

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 2, 1915.

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WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

At eight o'clock last evening a very small audience was assembled in Centenary school room, to hear what proved to be one of the most powerful and convincing addresses delivered in the whole course of the recruiting campaign. The audience was made up chiefly of ladies and men past military age.

At eight o'clock last evening, on Union and Charlotte streets and around King Square, were many hundreds of able young men, strolling or standing about, to all outward appearance indifferent to the fact that their lives never before offered, and never will offer again, such an opportunity to prove their manhood and their right to call themselves by the name of men.

How is this condition of affairs to be explained? These young men are not cowards. They are of the same blood and the same breed as those other young men who have gone to the front and have written the name of Canada large upon the pages of the history of this war. As fine a battalion could have been picked up on the streets of St. John last evening as any that has gone from Canada to England and France. Why do they not enlist? Why are they not interested in the recruiting meetings? Why are they not organizing platoons or sections to go together with Col. Campbell or Col. Fowler into the training camps?

The recruiting committee which meets daily would give much to know the answer to these questions. They would like to learn from the young men the reasons for their apparent indifference. There is as much responsibility upon the young men as upon the old men in this crisis in Canada's history, for if Germany wins every young man will be subject to conscription, and Germany's hatred of everything British will find expression in her treatment of the very persons who now seem to be indifferent to the fate of their country.

Surely this indifference is due to a lack of knowledge of the gravity of the situation. And yet one can hardly understand how any person able to read can fail to realize that not merely the safety of Canada but the freedom of humanity and all that Canadians prize is at stake yonder, where our lads are calling to their boyhood companions to come to their assistance in overcoming the devils who ravaged Belgium, and will do the like to Canada if the men of British blood fail to do their duty.

What is the answer of our young men?

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

The strenuous fighting on the western front has focused attention on the mighty armies locked in death struggle there, and for the moment less thought has been given to happenings in other parts of Europe where the war is being waged. Not much relative to Russia has been said within the last few days, but what has come over the wires has, in the main, been reassuring. Yesterday came reports supporting the general belief that the German submarine menace has been greatly lessened by the vigilant and successful operations of the British in the North Sea and the coastal waters of the British Isles. There is silence as to the Dardanelles and little is heard of the Italians and Austrians. But the whole tone of the war news has become more cheering and there is renewed confidence that the Allies' programme will, perhaps slowly, but nevertheless surely, be carried to final success, and the Kaiser's downfall and that of his plundering nation accomplished.

The Balkan situation is in the position of Mahomet's coffin, but a few days at most must determine Bulgaria's course, which means, also, the settlement of policy by Greece and other nations. Whatever Bulgaria decides, a decision will be welcomed. It is best to know soon, even if she is to be numbered among our enemies.

With every month, it is more than ever patent that the Allies will not rest till the task imposed upon them by the Berlin seekers after world-domination has been well done and the slate cleared.

Canada, it would seem, must play even a larger part than has appeared likely. Britain calls for more battalions from the Dominion and she must have them. That increases the insistence of the call for recruits. Men and more men are more than ever the cry, and it is evident that the training time at home will be shortened and an early opportunity given all to have a share in the glorious deeds that are thrilling the world. This should lend a new appealing power to the call to rally round the flag, and New Brunswick must be ready promptly to assume her proper share in the task.

The British aeroplane service was superior to that of the Germans in the recent battles.

Rev. Dr. Bond thrilled his hearers last evening by telling what the small British army did in the retreat from Mons, what they did at the Marne, what the Canadians did at Ypres and the Australians at Gallipoli. Who follows where they led?

The new rooms at the recruiting station at the corner of Mill and Union streets will be opened tonight with a public meeting for men. Rev. Captain Harrison will speak. Let us hope many men will attend. Their support is needed if St. John is to do her duty.

The Second Canadian Contingent have had their baptism of fire, and the British War Office asks Canada to send across twelve battalions to take the places in English training camps that have been vacated by the men now in France. The boys in the trenches are calling. Who answers?

The local branch of the Red Cross Society and the workers of the St. John Ambulance Association are to be congratulated upon the success of their endeavours in the first year of war work, as shown in reports submitted at their annual meetings yesterday. In common with other organizations in St. John, they are doing a noble work and doing it well.

