PRO-GERMAN

I Star, Oct. 22.)

are forces-for which the gov are forces—for which the government cannot dissolution of parliament at this time. Such il effect of their proposal. What they urge Both political parties had their plans made m; and both immediately abandoned them foreign fire.

part in the war have been con to "cease firing" on each other and to unite "fire" upon the German enemy. As in Bri-eir arms, and publicly pledged themselves to imment of cavil or criticism, to the gov ically, on the invitation of the gov now of this patriotic dis to securing a party victory, would be even it would be equivalent to one Ally tre

t the signature of His Royal Highn session to an order, postponing postponement was tantamount to ion before another session of parlia perfectly what he was signing, and how it try. What His Royal Highness would press would prees, cannot be for a moment in doubt; but we nada, and full responsibility for anything he in the shoulders of his ministers. In the the shoulders of his ministers. In this it; for the course of His Royal Highness ey force him to dishonor his signature, they which only a very reckless gove

Canada-for the whole British empire. racy. The war is still being certainly the Allies are not yet in a posior weakening of their forces. Get rman actins of the Allies is notorious. We had the day publicly pillorying its pernicious labors ister utterances of the German "Colony" inister utterances of the German "Colony" tion start an abortive rebellion in South a agents are active in India and Egypt. It is a than we know in the British Islands, Their

upon Canada today, it would divide our ating each other with an unparalleled bittraitorous conditions under which this po-such an act would be, in effect, pro-German the ever-alert German General Staff which gathering of contingents in the Overseas e British army in the field—that "contempthe British army in the field—that "contempt-he traditions of Waterloo, the Grimea and people at this time would be hailed as great, with hopeless dismay in London. Whether an politics, we have no idea; but, if they nothing better than plunging us in this hour

Coulter, A. Watson, D. C. Sheppard, W. Forbes, J. H. Creighton, Lieuts, G. W. Harris, E. M. Bentley, F. G. McDonald, J. E. Christie, F. D. Elliot, E. W. Mingo, C. J. Droggett, H. A. Duncan, J. M. Gillis, R. E. Russell, G. A. Ross, M. Brock, G. E. C. Eagar. New Brunswick men are in charge of both general hospitals, Dr. Murray Mac-Laren of No. 1 and Dr. J. W. Bridges, formerly of Fredericton, of No. 2. With No. 1 hospital is Dr. G. S. Corbet of St. John: Captain E. J. Ryan is with Depot Company A. M. C. Captain H. H. Donnelly is with Auto-mobile Machine Gun Brigade No. 1. Captain J. L. Duval who went from St. John occupies the position of captain of No. 1 Field Ambulance Corps of which Lieut.-Col. A. E. Ross, of King-ston (Ont.), is in command. Lieutenant J. Oliphant of the Army Service Corps, is in the Brd Infantry

second lieutenant of the ils." Colonel R. E. W. Si details." Colonel R. E. W. Simson com-mands this transport. Captain E. K. O'Connell, of Woodstock (N. B.), is captain of the 3rd Fleid Com-pany Engineers directly under Major G. B. Wright, who is in command. The officers of No. I Field Company Engineers include Major W. W. Melville, Woodstock, in command; Captain T. C. Irving, Woodstock; Lieutenant E. R. Vince, Woodstock; Lieutenant E. R. Vince, Woodstock. The officers of the Artillery Division Signal Company include Lieutenant A. cavitt and Lieutenant T. Powers of this

SEVENTY CRUISERS **ON GERMANS' TRAIL**

London, Oct. 27, 7 p. m .- The admiralty tonight issued a state ment outlining the steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean, and the Karlsruhe, which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic. The

Karlsruhe, which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says: "Searching for these vessels and working in concert under vari-ous commanders in-chief are upwards of seventy British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruis-ers. Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers. "The vast expanses of seas and oceans, and the many thousands of islands offer almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships. In spite of every effort to cut off their coal supply, it has hitherto been mainntained by one means or another. In the face of increasing difficulties the discovery and destruction of these few enemy cruisers therefore is largely a matter of time, patience and good luck. The public mind should have confidence that the com-manders-in-chief and the experienced captains serving under them are doing all that is possible and taking the best steps to bring the enemy to action. enemy to action.

enemy to action. "Our commanders so far have been occupied in very serious and important convoy duty, but this work has somewhat lessened, and the number o fsearching cruisers is being continually agumented. Mean-while merchant ships must observe the admiralty instructions, which it is obviously impossible to specify, and use all the precautions which have been suggested. On routes where these instructions have been followed they have so far proved very effective. On the other hand, where they have been disregarded, captures have been made. The same vastness of the sea which has so far enabled the Germans to could capture, will protect trade. avoid capture, will protect trade.

