

The Evening Star

VOL. XIII, No. 48 ST. JOHN N. B., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915 TEN PAGES—ONE CENT

THE WAR ONLY ABOUT HALF OVER, SAYS WILL IRWIN, AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT

No End Till Enemy Driven Back To Own Ground

SURE OF ALLIED VICTORY

Mastery of Air Feature on Western Front—Canadian Doctor, Back From France, Says Every Able-bodied Man in Canada Will Be Needed

New York, Nov. 27.—The Times says: "According to Will Irwin, war correspondent, who returned here yesterday from France on the American liner Philadelphia, the war will end when France and Belgium have been cleared of German troops. For the allies to make peace under any other conditions, he said, would mean the death of English and French nationality."

Mr. Irwin said the allies would continue the offensive along the twenty-eight miles of the Somme front all winter, every fine day. It was impossible to operate during the heavy rains, as the mud was so deep that the artillery could not be moved. In some of the trenches he visited the mud was waist high. Mr. Irwin spent a week with the Canadian troops just prior to leaving the front.

"There can be no question whatever as to who will win," Mr. Irwin said, "but the war is only about half over. The Germans are putting up a wonderful fight, but they cannot win. One of the most marked features of the west front is that Germany is totally out of the air. You never see a German airplane over the allied troops in France, but the air is filled with British and French planes as thick as buzzards. There are hundreds and hundreds, possibly thousands of them in the air every day, and it is the death of any German airplane that ventur- es against them."

Every Able-bodied Canadian Wisconsin, Ont., Nov. 27.—(Toronto Globe)—Addressing the North Essex Conservative Association Saturday, on the occasion of his election as vice-presi- dent, Dr. Paul Pearson, who recently returned from France after serving two years with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, said it would be necessary for every able-bodied man in Canada to get into uniform before the end of the war.

"but it will take every man and all the resources of the British Empire to do it. It is the duty of Canada not to waste time and energy on a war-time election, as is hinted, but to make every effort to aid recruiting. Men are badly wanted by the Canadian divisions in France."

Lt. Col. Guthrie TO CROSS CANADA TO GET MEN FOR KILTIES

New Recruiting Campaign in All the Provinces is Being Started

Fredrickton, N.B., Nov. 27.—The 20th MacLean's Kilties Battalion, which now has authority to recruit all over Canada, is prepared to start a new recruiting campaign in the various provinces. Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie is to leave Fredrickton tonight on a trip which will take him through to the Pacific coast. He is to be accompanied as far as Toronto by Capt. T. R. McNally, late of the 1st Battalion who will remain in Ontario and direct the campaign in Ontario with the committee of Clan MacLean, which now has representatives in each county of that province. Major Frank Eason, who has been in Toronto, will accompany Col. Guthrie to the coast, and it is expected that Captain J. P. McPeake, the Kilties' paymaster, and Captain E. Alban Sturdee, late of the 20th Battalion, will also be members of the party, while Transport Sergeant Fred Lawney, who lived for a number of years in British Columbia, is going to that province to carry on recruiting work there.

To look over the ground in Nova Scotia, Lt. Col. Guthrie had selected Major C. R. Meserveau and Captain J. D. Black, and Lieuts. Ray L. Brewer and N. Cameron McFarlane. Major Meserveau is also to spend a few days in Prince Edward Island, accompanied by Lieut. C. E. Blair and Sgt. Major Deane and Pte. Wood, the last two named being Prince Edward Island boys.

During the Christmas holidays, when the larger centres are bound to have many young men coming in from the woods and elsewhere, it is proposed to carry on an active recruiting campaign for the Kilties. This will be true of New Brunswick, as well as the various other provinces.

WIRELESS OPERATOR DIES ON SHIP; WAS P. E. I. MAN

Quebec, Nov. 27.—H. C. Cook, wireless operator on the C. G. S. Montcalm, died on last Friday, when the vessel was steaming to this port. His body will be sent to Charlottetown, P.E.I., where he lived.

Cook leaves a wife and several children. He had been connected with the marine department for some time.

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

Those Who Make Sacrifice and Those Who Do Not

(Toronto Star.) On every street in the city, and wherever you care to look throughout the country, you will find two families preserving towards the war attitudes so entirely different that you might almost suppose that the two families were of different races. You might suppose that one family wanted Canada and the allies to win, while the other family did not care very much one way or the other.