Much, very much, money will be required to permit the Patriotic Fund to continue to fulfil its mission. Even granting full success to the Auction, there must be other sources of supply. Those who cannot go to fight can at least help in this way. Every single dollar is of value where the need is so great.

The appointment of Mr. J. J. McCaffrey as recruiting agent for York county, will be universally approved, and is a guarantee that the campaign in that county will not lag. Mr. McCaffrey has rendered most valuable service in connection with every branch of war working out of the war conditions, and has set a notable example in that respect. His appointment as recruiting officer is a just recognition of his fruitful work, and his capacity for organization is certain to bring good results.

A British artillery officer says it was because the Germans had to economize in ammunition and the British had an unlimited supply of shells that the latter won in the recent fighting. His statement, printed in this issue, shows how important it is that the supply of guns and shells as well as of men be kept up to the fullest requirements. It will be seen that machine guns as well as heavy artillery played a most important part. Weight of metal gives the advantage and also lessens the casualties on the British side. The German superiority in this respect is now being overcome, and it means final victory.

Today's news from Bulgaria appears to confirm the belief that the government is determined to support Germany, while a very large section of the people favor the Allies. It is even asserted by refugees from that country that the soldiers will not fight against Russia. However, Bulgarian troops are said to be moving toward the Serbian and Greek borders, and there seems to be every prospect of an immediate clash. We are told the British and French are prepared not only to rush to the aid of Greece and Serbia, but to begin a drive through Bulgaria toward Constantinople. The next few days will undoubtedly see a final alignment of the Balkan states. There has already been too much delay on the part of the Allies in forcing the issue.

THE BLIND BELGIAN AND HIS SON.

(By Emile Cammaerts).

"I hear no more the distant roar
Of the enemy's gun;
Where are we, O my son—
"My father, safe on England's shore!"

"I hear no more the frantic wind
Amid the corralled moans;
Again my limbling footsteps find
Firm sand with pebbles strown.
My son, are all our miseries over?"

"Father, we stand on England's shore."

"Kind words I can not understand
Are falling on my ears;
Far, far am I from my own land.
Why is their sound so dear?"

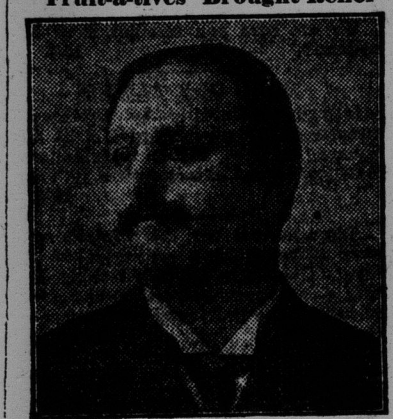
"O father, it is England's speech
That welcomes us upon the beach."

"My son, a fragrance sweet yet sharp
As liberty's own breath
My soul inhales it after my long
And wakens it from death.
Bird, tree, and brook with sweet turmoil
Of home so much they mind me.
Why should they lose my sorrow's coil,
Why should they refreshment find me?"

"Father, you rest on England's soil."

"Bow down, my son, bow down with me,
And, knee to knee,
Let each first lay his war-bruised hand
On this good earth, his warm lips press
Against it, praying next to his own land
That God this fair free English soil
May bless."

Delegates to the convention of the Master Horseholders' National Protective Association (Cleveland) declared that on account of the hard surface of automobile roads a horse's shoes now wear only one-fourth as long as formerly.

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He Knew.

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Observing Student—It is usually called gossip.

Up To Standard.

"Is this a first-class post office?" inquired the stranger.

"It's as good as you will find in these parts," retorted the native with justifiable local pride.

Well Dressed.

"Mrs. Judkin read a paper before the suffrage club yesterday afternoon."

"Did it show careful preparation?"

"No," but Mrs. Judkin did."

He had been calling on her twice a week for six months but had not proposed.

"Ethel," he said, "I am—am going to ask you an important question."

"O, George," she exclaimed, "This is so sudden. Why?"

"No, excuse me," he interrupted; "what I want to ask you is this: What date have you and your mother decided on for our wedding?"