"The only alternative to the methods now adopted would be the marshalling of merchantmen in regular convoys at stated intervals. So far it has not been thought necessary to hamper trade by enforc-

So far it has not been thought necessary to hamper trade by children ing such a system. "The percentage of loss is much less than was reckoned on before the war. Out of 4,000 British ships engaged in the foreign trade only 39 have been sunk by the enemy, or less than one per cent, in all. Be-sides seven vessels are now overdue in Atlantic waters. "The rate of insurance for cargoes, which at the outbreak of the war was fixed at five guineas per cent, has now been reduced to two

guineas per cent.

guineas per cent. "Between 8,000 and 9,000 foreign voyages have been undertaken to and from United Kingdom ports, less than five per 1,000 of which have been interfered with; and of these losses a large number have been caused by merchant vessels taking everything for granted and proceeding without precantions as if there were no war. "On the other hand, German oversea trade has practically ceased to exist. Nearly all their fast ships which have been used as auxili-ary cruisers were promptly penned into neutral harbors, or have taken refuge in their own. Among the comparatively few German ships which have put to sea 133 have been captured, or nearly four times the number of those lost by the very large British mercantile marine. marine.

"In these circumstances there is no occasion for anxiety and no excuse for complaint. On the contrary the more fully the facts con-cerning our overses trade and its protection by the royal havy can be disclosed and the more attentively they are studied, the greater will be the confidence and satisfaction with which the situation can be to viewod ?

PARTICULARS OF INDRANI'S SINKING.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1914

TO ARMS

(By Alfred Austin).

1 Now let the cry, "To Arms! To Arms!" Go ringing round the world: Aud swift a wave-wide Empire swarms Round Battleflag unfurled! Wherever glitters Britain's might Or Britain's banner flies, Or Britain's banner flies, Leap up mailed myriads with the light Of manhood in their eyes; Calling from farmstead mart and strand, "We come! And we! And we! That British steel may hold the land, And British keels the sea!" II.

From English hamlet, Irish hill, Weish hearths, and Scotch byres, They throng to show that they are still Sons worthy of their sires: That what those did, we still can do, That what those did, we still can do, That what they were, we are, Whose fathers fought at Waterloo, And died at Trafalgar! Shoulder to shoulder see them stand, Wherever menace be, To guard the lordship of the land, And Trident of the sea. III.

Nor in the parent Isle alone Spring squadrons from the ground, Canadian shore and Austral zone With kindred cry resound; "From shimmering plain, and Snow-fed stream Across the deep we come, Across the deep we come, Seeing the British bayonets gleam, Hearing the British drum, Foot in the stirrup, hilt in hand, Free men, to keep men free. All, all will help to hold the land, While England guards the sea!" IV.

Comrades in arms, from every shore Were thundereth the main, To face the foot covert crag, And chase them till they fall, And chase them the they fail, Then plant the grand old English Flag Upon the foreign wall! What! Wrench the Sceptre from her hand

And bid her how the knee! Not while her Yeomen guard the land, And her ironclads the sea!

AGRICULTURE

It is stated on unimpeachable author ity that Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity wi command the New Branswick regimen that is about to be raised as part of th second Canadian contingent as soon a official intimation is received from Ot tawa. He has been active in the wor of aiding the central authorities from th outbreak of war and it was due to hi efforts largely that the St. John infantr detachment was so quickly equipped From the first he offered to raise th regiment of New Brunswickers if neede and only recently had an interview wit the provincial government on the sam matter but they thought it as wholl the affair of the militia department. It is understood that Lieut.-Col. McAvit will soon be going to Halifax to confe with the divisional headquarters stat there and it is thought that the definit order to recruit for the second New Brunswick detachments will then b given to him. nxiety and no the facts con-oyal navy can d, the greater tuation can be to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottaws. A distribu-tion of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will in part the in cashle de

stread given to him. and For the last few days a report has been in preparation by the local militia authorities concerning the possibilities than for the mobilization of Canadian troops

Understood That Arrangements Have Been Made for Mebilization and Possibly Embarking Here.

COMMANDER OF

N. B. BATTALION

ON GREAT BATTLE

(Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gasette.) Town in Northern France, Oct. 23—The battle of the Marne was not of greater consequence than that which now grows graver daily between the North Ses, Courtrai and Arras. The battle of the Marne was really of less con-North Sea, Courtral and Arras. The battle of the tharthe was trend strength sequence. That was the first great test on equal terms of the opposing strength and intelligence. If this fight is lost by the Allies it means a greatly prolonged campaign for us, at least, and it means for Germany, if she loses, nothing less than the loss of her hopes. Of course, she will not have lost everything, for her resources are great, but it is felt here that in the nature of the case she can do

resources are great, but it is felt here that in the nature of the case she can do no more afterward than prolong the day of final defeat. No wonder she is lighting desperately. It certainly appears from official reports that the Allies are now merely holding the positions they have lately won and that the Germans are getting under way again. I think they really are doing so. They have had heavy reinforcements from the east; of that we are certain, and they may get more. They know that if they are to keep their foot-ions in Fourne the more facility of the second ing in France they must do all they can and they are doing exactly that. The new, heavy, and persistent work is bearing on the Allies between Lille and Arras.

Frantic efforts by the German force, not quite so well strengthened except by artillery are being made against the Nieuport, Dixmude, Ypres line. So far no impression has been made on the Allies.' The heavier weight of men and metal is being held back by the aplomb and confidence which is the heritage of the Marne and Aisne, as well as the material power to resist, of which I am allowed to say less.

