

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCREADY,
President and Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in the United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to The Editor of The Telegraph, St. John. All letters sent to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and intended for publication should contain Stamps if return of MS. is desired in case it is not published. Otherwise, rejected letters are destroyed.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:

H. CECIL KEIRSTEAD,
MISS V. E. GIBSON.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:

British connection

Honesty in public life

Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion.

NO GRAFT

NO DEALS!

"The Herald, Standard, New Statesman, The Daily Telegraph."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 11, 1914

THE DEADLOCK AT VERDUN.

The daily reports of the deadlock on the Aisne, now nearly two months old, have overshadowed the meager statements made regarding the deadlock along France's eastern line of defence, which dates from the third week of the war. When the story of the war comes to be told the part played by the French army before Verdun will no doubt be described as one of the most important strategic features of the campaign.

Having in mind the second of the German elite guns at Liege and Namur, the outside world expected to see Verdun go down in a similar manner. Marbais and Givet were bombarded from a distance of nearly eight miles and it was hardly expected that Verdun could hold out for any length of time. But this is the striking phase of the situation in the east: that the French, after the series of great disasters with which the war began, should have rallied to the point of holding the enemy at all points and forcing him back along part of the line. For more than two months the French armies have prevented the Germans from advancing the two or three miles necessary for planting their heavy guns against Verdun. To the north of Verdun and to the west the Germans have had alternate successes and defeat, without getting within striking distance of the fortress. Some of the stiffest fighting of the war has taken place in that territory, where the French have more than held their own.

One authority takes this view of the situation:

"The answer to the puzzle, so far as it can be attempted today, is threefold. In the first place the early French defeats, though severe, were plainly not the result of German superiority, but the result of German errors. In the second place, the French have shown a capacity for rallying to the need of the moment. In the third place, the French have shown a capacity for resistance they have done admirably. The third point is military. If the war has been a purely tactical one, the French have been rendered obsolete by the newest guns. It has shown at the same time that field fortifications can be made almost impregnable. If the French barrier line from Verdun down through Toul and Epinal to Belfort has held back the German tide, it is not because masonry and armored turrets can resist the German guns, but because field armies in trenches have been able to keep back the German army, guns and all. Verdun, Toul, and Epinal stand today because the French field forces have prevented the Germans from getting their siege guns near enough."

Following the great battle in Lorraine in August, in which a French army of possibly 800,000 men was defeated between Metz and the Vosges and thrown back across the border, the Germans declared that the French defeat was a rout and that it would be months before the beaten army could catch breath. The Kaiser's men forced their way into France, reduced the strongest fortress in the world at Manoeuvres, occupied Lunville, and came almost to the gates of Nancy. But they found that the beaten army very quickly recovered breath, and today the Germans are out of Lunville and very close to their own frontier, if not actually back on German soil.

So with many other parts of the whole little front. Adopting a steam roller tactics the Germans rushed toward Paris,

regardless of loss of life and determined to capture the French capital and cripple the strength of their opponents before the Allied armies could be got into shape. This plan failed completely. Following the fall of Antwerp the enemy prepared for a smashing drive to Dunkirk and Calais. Fighting desperately, with no thought of the loss of soldiers, he brought all his strength to bear on the line between Arras and the sea. This plan also failed. In the Kaiser's own words Ypres would have to be taken by November 1, or a retreat made. The Allies still hold Ypres and the indications are that they will continue to do so. At no point in the long battle line is the enemy able to break through. From the channel to the Argonne, and from the Argonne to Mulhouse the German hordes have been badly frustrated.

DUGAL REPORT.

The Telegraph is publishing today a letter from Mr. F. B. Carvell, K. C., M. P., chief counsel for Mr. Dugal, together with other letters exchanged by Mr. Carvell and Lieut.-Governor Wood with reference to the report of the Royal Commission on the Dugal charges.

Mr. Carvell's contention is for himself and we think they will have the approbation of the public at large. The report of the Royal Commission should have been given to the public weeks ago. The authorities who have it in charge must of course accept responsibility for holding the report back.

The general understanding now is that the report is to be made public early next week. It must be clear enough that any further delay would intensify public disgust and suspicion. The Globe last evening in discussing the matter editorially said among other things: "The Governor, not the government, received the report, but whether it is now in the hands of the Governor or of the government, is not known. It should be given to the people, and without delay. Regardless of political exigencies or of political consequences, the people of New Brunswick should have the Dugal Commission report."

BRITISH INFANTRY STANDARD.

