperly to suggest that the Standard might devote at least one robust shriek to the situation occupied by Mr. Fleming, and by his associates in the cabinet and in the Legislature as a result of their participation in his public activities, and perhaps a minor shriek to the elucidation of the Forthorese mystery.

The Conservative public has become accustomed to read in the Standard certain rather childish statements concerning Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Pugsley, and Mr. Carvell, and that public knows that the Standard for a long time has said nothing either true or new concerning these gentlemen. Since novelty is an engaging editorial quality at times, how would it do for the Standard to pull out the walling stop once for Mr. Fleming, once for the author of the Forthorese Bill?

It may be unkind to say so, but the public really must know before long what the Conservative party of New Brunswick is going to do with Mr. Fleming, or what Mr. Fleming is going to do with the Conservative party; and it must know officially before long, also, what prepared and promoted the Forthorese Bill. We trust that the kindly suggestions will be esteemed by the Standard rather more palatable than our recent one concerning the Hon. Mr. Blondin.

WAR COMMENT.

Two features continue to stand out in the war cables: Russian successes, and German preparation for a still more desperate attempt to drive through to Calais. Of the Russian situation, which is still developing favorably, enough is known to show that the Bear strikes with ever increasing strength, and that the task of holding him back will be beyond Germany's power unless she draws heavily from her forces in the West.

As for the frequently foreshadowed final drive at the Channel ports, it has yet to be seen what fresh strength it will develop. It is believed the Allies are now strong enough in men and guns to meet the Germans on equal terms in that quarter, and, if they are, there is no reason for thinking the Germans are going to make any decisive gains. There are preparations in England against a possible German raid against the English coast, but there is no sign of fear and no thought that such a raid, even if attempted, would result seriously. The Kaiser's fleet is no more likely to risk a general action now than it was three months ago. The British and French hold the German army in a grip of steel.

General Smith-Dorrien, a friend of careful speech, the other day described the German forces in Belgium and France as breaking themselves against a stone wall. The wall grows stronger daily. The fighting course of both British and French commands increasing admiration as the weeks go by.

And, as week after week passes, observers are reminded that Germany planned for a quick, decisive, smashing war. She waged that sort of war up to the time Von Kink turned his back upon Paris. Since that time every German effort has resulted in failure. In fact Germany has lost a million or more of her best fighting men, and yet the only achievement to her credit is the ruin of Belgium, an achievement, which has brought upon the Germans the execration of the world.

The virtual deadlock in Belgium has lasted so long that men naturally are led to say it must soon be broken. Yet it may long continue. It took the Japanese six months to drive the Russians from Liao-Yang to Mukden. Russian successes in the east now play, of course, cause the Germans to redouble their effort to win through to Calais now, but why are we to believe that they have not tried their hardest in that quarter already? For that matter, not a few military observers say Calais is not worth any such price as the Germans have already paid. They point out that unless the Kaiser can so decisively defeat the British and French as to drive them from the continent for a time, he is nowhere. The Allied forces increase, he is diminishing. Every week means that ultimate German defeat is more certain. Of course Germany will fight on, and desperately, and great masses of fresh troops will be needed to beat him down—but what German who is well-informed at heart believes today that Germany can hold off Russia, or for long hold her own against the ever increasing forces of British and France?

THE ENEMY'S TRADE CUT OFF.

In consequence of the activity of the British fleet Germany's trade with the outside world has practically been cut off. The effects of the war on the commerce of that nation and of Austria-Hungary are incalculable. A Vienna despatch says that the exports and imports of Austria-Hungary during September show a decrease of 100.5 and 100.6 per cent, respectively, when compared with those of September last year. Germany has suffered even more, and both countries do less and less business outside as the war goes on.

An illustration of how this loss of trade tends to cripple a nation is found in the scarcity of petroleum in Germany. The extreme difficulties which a purchaser of petroleum there meets with at present has caused the Berlin "Lokal-Anzeiger" to make inquiries of the largest wholesale petroleum dealers who, after meeting together, sum the matter up thus:

"The cause of the rise of petroleum in price and the small quantity at disposal in Germany on the whole depends upon the American import, and, on account of the war, we are unable to get American supplies. We receive large supplies from Austria-Hungary, especially from Galicia, but since fighting is

now taking place in that region, we are receiving nothing from them. The Austrian refineries work principally for the government and are engaged with the production of benzol rather than the more important material—petroleum.

Romania is also a great producing country. There are large supplies lying there, which at the present moment it is not possible to get at, or above all, export, as Roumania has mobilized. The trains are so overcrowded that they cannot be used for private goods. It is possible that the Oiles-Petroleum Company will in a short time get larger quantities of petroleum from Roumania, but this would only be a quite ineffective dose. The Americans in Germany who dispose of large quantities are, during the continuance of the war, dealing in a very economical way, as they have no idea when new supplies will arrive, and they wish to have petroleum for disposal over as long a period as possible. But the greatest quantity comes, and can only come, from America, and so long as shipping is unsafe and the English seize petroleum consignments nothing can be received. We must for the present live in proportion to our accumulated stores of petroleum."

