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Measures for the material progress of our great Dominion.

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NO DEALS!**

"The Herald, Standard, Daily Telegraph, and the Evening Times."

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

GERMAN HATRED.

From many German sources comes the declaration that while Germany regards the war with France and with Russia with the ordinary feelings aroused by a military conflict, Germany's feeling toward Great Britain is one of the most bitter hatred. Letters from bankers and other business men in Germany published in American newspapers openly avow this hatred, and declare that Germany is prepared to fight for many years, and that never, under any circumstances, will that country "ask for mercy from Great Britain."

In reviewing once more von Bernhardi's "Germany in the Next War," the New York Evening Post says that "events are proving that the military prophets were right in predicting that, whatever might be the immediate cause of hostilities and whoever might be the allied contestants, the struggle in the end was to be between Germany and Great Britain for empire, for Weltmacht oder Niedergang. At least, that is overwhelmingly the passion of Germany at the present moment. Every report from that land shows that her desire to make an end forever of the French longing for revenge and her need to set a limit to Slavic expansion are almost swallowed up in a fierce hatred of England as the inescapable obstacle to her lust of empire."

Von Treitschke, whose philosophy of force Germany has embraced, and whose doctrine von Bernhardi puts into the language of the soldier, preached that Germany should be the leader and ruler of the world, and would have attained that position already had not Great Britain been seizing the outlying regions of the globe "and degrading mankind with her materialistic opportunism." War, he says, is the last resort of power, and as for war with Great Britain, he felt that it was bound to come, and "the sooner the better."

It may be that not by any means all of Germany's twenty millions of people are animated from this sentiment, but the German leaders are undoubtedly supported by the sentiment of a majority of the people, and whatever the others think they at least provide their quota of soldiers to send against the Russians, the French and the British. Besides, they have all been told and perhaps they do not even yet begin to see how false it is that Germany is bound to win, and will presently break the Allied forces on land, destroy the British fleet, and invade Great Britain itself.

It is well that British countries should understand the bitter hatred of Germany and the plans to which it is devoting every ounce of its striking power. This knowledge will create neither terror nor uneasiness in British lands, but it will steel British peoples to the task to which they are now devoting themselves, and will prevent them from in any way underestimating it. Von Bernhardi has said that Germany would fight (as it is now fighting) for world power or downfall. It is the business of the British race to see that Germany reaps downfall and not victory. And that will be done; but before it is done German and Austrian armies must be beaten on both fronts, and not only beaten again and again but driven back upon Berlin and Vienna. This is the deadliest work in which the British Empire has ever been engaged, but its sons will be equal to the task. Even now, immense are the sacrifices which British peoples must

face, they are passing through no such dark period as that of the Napoleonic wars.

It is a question of men and of money, but first of men. The configuration started by Germany must be drowned in blood. In every land under the Union Jack today men—volunteers, not conscripts—are drilling for the long war ahead. German hatred, expressed in so many ways, is dangerous only to the extent that Germany is strong. The more dangerous Germany proves, the more desperately it fights, the more necessary will the Allies find it to beat Germany decisively and to so cripple her that she cannot menace the peace of the world for several generations. By her disregard of right, justice, and humanity Germany is setting up a severe standard of punishment for her crimes.

CANADA'S DUTY.

The united voice of the British Empire in declaring for right and honor has won the admiration of the world. The desire of every British colony to share the responsibilities as well as the privileges of Great Britain is resulting in a flow of willing troops to fight for justice and freedom in the greatest war of all time. Before many months have passed the number available, and fully equipped for service at the front, will have grown to large proportions. In providing an army large enough to turn the tide of battle distinctly against the enemy, Canada must loyally do her part. The Detroit Free Press, referring to the first Canadian contingent, pays a fine tribute to the people of Canada—a tribute that must be taken as another proof of the sympathy and good will of the American people with Great Britain in this struggle against the Prussian menace.

"Great Britain is very glad to see the Canadian troops arrive on its shores, and it may well give them the most enthusiastic greeting in its power, for though they are few in number by comparison with the great continental armies, they are highly effective in action—witness their record in the South African war, and every man who has crossed the ocean is a volunteer, going freely with his life in his hand, an offering to his mother country. In proportion to the total population of Canada the response to England's appeal for help has been magnificent, and the world is assured by Ottawa that this is only a beginning and that more men will be sent on just as soon as the British government indicates what sort of troops it wants, whether infantrymen from the east or cavalrymen from the west."

"We are sure it is not necessary to take a partisan view of the European war, or to see of those who live over the northern frontier of the United States that they are neighbors to be proud of, and that they are supporting their government in the way a true North American—we use the term in its larger sense—should always support his government when danger threatens." The splendid courage of the comparatively small army under Sir John French has never been surpassed, but the finest tribute that the Empire can pay to the prowess of British arms is to make the assurance of their ultimate success doubly sure. This can only be done by proper recruiting. Lord Kitchener has called for 100,000 more men, Canada must not be behind in supplying her fair share of this number. The more there are drafted into the war on the side of the Allies, the sooner the struggle will end—for there can be no end until the spirit of Prussian militarism is crushed forever.