The right rule governing the height of British recruits has been changed so that the infantry standard is now five feet five inches instead of five feet six inches, and the minimum chest measurement has been decreased from thirty-five and a half to thirty-four and a half inches. This is not due to the demand of the hour for more soldiers. The standard is still above that from which it was raised early in September when the rush to the colors was so great that it congested the military machinery. Then men five feet three inches and even five feet two inches in height were accepted, and the standard was raised to check enlistment. The effect of the reduction has been noted in London and other large centres, where recruiting is very brisk.

Army medical men and medical publications declare that the army will not be weakened by the addition of smaller-sized men. On the contrary they maintain that the methods and requirements of modern warfare make the vigorous little man quite as useful as the vigorous big man. Attention is drawn to the fact that the model soldier is the one who can endure bad weather, broken sleep, irregular feeding, long marches and has the brains to take cover and use his weapon with skill and patience. These qualities are found in healthy short men as well as in men who are taller. In other words, a wiry physique is more important to the soldier than brute force.

THE DUTY OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND OF CANADA.

That steadfastness in time of trial which is a strong characteristic of the British race will be a decisive factor in the great world war. The French and British in the west, and the Russians in the east, are slowly beginning to demonstrate their ability to stand firm. But while that is true, the progress of the war on land and sea must impress Canada more and more day by day with the actual menace of Germany to the Empire at large. The losses bring the war nearer home. And it is well that Canada should fully realize the terrible nature of the task imposed upon British people now. So long as the shadow of German militarism lies across Great Britain and the other portions of the Empire, so long must Canada, together with other British countries, stiffen itself for the real sacrifices and the real shock of war.

It must now be coming home to Canadians in every province that their responsibilities are not discharged when they have sent a few thousand men across the Atlantic. They must see now not only that they must send many thousands more, but that they must also take measures beyond that for the defence of this country by sea and by land. In conjunction with the military authorities at Ottawa and in London, Canadians in every province must begin to take actual steps to put this country in a state of defence. This must not in any way interfere with our steady and growing contributions to the forces of the Allies on the Continent. When the Empire is in danger, and when the Dominion of Canada is actually standing in peril, men who are able-bodied and who are of an active age will not hesitate to join the overseas forces which this country is preparing, and those who are by age or disability unfitted for military service abroad must consider what they can do in furtherance of military service at home.

Our western newspapers, to refer to one necessary exception, are calling attention to the activities of German newspapers published in Nebraska and other states and circulated widely in our west-

ern provinces. These newspapers, which we must suppose will be forbidden the mails by the Dominion authorities now, have been making evil suggestions to German residents in the prairie provinces, and have even hinted that these provinces might be seized by the foreign residents in them, perhaps with the assistance of German soldiers from the United States. It is not for us to suppose that these things will actually be attempted, but it is for us to prepare for such a possible emergency that it can be handled firmly and effectively should any such attempt take actual form.

That is only one possibility. The ports of this country in the winter time are few and important, and it can now be seen that the possibility of a German cruiser raid upon any or all of them must be seriously considered. And these things must be considered the ordinary dictates of prudence command us to begin at once preparations for defence upon the most serious scale, in connection with and under direction of the military authorities of the Dominion. Our civil and provincial authorities should confer with Ottawa on these matters, in order that local activity may be in harmony with plans for the defence of the country at large.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

There is much for the young men of St. John and New Brunswick to think about in the sermon preached Sunday morning by Rev. E. B. Hooper, rector of St. Paul's church. Coming from one who is himself going to the front, his words ought to bring every able-bodied man of military age in this province to a fuller realization of his duty in this hour of danger.

With the Empire in peril, with thousands of her best soldiers fighting for justice and liberty—giving their services and their lives freely that our national existence shall not be wiped out by the military of Prussia—it is unthinkable that the young men of New Brunswick will fail to respond nobly and promptly to the call. To suggest that there will be difficulty in recruiting the eleven hundred men necessary to complete the New Brunswick regiment, should be to insult the manhood of this city and province.

In Great Britain men are flocking to the colors in such numbers as were never known before in the British Isles. But more men are needed—and more equipment. We in Canada must not forget that we are just as much at war as Great Britain; that our own rights and liberties are as much at stake as hers; and we must grasp thoroughly the fact that the triumph of German arms would forever wipe out that freedom and progress which are our birthright and in our blood.

