

The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1915.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved"—H. M. The King
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

THE RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

That St. John's young men are now more deeply aroused to the necessity of offering for active service, than at any time since the outbreak of war, is well illustrated by the fact that more than 120 came forward at last evening's great recruiting meeting and offered themselves as members of the 104th—Lieut. Col. Fowler's crack New Brunswick regiment. The class of recruits offering is sufficient guarantee that the latest unit to be raised in this province will bear well its part when the time of testing comes and will live up to the best traditions of those who have gone before.

It was stated at last evening's meeting that, at the rate of progress already shown, the 104th would have 800 men in the ranks by Saturday night. Last night's contribution should put the number well over 900 and a few days' campaigning will be sufficient to complete the establishment. Young men desiring to join what is likely to prove one of the finest regiments to go from Canada should act at once. Otherwise it may be too late.

When the 104th has been filled the work of recruiting will not cease. It must be remembered that before soldiers can be sent to the battle lines they must be adequately trained, equipped and supplied and that process requires time. The First Contingents were sent from Canada to England within six weeks after the outbreak of war but were kept in English training camps for several months and when sent to the front did not suffer in comparison with the seasoned veterans of the British service. The 26th was trained largely in St. John and those who saw them on the march during the last two or three weeks of their stay here must have been impressed with their fine appearance and excellent discipline. Yet they, too, were given additional training in England and the fine record they made for themselves, their admirable coolness under fire and conspicuous bravery in action, told of the value of such seasoning. The 53th is still in camp in Valcartier, and will require some additional time to fit themselves for active service. The 6th and 104th, as well, will probably spend much of the winter receiving instruction and may not get to the fighting lines before next spring. In the meantime the call is for trained men, so it can easily be seen that if this call is to be answered the material for the training cannot be gathered too quickly. This is the point for young men of New Brunswick to remember. If they are to be of service they should join the colors at once.

THE NEW RUSSIA

It is reported that since the Czar's government put vodka under the ban the Russian peasants have saved one hundred million roubles a month, or \$52,500,000. In the twelve months since that decree was put into force the saving would amount to \$630,000,000, and it is now reported that the Russian government is shortly to issue an internal loan of \$500,000,000. If so the peasants should be able to take care of it from their savings.

The new Russia may be said to date from 1914, the outbreak of war. Before that time Germany did not seriously regard the possibility of opposition from the East. Her plan was to conquer France first, and then Great Britain. Russia was to be reckoned with in the indefinite future. But Russia surprised the world. She mobilized her troops with a facility entirely above and beyond all expectations and once in line they fought valiantly and well. But for the onslaught of the Russian steam roller early in the campaign the Germans would have been able to bring much more pressure to bear in France. The progress of the Muscovite troops, however, was so marked that official Germany was forced to pay serious attention to the "bear" and to send to the eastern battle front army corps after army corps of the flower of the Austro-German forces.

Today Russia is confident that her cause will triumph and that the enemy is already on the road to defeat. Travellers recently returned from Petrograd and Moscow report the Russian people as more contented, more prosperous than ever. They

have taken on a new energy and the sole desire now is to prosecute the campaign until rewarded by complete victory. When the story of the war is written in its entirety it will be found that more than passing credit for the success of the Allies must be given to the Muscovites. It is a new Russia that faces the Teuton today.

CANADA'S FOREIGN BORN.

A special report published by the Census and Statistics office at Ottawa gives interesting facts in regard to the foreign born population of Canada. It shows that at the last census, in 1911, the total foreign born population of Canada was 752,732, or ten per cent of the total population. According to the immigration records from 1912 to 1915 the number of Austrians entering this country was 78,999 while German to the number of 17,626 also came into Canada. There are no available statistics of departures.

Of the total of 752,732 foreign born persons in Canada in 1911 there were 62.6 per cent. of males, the males amongst the foreign born of hostile countries being 77,662 for Austria-Hungary, 39,577 for Germany and 3,523 for Turkey and Syria. Since 1911 the total number of foreign born who have become naturalized is 344,557 or nearly 46 per cent. of the total. Persons born in the enemy countries, but who have become naturalized in Canada, number for Austria-Hungary 60,949, or 50 per cent.; for Germany, 28,233, or 59 per cent., and for Turkey and Syria, 1,889, or 39 per cent.