The men of one family have gone away and are fighting in the war, the men of the other family have stayed at home and are making more money right now than they ever did before. To the door of one house the postman now brings at irregular and anxiously awaited intervals a foreign letter marked "On Active Service." To the door of the other house a chauffeur now rolls up a handsome limousine.

These people are not of another race, these who do not go to war and whose sons do not go. They are not a different race, but they are in process of becoming one. They elect to stand aside, to keep behind the ramparts along with the women, the young and the old, the usurers, and the money-changers, while men of sturdier stock arm and march forth to defend the city.

SHAPING INTO TWO SEPARATE PEOPLES. These men, these families, they have their excuses, and they consider them fine ones. They tell them to each other, and each one as he listens despises the excuse of the other, and hastily tries to do better himself, but does not. They are very busy; their sons are doing work so important that they cannot leave it, besides, their sons were not strong when quite young—as if anybody could not say the same thing—and could never stand the rough life. But what they mean is that they are fond of their sons, they feel that war is dangerous to those who engage in it, and these are nice comfortable times here at home and miles of money coming in.

So it goes. Two separate peoples are shaping up among us, side by side, on every street. One not only talks patriotism, but lives it; saves the race and keeps alive virtues and traditions of which all have made boasts; suffers, sacrifice, and triumph. There is not a family among all those who mourn, or who watch and wait and fear, but is ennobled by its sacrificial service for mankind—not a member of any such family who is not made the richer in mind and feeling throughout all his or her days by the new light that now envelops the family shrine and makes of it a holier place.

But for others in Canada prosperity abounds. The war is far away. These others here are doing just what the people of the United States are doing—standing pat and making money out of Europe's ruin.

THESE WHO FALL FOR US IN BATTLE. At the front, the men of Canada who have gone there, have shown a valor, a tenacity, a fortitude, a cheerfulness under hardship, that has won the world's admiration. These men, these boys, have shown qualities that their country here at home lacks at this hour. Every man in Canada should have read, if he did not, a letter published in The Star a short time ago, from a boy at the front. He wrote telling his mother that he, other sons, his brothers, had fallen in the fight.

"It is hard, mother dear," he wrote, "to write you today, for, by the time this letter reaches you, you will know that your baby boy, my dear old brother, went to glory, along a path which only men go, fighting for you and for God, and for our glorious Empire and flag. I know he died in the way all soldiers want to die. Of the seven boys in my section who left the trench, I alone hit the enemy's lines. . . . I was able to stand up to it, all mother dear, by divine Providence, I am sure, and live to fight again. You have lost one of your boys, mother, and you may lose another, but we are not afraid to die, and we shall all meet again, where wars shall be no more. He was a man, mother dear, remember him as a man, a great big man, who acted a man's part all through."

He acted a man's part all through, and all these boys are not afraid to die if need be, as this same writer says in his letter, "for the ashes of his fathers and the temples of his gods." But here at home let us preserve for these boys the temples they defend, and make the country worthy of these dead. Another Toronto boy wrote a letter before going into battle, and left it in safe hands to be mailed to his mother in case he fell. The mother received it, and in it he said that if the letter reached her "my duty to my country will have been served, but to you, I owe much more. My only regret at this hour is my want of opportunity to add to the comforts of your life and fulfill the obligations of a son to a mother."

He served his country, and it is the country to deserve such service as his and of all those splendid youths who with ardent hearts and rich imaginations have idealized the country for which they make the supreme sacrifice.

Another Toronto soldier—let all our profiteers and all cold and indifferent persons intent on the financial gains they can make and political advantages they can win in these days go on and read these fragments from the letters of the brave—writes his mother:

"We have lost a lot of our 'originals,' but on the whole we've been very lucky, and as for myself, I feel to put it in plain English, that I have been very good to me. I do not expect to be on as dangerous a spot again for a while, but mother, if my turn comes, we won't grudge it, will we? For so many have died so many have gone—at any rate I've lived to know that the worst is over, and that victory is certain. I haven't, I think, told you about the captain's will. He left all his kit and personal effects to the men of the section. He wished to have inscribed on his cross, 'I believe that I am but one of the countless thousands who died happy that England might live!'"

This captain died gladly that his country might live, and left all his personal effects to the men who had fought by his side.