We are a British people and we cannot take the role of spectator while Great Britain fights our battles. To shorten the war, to bring it to a successful conclusion, to give support and encouragement to our own men who will soon be engaged in battle, we must lose no time in bringing New Brunswick's regiment up to the required strength—and to send still another if it be needed. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are rushing men and more men to the front. Canada, too, must meet her responsibilities and her obligations promptly and with courage. We would have been ashamed of Britain had she flinched in so high and so sacred a cause. She did not flinch and we must give her our wholehearted support.

THE DUGAL REPORT.

The Hon. George Clarke, Acting Premier of New Brunswick, tells the Standard that the Lieutenant-Governor has not yet submitted to the government the report of the Royal Commission which investigated the Dugal charges. Mr. Clarke has no great reputation as a humorist, but apparently he is bidding for some fame of that character. The Lieutenant-Governor has been ready for some time to submit the Dugal report to Mr. Clarke and his colleagues, but these gentlemen have professed to be too busy to read it. They have been unable to receive the Dugal report and bring to bear upon it the influence of their astonishing intellects. There have been several meetings of the government, any one of which might have been extended for a few hours, or days if necessary, to give consideration to the Dugal report, which is important enough to have been given precedence over the ordinary routine business into which Mr. Clarke and his associates profess to have been so busy. Mr. Clarke is not so grateful in his attempt to retire behind such a flimsy technicality.

The people of New Brunswick do not care a button whether it is Mr. Clarke or the Lieutenant-Governor who has been responsible for withholding from the public the report of the Royal Commission, which everyone knows should have been published long ago. The purpose of the delay is to keep the public from knowing the truth. The Standard has a trenchant sentence—'to be found in the desperate position occupied by Mr. Clarke and his associates, who have been attempting among themselves, with the exceedingly awkward assistance of the Hon. James Kidd Fleming, to decide whether they will attempt to swim ashore and leave Mr. Fleming clinging to the overturned government boat, or if they will cling to the overboard and themselves cling to the waterlogged craft. Their delay has deceived nobody as to their desperate plight, but it has enabled Mr. Fleming, with that delicacy which has long distinguished him in public matters, to gain some prominence as head of the Patriotic Fund (1) and to participate in an official inspection of the Valley Road, (2) and with certain contractors of which his intimacy was of a touching character.

THE FIGHT IN THE PACIFIC.

The Admiralty has at last received confirmation of the loss sustained by Sir Christopher Crackock's ships in the engagement off the coast of Chile Sunday evening. That the Good Hope with the Admiral and five hundred of his brave men went down is no longer in doubt, but there is still hope that the cruiser Monmouth, though badly damaged, may have succeeded in reaching the shore. In that case, part or all of her crew may have been saved. The Glasgow appears to have escaped with minor injuries.

From the Admiralty's explanation that the battleship Canopus was not in the fight, it is clear that from the start the British must have realized that the odds were greatly against them. Had

the Canopus been present there would have been a different story to tell.

Little importance should be attached to the German statements that the British marksmanship was defective and that they were not able to train their guns accurately. In other engagements the British gunners have done superior work, and no doubt Sir Christopher's men were quite as skilled as any others in the service. The case is plain. The Germans, with sixteen guns of real striking power to two such guns on the Good Hope, were able to cripple their opponents before the smaller ships of their six-inch guns could get within range.

There will be more fighting in the Pacific. If it be true that a Japanese squadron of eight ships is in the vicinity of the Chilean coast it may be expected that every effort will be made to engage the German fleet. The Canopus, the Glasgow, and other British war vessels in the Pacific are still to be heard from. In any event the Allies will assuredly continue their pursuit of Admiral Spee's dangerous squadron and of every other German cruiser that is not safely bottled up in the Kiel Canal.

NOT AFRAID OF INVASION.

With the exception of a few pessimists no one in Great Britain is very much alarmed over the talk of the Germans invading the British Isles. The fall of Antwerp, and the occupation of Ostend by the enemy by no means caused anything like a panic. Even when it seemed that the Germans were making a successful march to Dunkirk and other channel ports the British press, the authorities, and the public in general refused to see any danger of invasion worth considering in the advance of the enemy to the coast. The worst that could happen, they pointed out, if Dunkirk and Calais were taken, would be the loss of the shortest line of communication with the army in France. The peril of invasion was not great.

The British experts argue that while attack might come from two directions, the air and the sea, a Zeppelin raid could have no serious military results, and an invasion by sea remains impossible until the British fleet is disposed of. They also assert that even if a large force, say 200,000 troops, were successfully landed the home force would be fully prepared to meet them and drive them back to their ships.