We Do Not Buy Yellow or Off-Color Diamonds

As a proof of this during the past week we displayed in our windows a number of papers of unmounted stones ranging from 16ths, to 2 carats in size offering any yellow or off colored stone to the person finding it.

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BRITISH SUCCESS IN DESTROYING SUBMARINES IS NOW ADMITTED

Washington, Oct. 1.—Great Britain has discovered and put into effective operation means of combating the submarine which, according to official reports to the United States government, already have resulted in a loss estimated at between fifty and seventy German submarines. The reports declare that the British admiralty confidently believes it has crushed the German under-sea campaign.

New methods of offence and defence have been adopted, and high British naval officers are of the opinion that unless the effectiveness of the submarine is increased, it will no longer constitute the menace that it has to commerce and battle fleets.

The British censorship has prevented the disclosure of details concerning the developments. Within the last three weeks, however, confidential reports to various government departments from representatives in European capitals of neutral, as well as belligerent, countries have confirmed the British admiralty's view that an effective means of dealing

with the submarines has been found. These reports are being closely scrutinized on account of the hearing they may have upon the naval policy of the United States. They reaffirm officers of the navy in their conviction that the Dreadnought still is the mainstay in warfare on sea, and tend to dissipate the profound impression created by the spectacular and for a long time apparently unsurpassed operations of the German U boats around the British Isles.

According to the reports, destruction or capture of fifty submarines actually had been reported several weeks ago, and it was regarded as possible that the number might have reached seventy. A dinner was given recently in London which, while not a formal state affair, was attended by high government officials in celebration of the destruction of the fifteenth under-water enemy. Reports of the dinner apparently were suppressed by the censor, in accordance with Great Britain's policy of keeping Germany in doubt as to how many of the boats have been destroyed.

Methods Used in Detection.

While the greatest secrecy is thrown around the means employed, the United States government has information concerning the principal methods which have been successful in meeting the German war zone campaign. A submarine telephone has been developed by which it is possible to detect the approach of a submarine by sound from observation boats or stations planned off shore, connected with points in the mainland.

For the capture of these craft, whose presence has not been detected or even suspected, the government's reports describe how huge nets have been stretched across the channels through which the submarine may be expected to pass, and in open waters, near steamship lanes, or in the vicinity of warships, nets suspended between floats have been spread broadcast. Armed patrol boats watch, and when the floats disappear beneath the water, showing that a submarine has become entangled, the patrols converge at the place and when the victim comes to the surface, as it inevitably must, to disentangle itself, it is destroyed by gunfire or captured.

A splendid type of mine also has been devised, which is laid in large fields that have proved particularly dangerous to submarines approaching steamer lanes. The German methods of supplying submarines with oil and provisions, either at sea or from concealed places along the coasts of the British Isles, have been ferreted out and practically disposed of. This compels the boats to return to their bases at more frequent intervals, and leaves them only a comparatively short time in position and equipped for effective duty.

Acroplanes are described as exceedingly useful in locating and following the trail of submarines. They can detect one even a hundred feet beneath the surface. It is the habit, the reports say, of the German submarines to slip into favorable positions along the steamer lanes and lie on the bottom for long periods, rising occasionally to the surface for observation and other purposes. As the batteries are not exhausted by this method, the boats, not being in motion, only a very brief stay on the surface is necessary to renew the air supply and take a hurried observation. Under-sea boats adopting these tactics have been the most difficult to catch. Here the aeroplane has shown its great usefulness, as the comparatively shallow water along much of the British coast makes it possible for the aeroplane operators to see the ships lying on the bottom. The aeroplane notes the position and notifies the nearest destroyer or patrol boat which speeds to the spot and waits for the submarine to rise.

NEW BRITISH CONSUL
GENERAL AT NEW YORK

London, Oct. 1.—The appointment of Charles Clive Bayley as British consul-general at New York was announced today.

Charles Clive Bayley, who has been consul-general at Moscow since 1913, has previously been stationed in New York, having been British consul in that city from 1880 to 1908, afterwards going to Warsaw and holding the post of consul there until appointed to the higher position at Moscow. He succeeds as consul-general in New York, Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, who has been consul-general since 1907.

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