Of the total foreign born population 303,680 were born in the United States. The report presents an analysis showing that of this number 152,308 were naturalized and 151,372 were still alien. From a further statement of the racial origin of the immigration population born in the United States it appears that 136,720 were of British, 1,804 were of Austro-Hungarian and 45,374 were of German origin. Of these numbers 70,527 of British origin, 813 of Austro-Hungarian origin and 21,362 of German origin were naturalized.

Sir George Reid, Australian High Commissioner in London, offered to continue in his post without salary, but was politely informed by Premier Fisher that Australia did not require such a sacrifice. Then, the premier appointed himself to the position. The action explains the statement.

From Berlin to Bagdad is said to be the German slogan in the Balkan venture. But the Huns may find that the highway between those two centres is even longer than that road of which the songster tells us with its terminus at Tipperary.

"Remember Cavell" should serve as a rallying cry when the men of the Empire go forth to avenge the murder of that splendid English woman whose death will stand as one of the blackest blots on the German escutcheon.

One hundred and twenty recruits at a single meeting. They have done no better than that in the larger cities of Canada.

The British Fleet

(Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.)
Recently rates for marine insurance on shipments in neutral vessels from the United States to Scandinavian ports—except Stockholm—were advanced to seven per cent.; while to Stockholm the rate was fixed at ten per cent. These are the rates the shipper paid when he declared neutral ownership and neutral destination of the cargo. At the same time the rate of insurance on shipments in neutral vessels from the United States to Holland—neutral ownership and destination being declared—was one and a half per cent.

The reason for this extraordinary difference was that Dutch shipping interests had combined in the Netherlands Overseas Trust and given guarantees—satisfactory to Great Britain—that no goods shipped into Holland should find their way to Germany. The Overseas Trust gives licenses, under strict regulations, to Dutch importers, who must prove that the goods do not reach Germany. When the insurance rates were advanced Scandinavian countries had not made arrangements which assured to England's satisfaction that goods billed to their ports would not reach Ger-

many. Hence, England was setting the shipments; hence, the nearly prohibitive insurance rates.
Small neutral states are free to use the sea just in proportion as they meet Britain's requirements. In war time "freedom of the seas" is largely a figure of speech.

Edith Cavell.

(E. S. Buchanan in New York Times.)
She faced the firing squad alone, And with unbanded eyes Looked upward to the moon that shone—
The moon of English skies.

The prison faded from her view,
The trampling armed men;
And in the lanes her childhood knew She roamed a child again.

A tiny flag upon her breast
Showed where her heart did lie;
"I'm glad"—she smilingly confessed—"For England's sake to die."

A volley!—and her spirit fled
From earth without a groan—
O foemen! wept ye o'er the dead,
Or had ye hearts of stone?

Knew none of you her gentle hand
Had smoothed your comrades' cot?
Shrank none of you from their command
To fire the fatal shot?

Her blood proclaimed with crimson stain
The cost of freedom not in vain
They die for freedom not in vain
Who die as brave as she.

Heavier Toll of Sacrifice.

(London Daily Express.)
The signs are in our favor, but the final act of the great drama of all world dramas is still after off. Complete German triumph has been impossible since the battle of the Marne, but that has not prevented prolonged German advances and many German victories. We have now entered a new phase of the war, a phase that must see the weakening of the enemy and the hastening of the end, but that end means breaking the might of the enemy once for all, and a heavier toll of sacrifice must still be paid before that is accomplished.

Tribute to Kipling

M. Maurice Barres, writing in the "Echo de Paris" on Mr. Rudyard Kipling's only son being "wounded and missing" on French soil, says:
"For years the great writer of old England has been read, followed, and admired by us. More than any one else he has made us understand the spiritual energy of his country; but one day, in a voice full of enthusiasm, he sang an ode in honor of our country. Yesterday he visited and eulogized our soldiers; today his dearest blood is mingled with the blood of our defenders. Our admiration increases our friendship."
"The illustrious national poet of England receives the deep sympathy of France."—Reuter.