ON SEA AND LAND.

Archibald Hurd, a writer on naval affairs for the London Daily Telegraph, presents in his latest issue certain official facts bearing upon the strength of the British and German fleets after three months of war. His first fact is that the British fleet is today stronger, both actually and relatively, than it was when the war was opened. In the first place, Mr. Hurd says, Great Britain has not lost so many ships of military value as the Germans have; and, in the second place, Great Britain has made greater additions to its sea-going strength. While it has been said in some quarters that Germany has been postponing naval action because her fleet would gain in strength owing to the addition of new ships, and that Great Britain's strength would be diminished relatively, Mr. Hurd says exactly the contrary is the case, as Germany by comparison has been growing steadily weaker. Mr. Hurd says that since the war began Great Britain has commissioned, and is now preparing for sea, the following vessels:

Four battleships of the Dreadnought type, ranging from 28,000 to 27,500 tons, with 18-inch guns, carrying a 1,400-lb. projectile.

One battle cruiser of the Dreadnought type, of 28,000 tons, carrying twelve 18-inch guns and having a speed of thirty knots.

Three armored cruisers of 8,750 tons each, with a speed of twenty-two knots.

Two very large destroyers of 1,600 tons each, and thirty-one knots speed.

Eight large destroyers of 1,000 tons each, with a speed of thirty-two knots.

In shipbuilding, and therefore in staying power, Mr. Hurd says positively that Great Britain is still supreme. The British know what ships Germany had in course of construction when the war began, and it is known also that it takes about three years to build a battleship, two years to complete a cruiser, and at least one year to build a destroyer or submarine. Germany three years ago—that is, in 1911-12—laid down four Dreadnoughts. Great Britain in that year laid down five, and by the purchase of the two Turkish Dreadnoughts, raised the number to seven. Two years ago Germany began to build two light cruisers, and Great Britain began to build eight. A year ago Great Britain began to build eighteen destroyers.

Mr. Hurd sums matters up by saying that Great Britain's ship building resources for naval purposes are greater than those of any two other powers

combined, and consequently the longer Germany delays action, the more Great Britain gains in actual and relative fighting power at sea.

Even if the report of the battle off the coast of Chile, in which five German warships are said to have destroyed two British cruisers and badly damaged a third, is wholly correct, the tremendous superiority of the British navy over that of Germany still remains. While it is a severe loss in one sense, it does not materially alter the relative strength of the two navies.

Although one of the British cruisers, the Good Hope, was larger than any of her opponents and carried two guns a little more powerful than any on the German vessels, it must be remembered that on the whole, she had nothing that could be compared to the battery of 8.2-inch guns on the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. The Good Hope had two 8.2-inch guns, with nothing else above six inches, while the two German ships carried eight 8.2-inch guns each—or sixteen altogether. Thus in guns of real striking power the ratio was about sixteen to two in the enemy's favor.

Another military observer, writing in the Manchester Guardian of last week, calls attention once more to the rapid advances made by Germany's armies in the first few weeks of the war and to the position of these armies today; fighting a defensive campaign in Belgium and northern France. Then he says:

"One fact, however, must be borne in mind. England's hopes are based mainly on the fact that the Germans have lost the war. We have no ground, therefore, for dissatisfaction now, even assuming that the losses on both sides are equal, and all the evidence is that the Germans are losing more men than the Allies, which insures the ultimate victory of the Allies next spring. A million fresh troops in the war next spring if they can be brought into action at the decisive point, must inevitably turn in our favor a scale which is now hanging evenly. And, till then, anything which inclines the scale in our favor, however slightly, is so much taken off the duration of the war."

This view of the matter appears even stronger if one remembers that since it was written the Russian successes on the eastern front appear greater than they did at first, while the fighting in France and Belgium shows increasing progress for the Allies.

Like other views of the war these considerations bring us ever back to the big fact that the fighting men of the British Empire will be needed in great numbers, and that by next spring an overwhelming British force must be ready, drilled, equipped, and on their way to the fighting line. Only by constant and vigorous preparation for bringing our weight to bear can the great victory be achieved with certainty.

THE MONEY SIDE.