AND HOW ARE WE DOING HERE AT HOME? At home here in Canada, many things go on as if there were no war except a foreign one away off somewhere out of which we can, if we are clever, make a pile of money. Business is humming. Everybody's busy. Stocks are on the rise. Any fellow with a little money can make a pile if he keeps his eyes open. There's talk of a general election, and the politicians on both sides are flying about discussing the chances.

In Canada in these days carrying herself as a country should that has these armies at the front—armies in which the casualties for October numbered upwards of 14,000? Do those in high places who ought to be giving the country leadership know what is going on around about them, in the homes of the people, where every day messages arrive telling them know that their sons, captains and lieutenants, sergeants and privates are dying gladly that their country may live? It is impossible to believe that any man who knows what is in the hearts of the people from whose homes have gone forth the 850,000 men under arms, can look with patience on the failure of the nation as a nation to turn aside from selfish pursuits in business and politics, and devote the entire mind, energy and resources of the country to the strengthening of the hands of the armies at the front. More men are needed in arms to support those already at the front of battle. Preposterous profits are being made in the manufacture of the munitions our soldiers use and in the supplies they require. The foods and necessities of the people are being cornered and combined to the public injury.

What we need here at home is a general acceptance of the standard of devotion expressed by the soldiers at the front, who die gladly that their country may live. If men will lay down their lives for Canada, other men, not called upon for this sacrifice, ought gladly to lay down lesser things. All that is required is that a few men, who are leaders among us, should stand out together, renounce partisan politics, suspend parties, organize a National Government, and proceed to make the country at this time one worthy of the sacrifices of those who die.

HUNTSMAN KILLED BY HIS OWN GUN THEATRICAL MAN IS KILLED IN FEARFUL FALL

Quebec, Nov. 27.—While out hunting, Harold Eden, of Gaspé Bay, tripped over a fallen tree, causing the discharge of his gun which killed him outright.

Corsican, First Of Winter Port Steamers In; Many Wounded Soldiers Aboard

The Allan liner Corsican arrived this morning from Liverpool with 965 passengers, a fair-sized cargo and a large quantity of mail. The latter contained 825 bags for Russia, and 125 bags for Japan. Many soldiers were on the steamer, some wearing colors which identified them as returned heroes who had been decorated for conspicuous gallantry on the battle field, while others bore physical evidence of their encounter with the Hun.

As the steamer swung into her berth at Sand Point a little after seven o'clock the members of the 30th Battalion Band struck up the air "Oh Canada," and the soldiers gave three rousing cheers. The reception committee, were on hand and extended a hearty welcome to all.

Owing to extremely rough weather after leaving Liverpool, the officers did not think it safe to allow the pilot to leave the ship, and he was brought to Canada.

The train containing the mail got away from West St. John about 2 o'clock and a special carrying the troops left about an hour later.

Bride a Passenger The arrival of the steamer was anxiously awaited by Rev. J. Bennett of Upper Jesus, who knew that his bride-to-be was on board. This lent a touch of romance to the scene, and the meeting was a happy one. The wedding is to take place tomorrow in the Mission Church, Paradise row.

Some of Their Experiences Lieut. Bassart of Montreal, who was attached to the 1st Machine Gun Unit is glad to be home again. His companions say it is a miracle that he is still alive. During a heavy shelling at Pozieres he was wounded in eight places inside of fifteen minutes. He lost his right eye, had two bullets penetrate his body, and had several shrapnel wounds in the head. One silver of shell is still imbedded in his skull. His jaw bone was broken by being struck with a piece of bone from an unfortunate stretcher bearer who was killed alongside of him. Lieut. Bassart has an X-ray picture of the piece of steel in his head.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant J. W. Hobbs of Sarnia, Ontario, is home on two months' sick leave. He is a member of the Royal Naval Air Service. While picnicking at Yarmouth, England, he met with an accident and had one of his ribs broken and he was badly shaken up.

Lieutenant A. J. Chadwick of Toronto, who is also attached to the Royal Naval Air Service, met with quite an experience. He was on a bombing raid when two enemy aircraft forced him to descend behind the German lines in Belgium. He destroyed his machine and then, getting rid of his uniform, hid in a church for three days. Later, disguised as a young woman, he succeeded in crossing the frontier and rejoining the British troops. He makes light of his adventure and is very reticent when questioned about his escape.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Devine of Ottawa was a member of an observer, and accompanied to Canada on sick leave.

Lieut. J. S. Williams of Vancouver, British Columbia, is home on sick leave. He was a member of the Royal Flying Corps, in the capacity of an observer, and was decorated with the military cross for gallantry.