The New York Sun's military writer goes even further. He declares that the chances of a German Zeppelin fleet getting within striking distance of the British coast are all but negligible in the present phase of the war, and that taking it all in all, the probabilities would seem to be that the enemy, if he succeeded in getting over British territory, would suffer at least as much damage as he could inflict before he was repulsed.

"Assuming in the first place," says the Sun's authority, "that Germany could muster an aerial fleet of sixty or seventy dirigibles—believed to be an impossible number—such an armada could not count on escaping observation in its approach as a single or a pair of airships might. Once detected it would have to run the gauntlet of the guns of the numerous other batteries planted at convenient places for its entertainment. Besides, it would be promptly attacked by the considerable British home defence aviation corps. Even were they not seriously damaged the injury they could do would be of trifling military importance. It is not likely that they could do more than inflict a few casualties on the ground forces. But what would be the gain to Germany as regards the issue of the war? A handful of soldiers killed on the ground or the Aisne or Yser would be more important. In fact, the net result of a Zeppelin raid would be to harm to Germany more than to the Allies. It would be a costly and unnecessary sacrifice of British life and property to England's fever heat."

"Antwerp in German hands, it is held, adds nothing to England's immediate risk. The capture of Antwerp, a narrow and easily blockaded, Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais are wholly lacking in facilities for the embarkation of an army. The prospect is easily wiped up by blockading fortillas and mines. But what use discussing such a point when Germany has no transports in the Channel. If she could send transports thither she would not need the Channel ports. If she could send ships out from Emden or from the Elbe or Weser to reach the Channel the Channel ports would be unnecessary. The sea invasion of England depends on one point and one only—command of the sea. The British fleet must be sunk before it is possible."

British confidence in the army and navy is fully justified. But those who now enjoy the protection of that army and that navy must not fail to respond when the call comes for more men to fight the empire's battles.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Are you buying only Made in Canada goods?

Reports from Toronto indicate that unemployment there is less than was expected. There is little more than half the registration at the Civic Bureau that there was last year.

Official reports from the Belgian headquarters are becoming more positive in their assertions that the Germans are finding it extremely difficult to retain their hard-won position on the southwestern coast of Belgium.

The Montreal Herald puts the following pointed question to those who have become alarmed over every slight reverse to the British army and navy: "Talking of the outlook, how would you like it from Germany's point of view?"

It should be recognized that there is undoubtedly in Canada a very complete system of German espionage with the result that every bit of information published in this country in regard to defence plans, movements of ocean steamers, or war vessels is promptly transmitted to the enemy.

A wonderful letter from an English woman appeared recently in a London morning paper. This sentence tells the story: "I have," she says, "light words as war vessels, who have belonged to members of my family. The last man of the family has now given his life for his country, therefore there is no longer any reason for keeping these war-

ships in concealment. I am sure their former owners would wish them to be of use, if possible, to their country." That sort of letter should help recruiting, so fine is its spirit.

When Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary in the Balfour government, made his famous trip to South Africa in November, 1902, after the close of the Boer war, he was taken there on the cruiser Good Hope which was then new. It is more than ten years since the admiralty stopped building armored cruisers on the Good Hope plan. The latest ships have more formidable main batteries.

A recent official report of the operations in France and Belgium spoke of the great damage done by British howitzers. They can build as big guns in England as they can at Essen, and no doubt Britain now has howitzer guns in action fully able to take care of some of the heavy German weapons.

With the fall of Tsing Tau the Anglo-Japanese fleet is released to join in the pursuit of the German cruisers in the Indian and Pacific oceans. The surrender of the fortress ends the hold of Germany on any part of the Asiatic mainland. It is a sweet revenge for Japan.

Germany has not much left now outside of Europe.

In view of the Republican landslide in the United States on Tuesday, President Taft may be excused for making a little party politics in his talk to the Harvard students on the following day.

The suggestion has been made that things have come to a strange pass in the art of war when fortifications are a hazard instead of a reliance and it takes an army to screen a strong place instead of the strong place screening the army.

It is encouraging to note that although General DeWitt once said that Tommy Atkins was a mighty good shot in South Africa, Lord Roberts declares that the shooting of the British soldier today is infinitely superior to his marksmanship in the Boer War.

No doubt Charles E. Whitman is not unmindful of the fact that it was a governor of New York that Theodore Roosevelt laid the foundation for his national prominence and that it was as governor of New York that Grover Cleveland paved the way to the Presidency.