President Havenstein of the German Reichbank, who ranks with Count Bernstorff in the German campaign of misrepresentation in order to win the sympathy of neutral nations, says that the German money market in the first two months of the war fared comparatively better than that of any other country. He declares that in a few weeks Germany overcame a bad panic and a lack of currency and is now the only one of the warring nations which is managing without a moratorium and is carrying on a new reorganization of its business. The New York Journal of Commerce, whose purpose is to keep a hand on the pulse of the business world, promptly points out that President Havenstein's statement, in so far as it relates to an absence of deferred payments in Germany, is patently misleading; and that it is clearly premature to expect action by the withdrawal of deposits from the savings banks to subscribe to the war loan. The Journal adds:

"As has been pointed out, the funds of these savings banks are mainly in fixed investments and can be converted into cash only by pledging them for paper money, which can only be useful to the government when it is raised. It appears that the total issues of new currency and bank money in Germany during August and September, to avoid a technical moratorium and to make possible the government loan, amounted to at least \$1,000,000,000. The depreciation of the Reichsbank note in neutral money markets is of course to be attributed to this inflation, which has been accompanied by a suspension of specie payments. Though the depreciation has not yet reached a point where it is hardly open to question that the German government is adopting the policy of a forced issue of legal tender, has entered upon a path which, if long enough pursued, must wreck the fabric of German finance and credit. That the Allies have abstained from resort to any similar expedient gives their economic position an enormous superiority over that of Germany."

In the early days of the war the financial situation in Great Britain was certainly grave, but with remarkable foresight, Lloyd George adopted measures of relief that placed the finances of the Empire on a safe footing almost before the gravity of the situation was fully apparent. Within a fortnight the merchant ships of the Allies were free to sail as usual over all the principal trade routes, provisions were reaching British in large quantities, and, all nervousness passed, an organized scheme was at work for taking advantage of the enforced commercial inactivity of Great Britain's chief enemy.

With all the combats spending vast sums the vital question is which can stand it longest. "The first hundred millions," says the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "our enemies could stand just as well as we could, but the last they could not." Germany's foreign trade is paralyzed, causing a tremendous loss of revenue to the government, and, as the Journal says,

there is no denying the fact that she is less adequately prepared for a prolonged struggle than Great Britain and her allies.

Occurrences such as the reported battle off the coast of Chile will tend to give Canadians a more serious view of the war. Realization of how big the task is and how urgent the need of as many men as can be equipped and sent forward, should greatly stimulate recruiting in Canada, and especially in this city and province.

MORE MEN NEEDED.

It is the habit of British peoples to respond quickly and loyally to the call of Empire, particularly after a serious engagement, as reported, their victory will merely serve to spur more men to service. There must be no standstill in Canada. There is every reason why recruiting should be rushed and kept up, and why our young and active men should come forward without delay. A New Brunswick regiment is being raised for service at the front and recruiting for it should be brisk and carried on with all possible energy.

Everywhere throughout the British Empire there is a realization that this war is vital. Germany and Austria have called to the colors all members of the male population capable of bearing arms. That will not be necessary in Great Britain or in her dominions overseas, but if a million more men are needed, a million more men will be forthcoming—two millions, or three millions. And to any force that may be raised, Canada must give her full share of men and equipment.

It is Great Britain that in the end must conquer Germany. France is doing all she can, but like her opponents, practically all her fighting men are already in the ranks. Britain must supply the force necessary to finally crush the enemy. That is her task—and ours. Let it be remembered that our responsibilities in the present struggle are relatively as great as hers, and Canada and New Brunswick must do their duty nobly in this hour of stress.

THE WAY OF THE BRITISH.

The grim determination of the British people to see this war through and, while they are about it, to make it final, is impressively referred to by Richard Harding Davis, the famous war correspondent and author, in Scribner's Magazine.

When he reached London, Mr. Davis says, he found no idle boasting, no vainglorious jingoism, but a deep appreciation of the enormous task to be performed, and the personal loss that was sure to come. There were no false illusions, no delirium, no hysteria; but each, in his or her way, went into the fight determined to do his duty. Mr. Davis was greatly impressed with the desire of the press to assist the War Office in every way; with the refusal of officers of the same regiment to discuss even with one another the orders they had received. The secrecy maintained regarding the movements of the troops, and everything else bearing on the war, he describes as "one of the most admirable and remarkable conspiracies of silence that modern times have known."

Sooner than embarrass those who were conducting the fight, the individual English man and woman in silence suffered the most cruel anxiety of mind, Mr. Davis says, and of one case that came to his notice he writes as follows:

"I had written to the Daily Chronicle telling where in Belgium I had seen a wrecked British ship, and beside it the grave of the aviator. I gave the information in order that the family of the dead officer might find the grave and bring the body home. The morning the letter was published an elderly gentleman, a man, I am not sure, but I am sure, was in my room. His son, he said, was an aviator and for a month of him no word had come. His mother was distressed. Could I describe the aviator's fate?"

"I was not keen to play the messenger of ill tidings, so I tried to gain time."

"What make of aeroplane does your son drive?" I asked.

"As though preparing for a blow, the old gentleman drew himself up, and looked me steadily in the eyes. 'A Blériot monoplane,' he said. 'I was as relieved as though his boy were one of my own kinmen.'"