None Have Yet Reported Sight of Submarines Vessels Arriving at New York Received Warning

MUCH SHIPPING ON OCEAN Large Steamships Coming or Going and Some in What is Regarded as Dangerous Zone—Precautions Taken When British Cruiser Warns

New York, Nov. 27.—Steamships arriving from Europe and from the West Indian ports reported that they caught wireless warnings yesterday to watch out for belligerent submarines, but all reported that no craft of that type had been observed. The incoming vessels took all precautions.

New York, Nov. 27.—Apprehension is felt in shipping circles here in view of the large number of passenger and freight steamships nearing this port and the reported proximity of German submarines. There have been for several days rumors to the effect that two German submarines have broken through the British blockade in the Atlantic and to the Atlantic coast and these received official recognition in a general warning sent out last night by the British cruiser Lancaster.

The warship, stationed fifteen miles southeast of Sandy Hook, cautioned all vessels flying the flags of the Entente Allies to beware of hostile submarine boats on this side of the Atlantic. The British wireless reads: "German submarines may be met anywhere in the Atlantic, especially west of 60 degrees west. Show no unnecessary lights. Avoid all trade routes and converging points."

Not since the U-85 entered Newport Harbor on October 7 and on the following day sank several British merchant vessels has there been so much uneasiness in marine quarters. It is believed that the merchant vessels of the allies now loading in this port will be in jeopardy until the British government gives assurances that the seas are clear and the danger remote.

Among the steamers due to arrive this week are the Cunard liners Laconia and Pannonia, with passengers from Liverpool and London respectively; the Anchor line Tuscania, from Glasgow; the White Star liner Lapland, from Liverpool; the Duca D'Aosta from Genoa and the mercurial from Bermuda. The freighters due to leave from the Celtic and Boyle of the White Star line.

Almost a score of French and British submarines have sailed from this port within the last two days and all these vessels are within the zone which is supposed to be most dangerous. Some large steamers also are approaching Boston and Philadelphia.

The Dash to Ramsgate London, Nov. 27.—Except in quarters campaigning to out Arthur J. Balfour from the Admiralty, the latest dash of German destroyers into British waters is treated by the newspapers as a futile junketing undertaken for the purposes of home consumption.

The Times' naval correspondent says that so long as the Germans care to take the risks involved they will always be able to repeat such exploits. The Mail uses the incident as a base of another severe attack on Mr. Balfour, whom it holds responsible for "this humiliation which exposes a proud and great nation to the jeers of the enemy." The Mail also recalls Mr. Balfour's speech of November 9, in which referring to the Channel raid of October 26, he said that he was confident that if the Germans came again they would not escape disaster.

Converging Drive On Romanian Capital From Three Directions

Teutonic Campaign Developing Rapidly—Admitted That Rumanians Have Retired From Line of River Alt—London Still Hopeful

The Teutonic campaign against Rumania is developing rapidly with a converging drive on Bucharest from three directions. The immediate threat to the capital seems to be greatest on the southwest, where the invaders have approached within fifty miles, after Field Marshal Von Mackensen had forced the passage of the Danube at two points and effected a junction with the armies of General Von Falkenhayn, which are pressing rapidly eastward after having broken the Rumanian resistance on the Lower Alt.

The rapid Teutonic advance southeast of Craiova turned the flank of the Alt position as did the Danube crossings. These factors, together with the continued pressure on the northern end of the line, also theoretically outflanked, "have now resulted in the Rumanian abandonment of the Alt Line." Bucharest announces this today, reporting also a Rumanian retreat a little to the east of the Topolog River, a tributary of the Alt to the east. This retreat apparently places the important town of Rimnik, on the railroad from Craiova to Hermannstadt, in Von Falkenhayn's hands.

The enemy threatening on the north and northwest from the border passes east of the Alt, are still being held in check by the Russo-Rumanian troops, and the military writers assume that the Russians are sending further forces to help out the Rumanians in defending the more immediate menace farther south.

In Dobruja, north of the Constanza-Tchernavoda line, the Russian advance appears to have come to a halt. The Bulgarians war office announces that the hostile forces which had been attacking have now entrenched before the Bulgarian positions. Fighting on the Micedonia front has been lessened on account of bad weather, but continued progress for the Italians who are driving northwest west of Monastir is reported in character.