Many writers are having a lot of fun over Colonel Roosevelt's statement that he has seen plans prepared deliberately by at least two nations now involved in the war to capture San Francisco and New York. But it is likely to set American naval and military authorities thinking just the same.

Don't get rattled. In such a war as this our own side cannot win all the victories.—Toronto Star.

It is most desirable that the seriousness of the situation should not be overlooked, but in view of all that the British navy and army have accomplished, he who is depressed by the reverses so far reported is a pessimist indeed.

Sir Christopher Crackock closed his distinguished career with that honor and gallantry that have ever been characteristic of British naval men. There is comfort in the knowledge that he and his men fought to the last against a foe that was stronger. Their bravery in forcing the light in the face of superior odds will still further increase our respect and admiration for the British navy.

The full strength which the whole British Empire can put forth will be none too much to overthrow the Power that has challenged its very existence.—London Daily Mail.

There never was a time when men from Canada were so urgently needed as now. Canada must lose no time in recruiting so that troops may be ready—drilled and equipped—when each call comes. The New Brunswick contingent now being raised affords a fine opportunity for the men of this city and province to show the world that we are quite as much alive to the seriousness of the situation as the people of Upper Canada and the West.

The ways of the perfidious Turk are well illustrated by the following from The Christian Science Monitor:

"Again and again, during the last month the Turkish embassy has assured the London representative of the Monitor that there was no prospect of Turkey interfering against her old protectors, France and the United Kingdom, in the present struggle. Yet without a moment of warning, the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea commenced war against Russia by attacking the Tsar's ports. There is no doubt that this step has been long contemplated, and that it has been taken by the Porte after deliberate consideration. No one has ever believed, for one moment, that the purchase of the Breslau and the Goeben was a bona fide transaction."

How to Pronounce Calais.
(London Chronicle.)

The old difficulty about the pronunciation of Calais has been raging again in the last few days. Those of us who happen to know that the "C" should be sounded often stick to "Cally" nevertheless. The correct pronunciation incurs a double danger. One may be taken as an ignorant person who "doesn't know French"; and, if controversy arises and one tries to turn the tables, there is the fear of figuring as a snob anxious to air superior knowledge. But on the point of accuracy, when Mr. Peppys wrote the place as "Callis" or "Callies" he was not far out as regards pronunciation.

Velvets for full suitings are plain, dark and rich in color.

MARKED DECLINE
IN CANADA'S REVENUE

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—The financial statement of the Dominion for October and for the first seven months of the fiscal year shows a marked decline in revenue. The October statement, especially, reflects the effects of the war in cutting customs revenue.

For the past month customs receipts totalled \$3,811,000, a decrease of \$471,000 as compared with October of last year. For the seven months of the fiscal year customs revenue has totalled \$27,288,157, a decrease of nearly \$20,000,000. The total revenue for the seven months has been \$80,972,466, which is \$20,130,848 less than for the corresponding period of last year. The October drop in revenue was \$3,864,844.

Expenditures for the ordinary expenses of administration show, on the other hand, a continued increase. For the seven months consolidated fund expenditure has been \$65,211,708, an increase of \$7,764,875.

Capital expenditures show some curtailment this year. The comparative figures are \$23,500,566 for the first seven months of this year as compared with \$20,720,450 for the first seven months of 1913-14.

The net debt of the Dominion is now considerably higher than it has ever been, although the war expenditure has hardly begun to figure as yet in the returns.

At the end of October the net debt was \$323,675,899, an increase of \$51,847,862 as compared with October 31 of last year. During the past month the jump in the national debt was \$2,288,814.

Temporary loans now amount to \$20,678,838, an increase of about \$11,000,000 during the month. Despite the increased taxation paid to the government, the deficit on the revenue account for October of last year was only \$1,618,641, or \$808,387 less than for October of last year.

FOUR REGIMENTS
OF MOUNTED RIFLES

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The Canadian government will issue a special issue of the Canada Gazette proclaiming a state of war against Turkey and bringing into effect against the subjects of that country all the orders in council already passed against Germany and Austria.

The recent war office communication, asking for 15,000 more men from Canada for the second contingent did not provide for any cavalry and some surprise was expressed here at this omission. It transpires, however, that the reason for this lies in a development of the fighting now going on in France and Belgium. Information received here is that considerable proportion of the Allies' cavalry, armed with rifles and bayonets, are now in the trenches fighting side by side with the infantry. Their horses have been withdrawn from the zone of fire and the work of reconnaissance has developed largely on the foot.