"The aviator I saw," I told him, "was an Avro biplane." "Of the two I appeared much the more pleased."

The retired officer bowed. "I thank you," he said. "It will be good news for his mother."

"But why didn't you go to the War Office?" I asked.

"He reproved me firmly. 'They have asked us not to question them,' he said, 'and when they are working for all I have no right to embarrass them with my personal trouble.'"

That is the sort of heroism worth while. Britain is awake to the terrific character of her task and is ready to fight for years if necessary. And there will be no fuss about it.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

This war promises to leave a legacy of hate which will result in war after war until civilization gives place to barbarism, unless a permanent peace and disarmament are imposed at the conclusion of this struggle. The methods in which Germany is carrying it on, make it impossible that the most deep-seated resentments will not continue after its conclusion. War, at its best, is an atrocity; but this is Prussian, Mr. Lloyd George is responsible for the statement that for every Belgian soldier lost in the battlefield, three unoffending innocent people were ruthlessly killed in that country. "When you get this letter," writes one of the British soldiers to his wife, "fall on your knees and thank God that our homes are safe in our island, guarded as they are by a powerful navy."

It is not necessary to believe all the

stories of cold-blooded cruelty on the part of German troops in Belgium to realize the enormity of the task that lies before them. They have been much less cruel and cold-blooded in France than in Belgium, but what happened in Peronne, France, is a story of their mildest procedure. There Colonel Van Goteberg, the commandant, at once installed himself in the Mayor's seat and had the leading councillor and the parish priest summoned before him. The German officer told them that the town would be required to pay a war contribution of £10,000, "and it must be here tomorrow morning," he said. He was informed that this was impossible as all the rich citizens had fled and that the municipal treasury had been transferred to Rouen. The colonel then said that he must have £100 in gold the same evening and notes and provisions to the amount of £10,000. "If you have led," he said sharply, turning to the councillor and the priest, "I will put a bullet into you." The next day he gave his troops permission to pillage the abandoned houses during two hours. Furniture, ancient and modern, silver, bronzes, pictures, were packed up and loaded away in trains which were filled with the products of the loot. At the conclusion of the pillage the invaders set many of the best houses on fire. The only excuse offered for the destruction was that the colonel had not received as much provender and provisions within a specified time as he had requested.

The towns over which the ravishers pass will refuse to adopt this German name. In Louvain and Rheims—the names will always remain a terrifying sign of what men of German "culture" can do, and they secure a certain heritage of hate against the destroyers. This calculated barbarism of the Kaiser's soldiers will plant a deep dislike of Germany in the minds of the nations, and, on the other hand, the German is quite prepared to return hate for hate and scorn for scorn. The furious intensity of German anger is being fed by her pundits and publicists, by what they term "the treacherous game of Britain." Prussian militarism must be completely destroyed before this war can end, if the future is not to face a whole cycle of wars in which civilization will sink from one low level to another. The calculated cruelty of Germany takes us back to heathen wars; but the possibility of a continuance of German idealism after its conclusion would take us back to heathenism itself.

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There are politicians in Canada who don't risk it.

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time secured transport of the Empire's food supplies and guaranteed the safety of her army. No thoughtful person expected that all this could be accomplished without some reverses. The British fleet is still supreme and exceedingly active.

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What does De Wet expect to gain by siding with Germany in this struggle?—Toronto Star.

Probably a large amount of money. No doubt he "sold out" to German agents. De Wet is shrewd enough to know that he could not gain anything else by siding with Germany.

Ottomans in Paris and in many other centres strongly denounce Turkey's action in going to war. Like the Mohammedans of Beluchistan they believe that Turkey has been deceived into her breach of neutrality by Germany, and they refuse to take up arms against the Allies.

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FIRST LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 2ND CONTINGENT

A definite step towards the raising of the New Brunswick regiment was taken last evening when it was officially communicated to the officer commanding the 2nd Regiment, St. John Fusiliers, Lieut. Col. J. L. McAvity that the following provisional appointments of officers for the 20th Battalion, as it will be designated, were confirmed and the officers were ordered to report for duty as soon as possible at the St. John armory:

As captains—A. E. G. McKenzie, 3rd Regiment (Chatham, Northumberland regiment); D. D. McArthur, 62nd Regiment, St. John; C. I. Dunfield, 62nd, T. M. McAvity, 62nd.

As lieutenants—F. H. Elliott, 62nd; F. F. May, 62nd; G. Keefe, 62nd; C. E. Fairweather, 74th; F. E. Lockhart, 74th; R. W. Wadson, 74th; P. D. McAvity, 62nd; A. D. Carter, 74th; R. W. Morrison, 74th; H. L. Logan, 74th; G. A. Mowat, 74th.

Signaling officer, Captain A. O. Dawson, 62nd;