BELGIANS IN BRUSSELS IN SIX WEEKS.

LT. COL, J. L. MCAVITY GERMANS STAKE ALL

It is my opinion that in another six weeks, or not quite so long, the Bel-gians may be inspecting what has been done in Brussels by the Germans, at least matters appear to be tending that way. That the Allies are content to hold their positions for a time does not mean to those who kno with ways of their commanders that they are doubtful of go-ing forward. I think they can afford to wait while the German infantry in sheer desperation throws itself in masses against the steady fire from the Allies'

One does not write thus through light regard of Germany's military capa-city. That is still most formidable, but the Allies have gauged the powers of the Germans. It is their artillery which is now returning the transference of the battlefields from France to Belgium. That and the street to street lighting in the thickly populated industrial country between Lille and La Bassee.

There is evidence that the Germans in Belgium are in some anxiety already There is evidence that the Germans in Belgium are in some aintiety already about what is happening in France. For days past a movement eastward from the north of Belgium has been manifest. Their reinforcement may hold mat-ters up, but they cannot throw matters backward materially. The German light and heat is dying down, not once since the battle of the Marne has the German infantry carried an important position of the Allies and what it could not do then certainly it is not likely to do now. The experience gained in following affairs of this campaign for two months, from Belfort to Dunkirk, would enable anyone to judge from the things to be seen about the town where this is being written that fighting, at least as hard as any since the war began, is going on only a few miles away.

KAISER IN POOR HEALTH: AT "OUTS" WITH STAFF.

Paris, Oct. 23-Rumors from various sources keep coming to affirm that the kaiser is in a very serious condition of health. It is also affirmed that the Imperial relations with most of the leading generals of the headquarters staff, are distinctly strained and that had the kaiser's orders' been obeyed the staff, are distinctly strained and that had the raiser's orders open, obeyed the retreat from the Marne would have ended in total disaster for the Germans. The kaiser does not think so, and severely upbraids the leaders for not carrying out his views. On meeting one of his best men who had been obliged to fall back, the emperor greeted him with: "You fell back, and yet you are still alive."

All of the staff resent this as a personal reflection upon their courage, and notwithstanding all their loyalty and extreme deference always shown to the kaiser, more than one bitter word has escaped their lips. The kaiser's great fear now is said to be assassingtion. Wherever quar-

city. With the Artillery are: Heavy artillery battery and ammuni-tion column—Major F. C. Magee, Cap-tain G. E. Hall, Lieut. W. A. Irving, Lieut, J. A. Ryan, Lieut, G. H. D'O. Reid, Lieut, W. H. Robb. Attached—Veterinary officer, Capt. A. Landry; paymaster, Hon. Capt. R. B. Thomson.

Landry; paymaster, Hon. Capt. R. B. Thompson. Divisional Ammunition Column-O. C., Lieut.-Col. J. J. Penhale; adjutant, Major C. E. Long. Attached-Medical officer, Major D. Donald; veterinary officer, Lieut. C. E. Edgett; paymaster, Lieut. L. A. Chown. No. 1 Section-Major E. W. Leonard, Lieut. H. M. Dunlop, Lieut. W. B. Me-Taggart; Lieut. G. L. McGann. No. 2 Section-Captain F. W. Pickles, Lieut. J. S. B. Macpherson, Lieut. C. G. Dowsley, Lieut. H. C. Lefoy. No. 3 Section-Major S. B. Anderson, Lieut. R. St. C. Hayes, Lieut. R. H. Harcourt, Captain C. J. Bell. 'No. 4 Section-Captain C. E. Church-hil, Lieut. C. F. Inches, Lieut. J. B. H. Hoodless.

Hoodless. Supernumeraries—Major J. T. Mc-Gowan, Major E. T. B. Gillmore, Cap-tain J. G. E. Roy, Lieut. F. H. Crathern. Lieut. L. S. C. Kelly is attached to the staff of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade

as paymaster. On the general list are. Lieut-Colonel J. R. Kirkpatrick, Ma-jor A. N. Jener, Major J. S. Leitch, Ma-jor J. J. Bull, Major H. T. Hughes, Captain A. Turnbull.

A leading Italian newspaper recently published extracts from the principal Petrograd newspapers on the subject of Italian neutrality. All are elaborate articles tending to show that Italy's interest demands the abandonment of her present position. The Petrograd Gazette says:

"The adhesion of Italy to the Triple Entente will augment the land and sea forces now battling against Austria and Germany, will prevent Turkey from em-barking on a dangerous adventure, and will force Rumania and Bulgaria, who now aspire, respectively, to Tran and Macedonia, to join in the and Macedonia, to join in the coaliton against Austria and Germany. The latest newspaper reports from Rome and the conduct of the government itself show that the neutrality of Italy, which is so opposed to her best interests, can-not be of long duration."

Germany's Loss.

(Toronto Star.) One irreparable injury already to Germany is its loss of leadershi thought. This may be regarded as a small matter at a time when physical force must be invoked even by peace. But the world will en after this war is over; and the endure even though the physishould perish.

COL I. L. MCAVITY