Seemingly there is no disposition on the part of either the British or the French to attack in force in the Somme region just at present. Extremely bad weather has been reported as prevailing on this front and such attacks as Berlin has recorded apparently have been local in character.

Bucharest, Nov. 27.—The Rumanians have retired from the line of the River Topolog, the war office announces. The Rumanians also have retired a little to the east of the Topolog River. The Topolog is a tributary of the Alt.

London, Nov. 27.—The morning commentators in the normal newspapers today do not attempt to disguise the fact that the position of Rumania has become very much worse and that it is sorely in need of succor, the weightiest writers in their opinions refuse to be pessimistic.

These writers maintain that Rumania's position may be better than the map shows and the fact that the central passes are still being held and that the Rumanian soldiers are fighting everywhere with desperate courage is taken to show that the morale of the army is unimpaired. It is contended that as long as this is the case the Rumanians may yet turn the tables, as did the Allies on the Marne in 1914, the situation then being similar to the general features of the present position of Rumania.

Confidence is also expressed that reinforcements from the Rumanian north-western front, and the Russians, may arrive for the aid of the threatened armies in the south. The sudden rise in the Danube in consequence of the thaw is also regarded as a factor which may prove very awkward for the Germans. Some of the comment even approaches optimism in being contended that the Germans in their haste to conquer Rumania have actually weakened themselves through the necessity of drawing men from other fronts for the Rumanian campaign. Although the move of the Germans across the Danube is characterized as a brilliant one, it is declared it will be proved to be unsound from a strategic standpoint. The only real- istic Rumanian comment appears in the Daily Mail, which accepts the details of the Rumanian retreat as true.

(Continued on page 2, seventh column)

LESSARD TO BE ADGT. GENERAL HEAVY STORM IN GULF; FOUR BELOW IN QUEBEC

Quebec, Nov. 27.—The worst storm of the winter struck the Gulf late on Saturday night and two government boats had a bad time weathering it. The Montcalm, on her way to Quebec, made slow progress to this port, arriving ice-covered yesterday afternoon. The C. G. S. Lady Evelyn, on her way to Anticosti Island, had to put back to Quebec yesterday, where she arrived yesterday morning, heavily coated with ice and snow.

Quebec had its first real cold wave of winter yet, with a blizzard and barely any snow on the ground, the thermometer registered four below zero.

STEAMER WITH MUNITIONS FOR THE RUSSIANS IS IN DISTRESS IN THE PACIFIC

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The Norwegian steamer Niels Nielsen is in distress 850 miles west of Seattle, according to advices received here. Wireless advices were that the vessel had lost her propeller and was attempting to return to St. John and Moncton on the Maritime Express. He was taken ill a week ago, while on duty and was brought back to his home here. Although his illness was serious, his death came as a great shock. Mr. McAuley was a son of the late James P. McAuley of Moncton, who was killed in a railway wreck about ten years ago. He is survived by his mother, who resides in Moncton; his wife, formerly Miss Julia Saunders, of this city, three brothers, John of New York, Roy of Moncton, and Clyde of Regina, and three sisters, Misses Lois, Hazel and Edna, at home. Mr. McAuley stood high in the esteem of the railway officials and had many friends throughout the city, who will be sincerely grieved by his untimely death. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and the service at the funeral, which will be held from his late residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30, will be conducted by Rev. F. S. Dowling while the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of which he was a member, will also conduct their special service.

Girl Born to Death Quebec, Nov. 27.—About 2 a.m. yesterday fire destroyed two dwellings at Rimouski and despite the efforts of the volunteer brigade and neighbors, Miss Ross, 18 years old, was burned to death in her bed.

FUNERALS The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth McLean took place this afternoon from her late residence, 95 Mecklenburg street. Services were conducted by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, and interment was made in Fernhill.

The funeral of Samuel Orr took place this afternoon from his late residence, 12 St. Andrews street. Interment was made in Cedar Hill.

Fair and Milder. Maritime—Fresh southwest to south winds; fair and milder today and on Tuesday. New England forecasts—Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight, strong southwest winds.

WEATHER REPORT Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meteorological service

WEATHER REPORT Synopsis—Depressions exist on the British Columbia coast and in Iowa, while pressure is highest along the United States Atlantic seaboard. Fair weather prevails in Canada with much milder conditions in Ontario. Ottawa Valley—Fresh to strong south to southwest winds; fair and milder today and on Tuesday. Fair and milder.