The methods adopted to restrict the enemy's trade are severe, and, although the question of neutral cargoes in neutral ships, consigned to neutral countries such as Denmark, Holland and Italy, has presented many difficulties, the possibility of being done to bring this traffic to an end. Great Britain's sweeping command of the sea is rapidly placing her in a position which will enable her to prevent Germany receiving even indirectly a pound of supplies from outside countries. And this economic pressure on the enemy will bring the end of the war appreciably nearer.

THE AUDACIOUS.

There is still a great deal of mystery regarding the alleged sinking of the British battleship Audacious. The Admiralty has neither confirmed nor denied the report and nothing official has been sent out from any source with respect to the whereabouts of the big dreadnought. In view of the fact that no mention of the Audacious has been made in the despatches from Berlin, the Boston Transcript attaches little importance to the report published in New York that the ship was blown up by a German submarine. The Transcript says: "There seems to be little basis for the story printed in the New York Sun to the effect that the British battleship Audacious was sunk by a German submarine. The story says that having discovered that England had made the harbor of Lough Swilly, on the north coast of Ireland, the base of the battleship fleet, Germany sent a submarine squadron to raid it with the result that the Audacious was destroyed. First and foremost among the many arguments against the truth of this story is the fact that Berlin has laid no claim to any such feat. Had she accomplished it the ether would have thrilled with wireless peacocks of joy. Another obstacle not in the least prohibitive is the distance between the German base and the Audacious. The latter was nearly 2,000 miles from the German base, and it is not believed."

While calling upon The Telegraph to publish various speeches of Sir Robert Borden, the Standard itself declines to publish one speech by Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin, in which he said it was necessary to snoot holes through the belly of the enemy. He said that the only way to snoot holes through the belly of the enemy was to snoot holes through the belly of the enemy. He said that the only way to snoot holes through the belly of the enemy was to snoot holes through the belly of the enemy.

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IN MEXICO.

Although the outlook in Mexico is by no means bright, the American troops have been withdrawn from Vera Cruz, and, as a result of reassuring advice from consular agents, President Wilson is confident nothing serious will result to British and American interests in the present controversy among the Mexican generals.

The evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American military forces was accomplished without any disturbances, and the new military governor has given assurances for the safety of foreign residents in that city. It is the feeling of the government at Washington that the withdrawal of the United States troops will leave the Mexicans free to settle their own affairs without foreign complications. In view of the recent developments there was some anxiety for the safety of British and French subjects and interests in Mexico City and the ambassadors of Great Britain and France promptly took the matter up with the State Department at Washington. They learned that it was the expectation of the American authorities that with the arrival of General Villa's forces in Mexico City all apprehension over the safety of foreign residents would be over.

President Wilson thinks conditions in Mexico will constantly improve, and that his policy of "watchful waiting" has already been justified by events. There are many of his own countrymen who do not agree with him. Mexico is today without a recognized government, and until one is formed, there will be no peace in the country. The developments of the next few weeks will be watched with interest.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Germany must now realize that dropping bombs is an intensely thrilling game that more than one can play.

Krupp's Limited, has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. It hopes to do even better next year, if the war keeps up.

The war, it is said, has greatly stimulated church attendance on the Magdalen Islands. There the war news is received once a week and is read in church on Sunday.

Two of Germany's smaller naval craft met disaster Monday. Both were valuable and highly useful vessels. The naval losses in this war are by no means confined to one side.

When the Prince of Wales reaches what he calls "the front" we suspect that a soldier on the firing line would have to ride all day in an automobile in order to get near enough to salute him.—Boston Transcript.

And there will be lots of work at headquarters for the Prince to do. If

he is not actually placed on the firing line, it will not be because of any lack of courage on his part.

Robert Battenman's verses, printed today, contain many fine lines, notably the one referring to England's sons coming from overseas: "Whitening the ocean as they hasten home." Truly, "The Empire has a thing that she must do."

In appointing Thomas M. Osborne, warden of Sing Sing Prison, the State of New York has given a great impetus to the cause of prison reform. The new warden has a long record of devoted and unselfish public service and his extraordinary knowledge of prison conditions is due not only to years of study, but also to his voluntary confinement in Auburn Prison, where he got, first-hand, information that will be of great value to him in his new office.

Notwithstanding the promise of the German minister to Chile that the German steamer Karpack would not leave the Chilean port where she is interned, the port authorities took no chances and removed vital parts of the ship's engines. They had no doubt but forgotten the solemn promise of the captain of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse that he and his men would not break their parole, but who did so at the earliest opportunity. Besides, one or two German ships had already left Chilean ports without waiting for their clearance papers.

The war with Russia is now chiefly a question of whose nerves will snap first. If Austria and Germany have stronger nerves—and they have them—then they will be victorious.—Gen. Von Hindenburg.

It is probably not so much a question of nerves as of numbers. Von Hindenburg is a very skillful soldier with all the nerve that a skillful soldier ought to have, but Russia is apparently winning by means of her greatly superior forces. Besides, the Russian soldier has never been suspected of possessing such things as nerves.

The recovery of the British labor market from the depression which almost immediately followed the outbreak of war has been rapid. In August, according to the Board of Trade returns, seven per cent of trade union members were unemployed. By September the percentage had fallen to five and a half per cent, and the returns for October, when they are received, will show a still further decline. The last weekly report issued by the Board of Trade for the insured trade—building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, etc.—gave an unemployment rate of only 4.16 per cent. The general situation is most encouraging.

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