ONLY GOODS ORDERED BEFORE MAR. 1 IMMUNE

London, Oct. 28.—Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister replying today to a question in the House of Commons, repudiated the suggestion that the government had decided to give immunity to goods of an enemy country origin contracted for before June 16.

The government, said Sir Edward, had declared their intention not to interfere with the shipment from neutral ports of goods of an enemy country origin actually ordered before March 1, 1915, and either paid for before that date or contracted for upon such terms that the neutral purchaser was liable for payment and such payment in an enemy country could be legally enforced whether the goods are delivered in his own country or not.

"The government," Sir Edward added, "repudiated that all such intended shipments must be notified to them for consideration before Nov. 1."

Washington Informed of Decision.
Washington, Oct. 28.—The British government has rejected the request of the foreign trade advisers that goods purchased in Germany or Austria between March 1 and March 15 be released from the provision of the British order-in-council. Cable advices were received today stating that the British authorities would not extend the agreement to apply to goods, except those purchased before March 1.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORP'S STOCK CONTROLLED BY BAGNE CO

New York, Oct. 27.—J. S. Bache and Company, bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, announced the purchase for stock control of the International Banking Corporation, paying \$100 per share for a majority of the \$3,250,000 capital stock.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.

Me and pop was setting awn the front steps aftir supper yesterday, pop smokin' and me jest settin' there, and a man with a little organ tled around his shouldr's stopped rite in frunt of us and startid to play his organ, soundin' pritty fearsa.

Ah, the der old squeaky organ of my boyhood days, sed pop. And he closed his eyes and sat thare puffin' awn his segar, sayin', Wat tendir memories dont the sowed of that insterment bring back.

Wat wuns dont they, pop? I sed, Wich pop jest sat thare lissenin' and the man kepp awn playin' the organ, and pop sed, Ah, I cood listen to that awi nite.

Cood you lissen to that salm toon awi nite, I sed.
Yes, that verry salm toon, sed pop, and I sed, Well, maybe you'll haf to, becaus' he aint got eny uthir toon.

Wats that, how do you no, sed pop.
Becaus' he comes around evry day and thats the ony toon hes got, I sed.

O, well, wat do I care, sed pop, I cood lissen to that organ awi nite even if thores wasnt wun toon in it, sed pop. And he kepp awn smokin' and lissenin' and smokin', and the man with the organ kepp awn playin' the salm toon awn akount of it was the ony toon he had, and aftir a wile pop stopped smokin' and lissenin' and sed, Benny, are you sure thats the ony toon that poor idiot has in his organ.

Yes sir, I sed, and pop sed, Are you serten, and I sed, Yes sir, and pop sed, Are you positive, and I sed, Yes sir and pop sed, Well, as I sed befor, I cood lissen to it awi nite, but I dont intend to.

And he sot up and gave the man sumthin' and startid to wawk up the street, and pritty soon the man stopped playin' and went away, wich I didnt care weathir he did or not, awn akount of me nevvir sayin' I wuntid to lissen to it awi nite.

tion has important connections in the Far East, and has acted as fiscal agents for the United States government at Manila. The corporation also has connections in London, Paris and Berlin.

One of its subsidiaries, the International Bank, is also included in the new ownership.

is chairman. This follows criticisms of its activities extending over the past couple of months.

A strongly circumstantial rumor was current here tonight that the reorganization of the committee, announced by Mr. D. A. Thomas, representative of David Lloyd George in America, had already commenced, and that Colonel Cantley, president of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, one of the members, had resigned. No confirmation of this could be obtained in official circles.

Mr. Thomas is leaving for England in a few days, and Mr. Lionel Hitchin, who recently arrived in Canada, will have supervision of the committee's work.

REORGANIZATION OF SHELL COMMITTEE BEGUN?

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Sir Robert Borden, the premier, is having an independent audit made of the affairs of the shell committee, of which General Bertram

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