Although no official explanation has been made public, there is little doubt that the reason the army council did not provide for any cavalry and some surprise was expressed here at this omission. It transpires, however, that the reason for this lies in a development of the fighting now going on in France and Belgium. Information received here is that considerable proportion of the Allies' cavalry, armed with rifles and bayonets, are now in the trenches fighting side by side with the infantry. Their horses have been withdrawn from the zone of fire and the work of reconnaissance has developed largely on the foot.

Moreover, in Egypt and elsewhere, the work of the mounted rifles is to secure the flanks of the army. Realizing this, the government here is taking steps to have a force of two or three thousand mounted rifles sent to the front as soon as the war office is ready for them.

Omens of Heaven and Earth.

(New York Sun.)
Above the world a glare
Of sunset-gold and spears;
And then, in the air,
Of mist and rain,
Long lines of bronze and gold,
Huge helmets, such a cloud;
And then a flash of fire,
There in the night that phantoms seem to crowd.

A face of flame; a hand
Of crimson lightning;
A sword, and solemnly
A burning hell,
From which a stream of Hell,
A river of blood, in frenzy seems to roll.

And then, upon a throne,
Like some vast precipice
Above that River of Dis,
Behold a King, alone,
At the foot of a cross of blood,
Pressing: each one the peer
Of Dante's Hell froze up the heart with fear.

Then shapes that breast to breast
Gulley to face a foe;
And through the crimson glow
Of Him whose banner flies
Above a world that burns;
A raven in the skies,
And as it flies into a Death's Head turns.

The wild trees writhe and twist,
Their gaunt limbs wrung with fear;
And then into my ear
A word seems hushed
A message, filled with dread,
A dark, foreboding word,
"Behold! We are a dead
Who here on earth lived only by the sword!"
—Madison Cawein.

Cupid's Advertisement.

(New York Sun.)
Cupid is a busy elf,
You can see him for yourself.
Yet perhaps he'll find it wise
To come to the aid of his
Somehow in this style maybe.
"Hearts extracted painlessly."
He'll of course omit to state
That the after-pain is great.
And when heart is gone, 'tis said,
Man is apt to lose his head.
Gladly would he bear some pain
If his heart he could regain.
G. B. M.

Velvets for full suitings are plain, dark and rich in color.

MARKED DECLINE
IN CANADA'S REVENUE

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—The financial statement of the Dominion for October and for the first seven months of the fiscal year shows a marked decline in revenue. The October statement, especially, reflects the effects of the war in cutting customs revenue.

For the past month customs receipts totalled \$3,811,000, a decrease of \$471,000 as compared with October of last year. For the seven months of the fiscal year customs revenue has totalled \$27,288,157, a decrease of nearly \$20,000,000. The total revenue for the seven months has been \$80,972,466, which is \$20,130,848 less than for the corresponding period of last year. The October drop in revenue was \$3,864,844.

Expenditures for the ordinary expenses of administration show, on the other hand, a continued increase. For the seven months consolidated fund expenditure has been \$65,211,708, an increase of \$7,764,875.

Capital expenditures show some curtailment this year. The comparative figures are \$23,500,566 for the first seven months of this year as compared with \$20,720,450 for the first seven months of 1913-14.

The net debt of the Dominion is now considerably higher than it has ever been, although the war expenditure has hardly begun to figure as yet in the returns.

At the end of October the net debt was \$323,675,899, an increase of \$51,847,862 as compared with October 31 of last year. During the past month the jump in the national debt was \$2,288,814.

Temporary loans now amount to \$20,678,838, an increase of about \$11,000,000 during the month. Despite the increased taxation paid to the government, the deficit on the revenue account for October of last year was only \$1,618,641, or \$808,387 less than for October of last year.

FOUR REGIMENTS
OF MOUNTED RIFLES

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The Canadian government will issue a special issue of the Canada Gazette proclaiming a state of war against Turkey and bringing into effect against the subjects of that country all the orders in council already passed against Germany and Austria.

The recent war office communication, asking for 15,000 more men from Canada for the second contingent did not provide for any cavalry and some surprise was expressed here at this omission. It transpires, however, that the reason for this lies in a development of the fighting now going on in France and Belgium. Information received here is that considerable proportion of the Allies' cavalry, armed with rifles and bayonets, are now in the trenches fighting side by side with the infantry. Their horses have been withdrawn from the zone of fire and the work of reconnaissance has developed largely on the foot.

Although no official explanation has been made public, there is little